

Utah

LABOR MARKET REPORT

OCTOBER 1990

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- Utah's jobless rate edged down one-tenth of a percentage point to 4.4 percent in October.
- The State seems to be ignoring the national predictions of an economic downturn. Utah's unemployment rate falls more than a percentage point below the national figure.
- Growth in nonfarm jobs remained strong. Employment is up by 33,000 new jobs from last year—an increase of almost 5 percent.
- As usual, the service and trade sectors showed the strongest year-over growth. However, the "goods-producing" industries of mining, manufacturing and construction held on to moderate expansion rates.

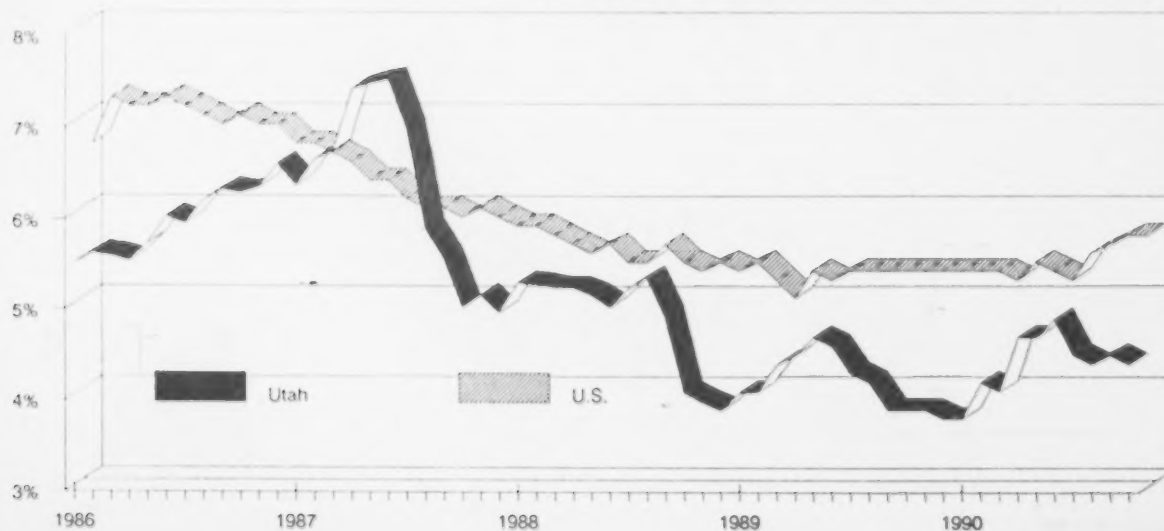
Bucking the Trend

Utah's never really followed the crowd — economically or demographically. And, the State held true to form this month. In spite of predictions, Utah seems to be ignoring the gloom and doom predictions for the U.S. labor market as a whole. Not only is unemployment holding near 4.5 percent, but job growth in the State remains vigorous. Approximately 35,800 Utahns were out of work during October—about the same number as October 1989. However, employment has been growing, which has pushed the jobless rate down slightly from the 4.5 percent experienced 12 months ago.

In this issue:

- Agriculture in Utah.
- U.S. Multiple Job Holding Rates, 1970-1989, page 7.

Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rates
Utah and United States
1986-1990



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

**JOB
SERVICE**

Still Going Strong

Nonfarm employment in Utah totalled 738,100 jobs—up almost 5 percent since October of last year. That increase translates into 33,000 new jobs. So far, Utah's labor market just hasn't caught the lethargy of the U.S. as a whole. On the other hand, economic expansion in the 80s has proved all along to be a rather regional beast. In fact, despite the fact that several small sectors have lost employment over the past year, all of the State's major industries are growing. Service and trade continued to show the strongest expansion—both in actual jobs and percentage growth.

The Same Old Service Story

The service industry remains the top job creator in the State. This sector is up 7 percent from last year adding a total of 12,200 net new jobs. Computer services (such as software companies) continue to show phenomenal growth rates—up 23 percent since last year. In fact, all service sectors showed strong to moderate expansion during the past 12 months, with the exception of legal services which held steady.

Trade's Still Shopping for Employees

With 9,500 new jobs, the trade sector also made a strong showing. Retail trade is generating most of these new jobs with an expansion rate of 6 percent. All areas of retail trade are experiencing healthy additions. In addition, anecdotal evidence continues to surface about retail trade jobs going begging at current wage rates. Wholesale trade's growth rate of 3 percent appears more moderate.

The transportation/communication/utilities sector produced a healthy 5 percent growth rate over the past 12 months. However, trucking/warehousing and air

transportation provided the primary portion of this industry's 2,100 new positions. Railroad employment is down while communications and utilities employment held steady.

Fabricated metal products and electrical machinery manufacturing with 800 lost jobs proved most notable among the small industries with declining employment. Railroad transportation and communications lost about 100 jobs each. And the federal government lost some 500 defense jobs. Although painful for the individuals involved, these cuts have not significantly affected Utah's expansion.

The Goods on the Goods-Producing Jobs

Utah's goods-producing industries—mining, construction, and manufacturing—all experienced moderate growth over the past year. This satisfactory growth provides another indicator of Utah's relative economic vitality. Nationally, manufacturing jobs are declining. In Utah, they're up more than 3 percent. In addition, mining jobs are up 3.5 percent, while the construction industry has grown 4 percent since last October. Altogether, Utah's goods-producing industries created 4,700 new positions over the past year. Durable goods manufacturing has experienced some slight employment declines in electrical machinery and fabricated metal production, but still returned a 2.5 percent growth rate.

Public Sector Slows

At 2.5 percent, expansion in the public sector proved relatively slow due to declines in federal employment. Defense-related jobs are down about 2 percent. And, budget jitters seem to have forced nondefense positions down by 200 jobs. State and local government jobs have both increased at least 4 percent. These sectors added 1,800 and 2,700 jobs respectively since October 1989.

Growth in the finance/insurance/real estate (FIRE) industry group appeared somewhat slower. This sector's net increase of 700 new jobs occurred despite the fact that employment in banks and other "depository institutions" actually dropped slightly.

A Final Word

Since the reality of economic developments is based on human behavior and not economic theory, much of the future of Utah's business sector rests in the hands of her people. Hopefully, the "psychology" of recessionary fears will not blind Utahns to the State's sturdy economy—particularly as the much touted national recession has yet to materialize. If Utahns remain optimistic about the State's economy, we may weather any national economic downturn in fairly good shape. However, if Utah business starts gearing up for the "promised" recession, the State may be faced with the results of the self-fulfilling prophecy.

Year-Over Percent Change in
Utah Nonfarm Jobs



Lecia Parks Langston, Chief Economist

AGRICULTURE IN UTAH

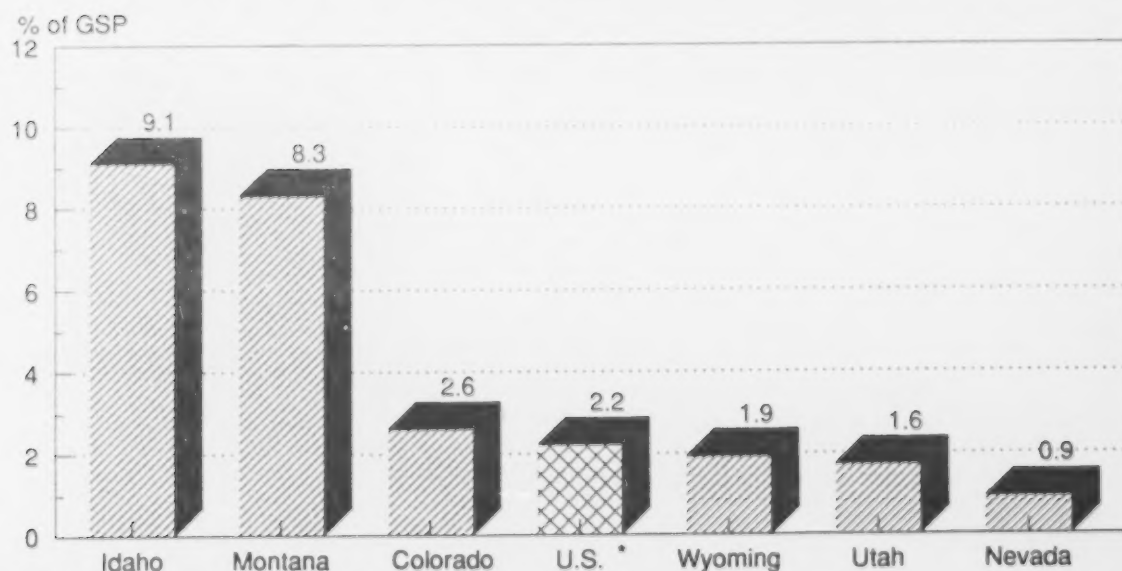
Agriculture has been a part of Utah since the State's inception. The pioneers understood its importance and spread farming throughout the State. But over the years, the structure of Utah's agriculture has changed considerably. In some counties, agriculture remains a very important component of the local economy. Counties such as Rich, Morgan, and Sanpete are still agriculturally based. Other counties such as Salt Lake, Uintah, and Carbon have evolved and emphasized nonagricultural industries, and agriculture plays a less important role.

Today, a growing shortage of workers willing to harvest fruits and vegetables ranks among the difficulties challenging Utah's agricultural sector. The availability of local labor to support these harvesting activities is dwindling, and the employer's dependence on migrant labor is increasing. Moreover, the nature of the migrant work force is changing. In past years, growers could use illegal workers to supplement labor intensive harvesting. However, today's migrants are "legal." They can demand higher wages and better working environments. In fact, perhaps the number one test for many growers is how to obtain and maintain a migrant labor force to substitute for a declining local labor pool.

AGRICULTURE'S ROLE IN OUR ECONOMY

Nationally, agriculture has declined as a percentage of the total Gross National Product, down to 2.2 percent in 1986. (The Gross National Product is the total value of all the goods and services produced in the United States, and is the standard measure used

Figure 1. Agriculture's 1986 Share of Gross State Product



* Represented by Gross National Product

Source: Survey of Current Business, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

by government and economists to determine the size and contribution of an industry to the overall economy). Upon initial analysis, this agricultural percentage of GNP appears low. However, agriculture is an industry which can feed our entire nation, plus many others throughout the world. So, the importance of agriculture, as an industry, should not be judged by this statistic alone.

In Utah, agriculture contributed 1.6 percent to the State Domestic Product in 1986 (the equivalent of GNP on a state level). Within the Rocky Mountain Region, Utah's agricultural percentage of Gross State Product is one of the lowest (see Figure 1). In 1988, 19,000 individuals were employed in agricultural activities, or 2.6 percent of the Utah labor force. Total personal income derived through agriculture was \$204.9 million in 1988.

FARM STRUCTURE AND FARM LABOR

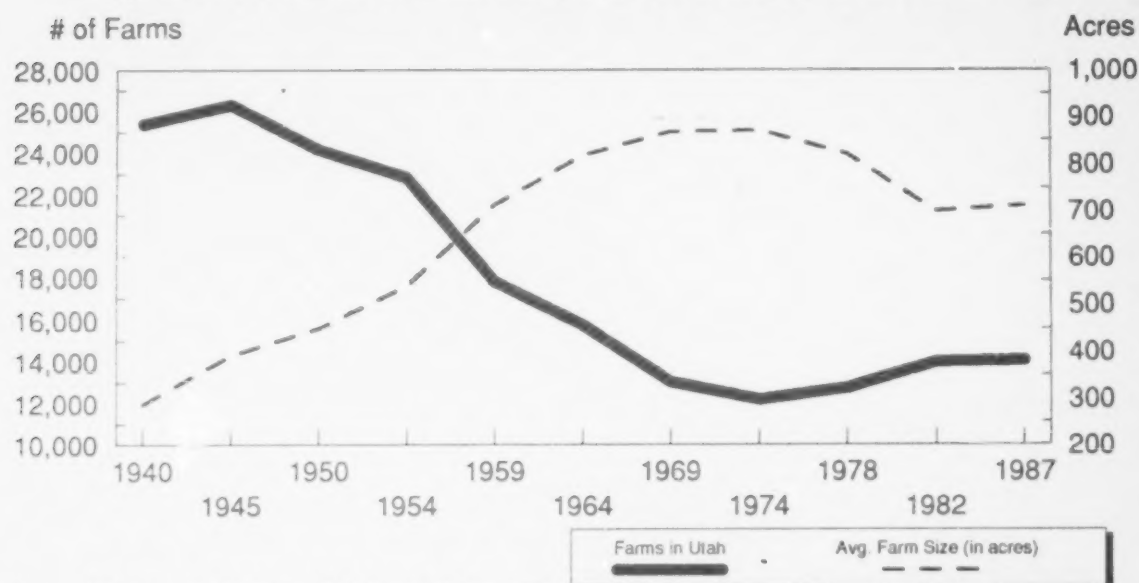
The U.S. Census of Agriculture defines a farm as a place with annual sales of agricultural products of \$1,000 or more. In 1988, Utah had 13,300 such places. The structure of Utah's farms has changed with time, and this alteration generally mirrors farming changes that have occurred throughout the United States. The number of farms nationwide (and in Utah) has decreased, but the size of the remaining farms have increased (see Figure 2). The number of farms in Utah reached a low in 1974; at almost the same time, the size of the average farm reached its zenith. Since then, the decline in the number of farms has halted, and the trend toward larger farm sizes has stopped, leaving both situations relatively stable throughout the 80s. Remarkably, agricultural output has steadily increased over this time period. Fewer farms are producing greater numbers of agricultural products. This production increase can be attributed to better farming practices and increased agricultural technology.

The makeup of the farm labor force has also changed (see Figure 3). In the middle of this century, a large percentage of the farm labor force was made up of self-employed individuals and family members. Less than 30 percent of the labor force were "hired" employees. Today's Utah farm labor force is approaching 40 percent hired employees. While this is higher than in the past, it is still significantly lower than the national average of 50 percent.

Utah's different agricultural enterprises employ a diverse labor force. The vast majority of cattle, dairy, and hay operations get by with family members. However, when outside employment is necessary, it comes from the local labor force. Employers have done this for many years, and the local labor force appears to be able to provide an abundant supply of needed workers.

Utah's dairy farms generally have between 70 and 120 cows. For the milking chores, the use of family labor is almost universal. When outside help is used, it is mostly for the maintenance of the animals and the operation of equipment. Dairy farmers expressed a desire for "hard working" and "qualified" laborers. When such workers are found, employers value their services by paying a competitive salary and providing generous bonuses and incentives.

Figure 2. Number of Utah Farms and Average Utah Farm Size



Source: U.S. Census of Agriculture, U.S. Bureau of Commerce.

Hay is grown on many farms throughout Utah—mostly to supplement livestock activities which are the farm's primary source of agricultural income. Teenagers supply the bulk of outside employment for hay chores. One factor noticeable throughout this year's survey is a distinction between wages paid to teenagers and wages paid to other local workers. Teenagers are paid a lower wage, usually a dollar an hour less than other workers.

Sheep operations are a sizable activity in Utah. The herds usually winter in Utah's western deserts and summer in the mountains. In the past, a large portion of the employed sheepherders were local people. But recently, there is a growing trend toward importing experienced sheepherders from the southern hemisphere, mainly from Peru and Chile. This importation is facilitated through the Federal government's H-2A program, which allows a foreign worker to enter the country and work for a three-year period. Sheepshearing is a highly skilled craft, and many Utah growers rely on skilled tradesmen from Australia and New Zealand.

Utah has a sizable fruit and vegetable market which is concentrated in a few counties. The labor force utilized in these seasonal fruit and vegetable activities is much more diverse. Teenagers and other locals continue to be important to the fruit industry, but there is a growing use of migrant labor in the picking and processing jobs.

MIGRANT LABOR IN UTAH

The local work force, which had supported the fruit industry in the past, is not as willing to work in the fruit sector now. This reduction can largely be attributed to the strength of Utah's economy and the loss of teenagers to plentiful, non-seasonal, service jobs. This

local labor force places a greater long-term importance on the farmer's use of migrant labor.

Migrants have flowed through the State for many years, but were mostly illegal, undocumented workers willing to work for lower wages and in limited working conditions. But the implementation of the 1986 Immigration Reform Control Act (IRCA) has changed this migrant pattern.

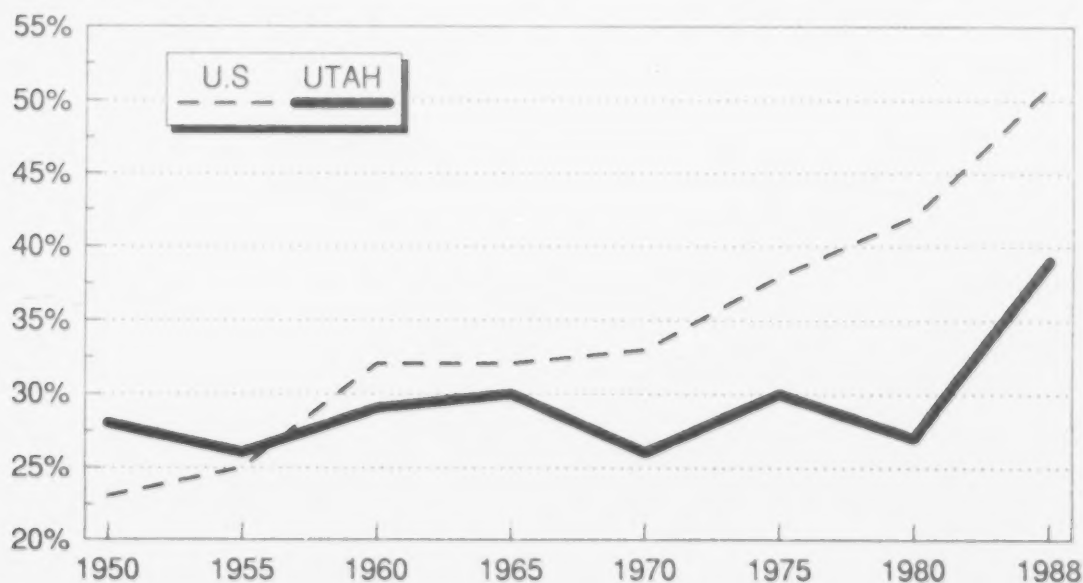
Today's migrant flow consists of documented, legal workers who can demand higher wages and more satisfactory working conditions. Unfavorable conditions, which may have existed in the past, were not brought to light as illegal workers did not have a forum where they could air their views. Now that all workers are documented, unfavorable working conditions are becoming a point of contention. Statewide, the number of housing units must be increased to attract an expanded flow of migrants. However, this is a very difficult task for most Utah fruit growers. It is economically unfeasible for many growers to maintain adequate housing year-round when it is used only a few weeks a year. One possible solution is the emergence of grower associations which can pool resources to create the needed housing. Another possible avenue may be through federal grants to develop needed worker housing.

HOW MUCH LABOR DOES AGRICULTURE USE?

Many crop activities in the State are labor intensive, whereas the livestock industry is more capital intensive. Fruits, nuts, vegetables, and other crops employ almost as many

Figure 3. Percentage of Hired Farm Workers

of Hired Workers



Source: U.S. Department of Labor; Utah Department of Agriculture.

Prevailing Wage Information

Hay Hauling	\$4.50/hr	
Hay Irrigating	\$4.25/hr	
Dairy Working	\$5.00/hr	
Ranch Hand (Permanent)	\$6.25/hr	
Ranch Hand (Seasonal)	\$5.00/hr	
Onion Weeding	\$3.80/hr	
Onion Harvesting	\$3.80/hr	(Domestic Workers)
Onion Harvesting	\$.40/bag	(Interstate Workers)
Onion Processing	\$4.00/hr	
Sweet Cherry Picking	\$.10/lb.	
Sweet Cherry Pruning	\$4.00/hr	
Tart Cherry Picking	\$4.00/hr	(Domestic Workers)
Tart Cherry Picking	\$.10/lb.	(Interstate Workers)
Tart Cherry Processing	\$4.00/hr	
Tart Cherry Pruning	\$4.00/hr	
Peach Picking	\$4.00/hr	
Peach Pruning	\$4.00/hr	
Pear Picking	\$4.00/hr	
Apple Picking (Select Picking)	\$4.00/hr	
Apple Picking (General Picking)	\$10.00/bin	
Apple Pruning	\$4.00/hr	

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security,
Labor Market Information Services

individuals as do the livestock and hay industries. But these crops make up a much smaller share of total agricultural cash receipts. To illustrate this disparity, Figure 4 shows the average number of workers per employer in the sheep, cattle, dairy, and hay industries, and the average number of workers for some fruits and vegetables. Obviously, the fruit and vegetable industries are much more labor intensive. This labor intensity makes these industries more susceptible to the fluctuations of the labor market. Crop industries must gauge the response of the local labor market's ability to supply labor. Consequently, farmers must stay abreast of migrant conditions and anticipate migrant flows throughout the State. Any miscalculations can lead to the possibility of not harvesting all the fruit.

This year, the fruit industry was hit hard by an early season frost. Large portions of the fruit crop were destroyed. In some fruit activities, employment levels were down 50 percent from last year's levels. Surprisingly though, some employers were still having trouble finding enough workers to pick the fruit. This pattern supports earlier indications of labor shortages in the labor intensive fruit market last year. This year's frost reduced the labor demand, and thus reduced the degree of the labor shortage. But, pockets of labor scarcity still occurred. Next year, an abundant crop could bring to full fruition the problem of limited labor in the fruit industry.

AGRICULTURE'S FUTURE IN UTAH

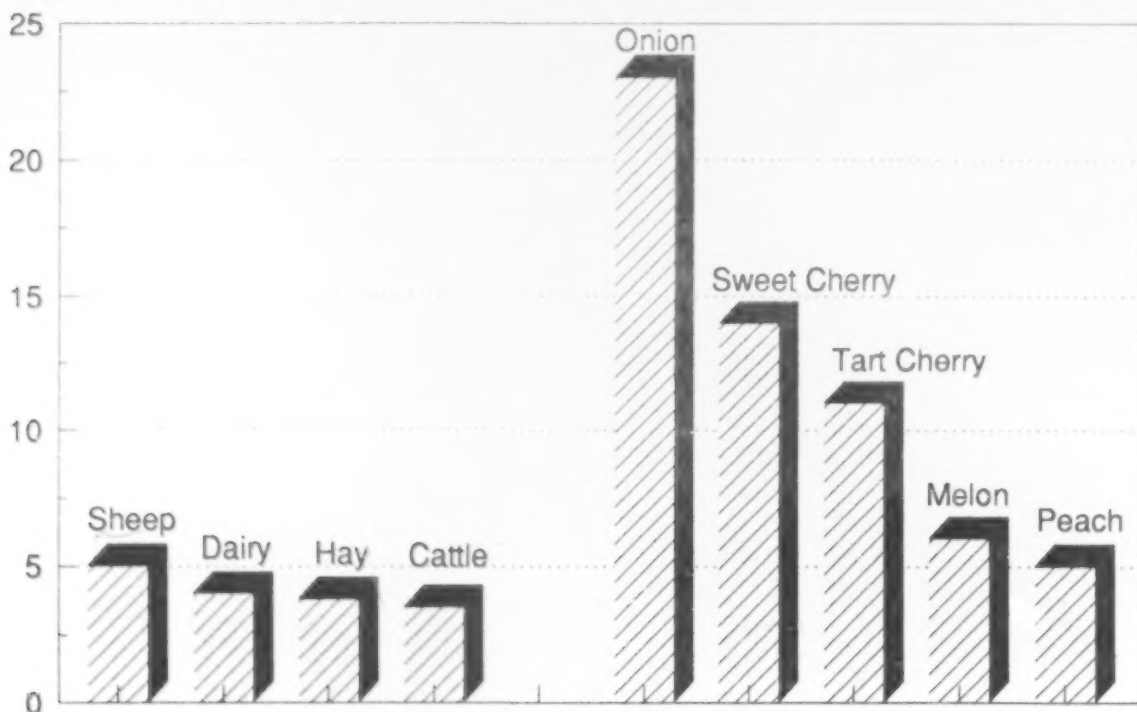
Agriculture can continue to flourish in Utah. Livestock will continue being the dominant force, as it can prosper very well in this relatively dry environment. Utah's crop industry, however, is more vulnerable to the forces of nature. This vulnerability will always exist, but farmers who anticipate the weather and can also understand and adjust to government policies will continue to succeed. However, the availability of labor may be one of the most challenging factors which these farmers must fight.

In anticipation of this expected labor shortage, Job Service has been conducting an agricultural labor and wage information survey during the last two years. This survey is designed to document labor and wage conditions and to make this information available to farmers and growers statewide. Our telephone survey staff contacted about 3,000 employers in various agricultural activities, identifying the number of workers employed in each activity, determining the availability of labor, and then establishing the prevailing wage rates shown in the table. Through these surveys, we are discovering labor availability for Utah's agriculture, and also evaluating any suggestions farmers have for enhancing Job Service's ability to facilitate their labor supply.

Mark S. Knold
Labor Market Economist

Figure 4. Utah 1990 Average Workers per Employer

Avg Workers per Employer



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 1. UTAH'S CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL JOBS
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Oct. 1990(f)	Oct. 1989	% Change	Sept. 1990(p)	Sept. 1989	% Change	Aug. 1990(r)	Aug. 1989	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	813.4	802.3	1.4	817.9	809.0	1.1	808.4	799.7	1.1
Employed Persons	781.9	770.6	1.5	783.7	775.4	1.1	773.1	763.2	1.3
Unemployed	31.5	31.7	-0.6	34.2	33.6	1.8	35.3	36.4	-3.0
Percent of Labor Force	3.9	3.9	—	4.2	4.2	—	4.4	4.6	—
Seasonally Adjusted	4.4	4.5	—	4.5	4.5	—	4.4	4.6	—
U.S. Unemployment Rate (Seasonally Adjusted)	5.7	5.3	—	5.7	5.3	—	5.6	5.3	—
NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL JOBS	738.1	705.1	4.7	736.9	703.8	4.7	723.4	690.9	4.7
Mining	8.8	8.5	3.5	8.7	8.4	3.6	8.8	8.3	6.0
Metal Mining	3.3	3.1	6.5	3.2	3.0	6.7	3.2	3.0	6.7
Coal Mining	2.5	2.5	0.0	2.5	2.5	0.0	2.6	2.5	4.0
Oil/Gas Extraction & Quarrying	3.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	2.9	3.4	3.0	2.8	7.1
Construction	28.9	27.8	4.0	29.8	28.7	3.8	29.6	28.7	3.1
Manufacturing	108.0	104.7	3.2	107.7	104.6	3.0	107.4	104.3	3.0
Durable Goods	71.3	69.6	2.4	70.9	69.3	2.3	70.8	69.5	1.9
Primary Metals	5.9	5.7	3.5	5.9	5.7	3.5	5.9	5.7	3.5
Fab. Metal Prod., Machinery & Computers*	13.8	14.2	-2.8	13.8	14.2	-2.8	13.8	14.1	-2.1
Electronic/Elec. Equip. (except computers)*	11.9	12.0	-0.8	11.6	11.7	-0.9	11.6	12.0	-3.3
Transportation Equipment	17.5	17.1	2.3	17.4	17.0	2.4	17.4	17.0	2.4
Lumber & Furn., Stone/Clay/Glass Prod.†	10.6	10.3	2.9	10.9	10.6	2.8	10.9	10.6	2.8
Other Durable Goods*	11.6	10.5	10.5	11.3	10.2	10.8	11.2	10.2	9.8
Nondurable Goods	36.7	35.1	4.6	36.8	35.2	4.5	36.6	34.8	5.2
Food & Related Products	12.2	12.1	0.8	12.4	12.3	0.8	12.5	12.1	3.3
Other Nondurable Goods*	24.5	23.0	6.5	24.4	22.9	6.6	24.1	22.7	6.2
Transportation, Communications, & Public Util.	43.6	41.5	5.1	43.6	41.5	5.1	43.1	41.1	4.9
Railroad Transportation	2.3	2.5	-8.0	2.3	2.5	-8.0	2.3	2.5	-8.0
Trucking & Warehousing†	16.0	14.8	8.1	16.0	14.8	8.1	15.7	14.6	7.5
Transportation by Air†	7.4	6.5	13.8	7.4	6.5	13.8	7.2	6.4	12.5
Other Transportation & Related Services†	3.3	3.1	6.5	3.4	3.2	6.2	3.4	3.1	9.7
Communications†	7.0	7.0	0.0	7.0	7.0	0.0	6.9	7.0	-1.4
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services†	7.6	7.6	0.0	7.5	7.5	0.0	7.6	7.5	1.3
Trade	179.3	169.8	5.6	178.9	169.4	5.6	178.1	168.4	5.8
Wholesale Trade	40.2	39.0	3.1	40.5	39.3	3.1	40.5	39.2	3.3
Durable Goods†	24.1	23.6	2.1	24.4	23.9	2.1	24.4	23.9	2.1
Nondurable Goods†	16.1	15.4	4.5	16.1	15.4	4.5	16.1	15.3	5.2
Retail Trade	139.1	130.8	6.3	138.4	130.1	6.4	137.6	129.2	6.5
Food Stores	24.6	23.2	6.0	24.6	23.2	6.0	24.6	23.3	5.6
Auto Dealers/Parts Stores & Gasoline Sta.	16.5	15.8	4.4	16.6	15.9	4.4	16.6	15.9	4.4
Eating & Drinking Places	43.5	41.2	5.6	44.5	42.1	5.7	44.1	42.0	5.0
Home Furniture/Equip. & Clothing Stores†	11.3	10.7	5.6	11.3	10.7	5.6	11.3	10.8	4.6
Gen. Merchandise & Bldg./Garden Supply†	24.1	22.7	6.2	23.2	21.7	6.9	23.3	21.4	8.9
Miscellaneous Retail†	19.1	17.2	11.0	18.2	16.4	11.0	17.7	15.9	11.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	34.2	33.5	2.1	34.4	33.7	2.1	34.6	33.8	2.4
Depository Institutions†	13.2	13.3	-0.8	13.3	13.4	-0.7	13.3	13.5	-1.5
Other Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate†	21.0	20.2	4.0	21.1	20.3	3.9	21.3	20.3	4.9
Services	182.9	170.7	7.1	184.4	171.8	7.3	180.8	168.8	7.1
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	11.6	10.8	7.4	12.4	11.5	7.8	12.6	11.7	7.7
Personal, Amusement, & Recreational Services	16.9	15.6	8.3	17.8	16.4	8.5	18.3	17.4	5.2
Computer-Related Services†	8.1	6.6	22.7	8.1	6.6	22.7	8.1	6.6	22.7
Other Business Services†	30.0	27.6	8.7	30.1	27.7	8.7	29.2	26.5	10.2
Auto Repair/Rental/Parking Services†	7.1	6.4	10.9	7.0	6.3	11.1	7.0	6.3	11.1
Health Services	46.3	44.0	5.2	46.2	43.9	5.2	45.9	43.8	4.8
Educ./Social Services & Membership Organiz.†	38.9	37.3	4.3	38.4	36.8	4.3	35.3	33.6	5.1
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	4.7	4.7	0.0	4.7	4.7	0.0	4.8	4.7	2.1
Engineering, Accounting, & Related Services†	13.9	12.6	10.3	14.0	12.7	10.2	14.0	12.9	8.5
Other Repair/Agric. Services & Museums, etc.†	5.4	4.9	10.2	5.7	5.2	9.6	5.6	5.2	7.7
Government	152.4	148.6	2.6	149.4	145.6	2.6	141.0	137.6	2.5
Federal Government	38.9	39.6	-1.8	39.5	40.2	-1.7	39.5	40.5	-2.5
U.S. Defense	21.5	22.0	-2.3	21.5	22.0	-2.3	21.5	22.3	-3.6
Other Federal Government	17.4	17.6	-1.1	18.0	18.2	-1.1	18.0	18.2	-1.1
State Government	43.0	41.2	4.4	40.1	38.4	4.4	40.1	38.2	5.0
State Education	23.6	22.7	4.0	20.8	20.0	4.0	20.7	19.9	4.0
Other State Government	19.4	18.5	4.9	19.3	18.4	4.9	19.4	18.3	6.0
Local Government	70.5	67.8	4.0	69.8	67.1	4.0	61.4	58.9	4.2
Public School Districts	46.7	44.4	5.2	44.6	42.3	5.4	35.6	33.3	6.9
Other Local Government	23.8	23.4	1.7	25.2	24.8	1.6	25.8	25.6	0.8

*Current data differ from previous series. † New series.

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION, AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Oct. 1990 (f)	Oct. 1989	% Change	Sept. 1990 (p)	Aug. 1990 (r)	July 1990	June 1990	May 1990	Apr. 1990	Mar. 1990
TOTAL POPULATION ¹	1,744.0	1,720.0	1.4	1,742.0	1,740.0	1,738.0	1,736.0	1,734.0	1,732.0	1,730.0
Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older ¹	1,128.3	1,112.8	1.4	1,127.1	1,125.8	1,124.5	1,123.2	1,121.9	1,120.6	1,119.3
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	808.9	797.7	1.4	805.7	803.0	792.6	791.4	795.4	793.4	800.6
Participation Rate	71.7	71.7	—	71.5	71.3	70.5	70.5	70.9	70.8	71.5
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS ²	773.1	761.9	1.5	769.1	767.4	757.3	752.3	758.4	756.1	763.2
Employment Ratio ³	68.5	68.5	—	68.2	68.2	67.3	67.0	67.6	67.5	68.2
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	35.8	35.8	0.0	36.6	35.6	35.3	39.1	37.0	37.3	37.3
Unemployment Rate	4.4	4.5	—	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.7
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE	319.4	315.1	1.4	321.4	322.8	331.9	331.8	326.5	327.2	318.7
NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX ⁴	151.8	143.5	5.8	151.6	148.8	149.0	150.0	149.1	147.5	146.5
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS ⁵	732.1	699.3	4.7	730.0	724.7	724.2	729.1	724.9	716.9	712.4
Mining	8.8	8.5	3.5	8.7	9.1	9.2	9.1	8.8	8.8	8.3
Contract Construction	26.4	25.4	4.0	26.6	26.5	26.8	27.2	27.4	27.3	27.0
Manufacturing	106.9	103.6	3.1	106.6	106.4	106.3	106.0	105.5	105.2	104.5
Durable Goods	70.8	69.1	2.4	70.3	70.1	70.1	69.7	69.7	69.9	69.6
Nondurable Goods	36.1	34.6	4.6	36.3	36.3	36.2	36.2	35.8	35.4	35.0
Trans., Comm., & Pub. Util.	43.4	41.4	5.1	43.2	42.5	42.9	43.3	42.7	42.5	42.3
Trade	178.8	169.3	5.6	177.5	176.9	177.1	177.8	176.9	174.3	174.0
Wholesale	40.1	38.9	3.1	40.1	40.1	40.4	40.6	40.6	40.2	40.1
Retail	138.7	130.4	6.3	137.4	136.8	136.7	137.2	136.3	134.0	133.9
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	34.3	33.6	2.1	34.3	34.4	34.3	34.2	34.0	33.8	33.9
Services	181.9	169.8	7.1	181.8	181.2	179.6	180.8	179.8	175.8	174.3
Government	151.6	147.7	2.6	151.4	147.8	147.9	150.8	149.8	149.2	148.0
Federal	39.4	40.1	-1.8	39.3	39.1	39.7	40.0	40.9	40.7	40.0
State	42.3	40.5	4.4	42.3	42.9	43.2	42.5	41.7	41.4	40.8
Local	69.9	67.1	4.1	69.7	65.8	65.1	68.4	67.1	67.0	67.2

¹ Figures represent estimated trends, they are not seasonally adjusted.

² Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private households.

³ Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.

⁴ Base year 1977 = 100.

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 3. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS,
BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	Sept. 1990(p)	Male % Change from Sept. '89	% Distribution	Sept. 1990(p)	Female % Change from Sept. '89	% Distribution	Production Workers Sept. 1990(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	402.1	1.9	100.0	334.8	8.3	100.0	NA	NA
Mining	7.8	2.6	1.9	0.9	12.5	0.3	6.5	74.7
Contract Construction	26.4	3.5	6.6	3.4	6.2	1.0	22.8	76.5
Manufacturing	74.0	2.1	18.4	33.7	5.3	10.1	71.7	66.6
Durable Goods	51.0	1.0	12.7	19.9	5.9	5.9	47.2	66.6
Nondurable Goods	23.0	4.5	5.7	13.8	4.5	4.1	24.5	66.6
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	30.0	5.6	7.5	13.6	3.8	4.1	34.5	79.1
Total Trade	95.1	5.5	23.7	83.8	5.7	25.0	157.9	8.3
Wholesale Trade	28.8	4.3	7.2	11.7	0.0	3.5	34.1	84.2
Retail Trade	66.3	6.1	16.5	72.1	6.7	21.5	123.8	89.5
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	14.2	1.4	3.5	20.2	2.5	6.0	26.5	77.0
Services	83.3	4.4	20.7	101.1	9.9	30.2	143.3	77.7
Total Government	71.3	-7.0	17.7	78.1	13.2	23.3	NA	NA
Federal Government	21.3	0.0	5.3	18.2	-3.7	5.4	NA	NA
State Government	20.5	-1.0	5.1	19.6	10.7	5.9	NA	NA
Local Government	29.5	-15.0	7.3	40.3	24.4	12.0	NA	NA

p = preliminary.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake - Ogden ¹					Provo - Orem ²				
	Oct. 1990(f)	Oct. 1989	% Chg.	Sept. 1990(p)	Aug. 1990(r)	Oct. 1990(f)	Oct. 1989	% Chg.	Sept. 1990(p)	Aug. 1990(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	525.2	521.2	0.8	526.4	523.0	120.8	115.3	4.8	120.6	116.4
Employed Persons	505.3	501.2	0.8	505.1	500.2	116.7	111.2	4.9	116.5	112.2
Unemployed	19.9	20.0	-0.5	21.3	22.8	4.1	4.1	0.0	4.1	4.1
Percent of Labor Force	3.8	3.8	—	4.0	4.4	3.4	3.6	—	3.4	3.6
Seasonally Adjusted	4.3	4.3	—	4.2	4.4	4.1	4.3	—	3.8	3.6
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	503.4	479.9	4.9	502.1	495.5	96.7	91.3	5.9	96.7	93.1
Mining	2.9	2.7	7.4	2.8	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	20.1	19.1	5.2	20.7	20.6	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.3
Manufacturing	69.0	66.5	3.8	68.9	68.4	14.5	13.7	5.8	14.3	14.5
Durable Goods	47.9	46.1	3.9	47.8	47.4	8.6	8.7	-1.1	8.4	8.6
Nondurable Goods	21.1	20.4	3.4	21.1	21.0	5.9	5.0	18.0	5.9	5.9
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	33.8	32.0	5.6	33.8	33.3	2.7	2.7	0.0	2.7	2.7
Total Trade	127.6	120.8	5.6	126.9	126.1	22.3	21.2	5.2	22.2	22.1
Wholesale Trade	32.6	32.0	1.9	32.7	32.7	4.2	3.5	20.0	4.2	4.2
Retail Trade	95.0	88.8	7.0	94.2	93.4	18.1	17.7	2.3	18.0	17.9
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	28.0	27.4	2.2	28.2	28.2	2.4	2.3	4.3	2.4	2.4
Services	122.4	114.7	6.7	122.9	122.6	36.8	33.9	8.6	37.3	33.1
Total Government	99.6	96.7	3.0	97.9	93.5	14.8	14.4	2.8	14.4	14.3

¹ Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

² Provo - Orem is Utah County.

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 5. UNEMPLOYMENT RATES AND NONFARM JOBS IN UTAH
BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	Oct. '90(f)	Sept. '90(p)	Aug. '90(r)	Oct. '89	Oct. '90(f)	Oct. '89	% Change	Sept. '90(f)	Sept. '89	% Change
State Total	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.5	738,100	705,010	4.7	736,900	703,760	4.7
Bear River	3.2	4.5	3.7	3.7	45,880	44,880	2.2	45,170	43,670	3.4
Box Elder	3.0	4.7	4.3	3.8	15,780	16,350	-3.5	15,530	15,940	-2.6
Cache	3.3	4.4	3.5	3.6	29,700	28,200	5.3	29,200	27,320	6.9
Rich	1.9	2.3	2.0	1.5	380	330	15.2	440	410	7.3
Wasatch Front	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.3	514,690	491,870	4.6	513,610	491,430	4.5
North	4.6	5.4	5.6	5.1	128,350	123,000	4.3	128,840	122,780	4.9
Davis	4.0	4.5	4.7	4.5	59,150	57,990	2.0	59,790	57,920	3.2
Morgan	4.5	6.5	5.6	6.9	970	950	2.1	1,000	920	8.7
Weber	5.2	6.3	6.4	5.7	68,230	64,060	6.5	68,050	63,940	6.4
South	4.2	3.9	4.0	4.0	386,340	368,870	4.7	384,770	368,650	4.4
Salt Lake	4.2	3.8	4.0	4.0	375,990	357,880	5.1	374,310	357,710	4.6
Tooele	6.0	7.1	5.4	4.0	10,350	10,990	-5.8	10,480	10,940	-4.4
Mountainlands	4.5	4.2	3.8	4.6	106,750	100,600	6.1	106,620	99,690	7.0
Summit	7.3	7.7	5.8	6.5	7,160	6,810	5.1	6,980	6,980	0.0
Utah	4.1	3.8	3.6	4.3	96,730	91,230	6.0	96,780	90,040	7.5
Wasatch	8.4	7.1	6.4	7.6	2,860	2,560	11.7	2,860	2,670	7.1
Central	6.9	7.6	6.3	7.1	15,690	15,180	3.4	15,800	15,680	0.8
Juab	7.6	13.6	5.6	7.7	1,730	1,680	3.0	1,780	1,720	3.5
Millard	4.9	4.6	4.7	5.0	3,450	3,280	5.2	3,490	3,470	0.6
Piute	7.6	12.5	10.8	5.8	200	180	11.1	200	180	11.1
Sanpete	8.2	8.8	8.4	9.9	4,400	4,270	3.0	4,280	4,230	1.2
Sevier	6.7	6.2	4.9	6.1	5,320	5,190	2.5	5,480	5,440	0.7
Wayne	7.5	10.2	10.7	6.5	590	580	1.7	570	640	-10.9
Southwestern	5.2	5.6	5.1	4.8	26,550	25,090	5.8	26,940	25,370	6.2
Beaver	4.2	4.8	8.6	4.6	1,340	1,230	8.9	1,430	1,340	6.7
Garfield	12.1	13.8	9.4	11.1	1,670	1,590	5.0	1,780	1,690	5.3
Iron	5.2	4.8	4.0	4.2	7,540	7,150	5.5	7,680	7,210	6.5
Kane	6.4	6.5	8.1	7.4	1,760	1,620	8.6	1,760	1,730	1.7
Washington	4.5	5.4	4.5	4.2	14,240	13,500	5.5	14,290	13,400	6.6
Uintah Basin	7.8	8.3	7.8	8.6	11,050	10,370	6.6	11,110	10,510	5.7
Daggett	2.2	2.0	1.5	1.9	340	320	6.3	390	360	2.6
Duchesne	8.1	9.9	9.9	10.4	3,700	3,580	3.4	3,690	3,550	3.9
Uintah	8.0	7.8	7.0	8.0	7,010	6,470	8.3	7,030	6,580	6.8
Southeastern	7.3	7.3	6.7	7.9	17,500	17,050	2.6	17,670	17,420	1.4
Carbon	6.3	6.1	5.4	7.9	8,020	7,640	5.0	7,880	7,640	3.1
Emery	8.2	8.8	7.3	8.2	3,810	3,700	3.0	3,900	3,820	2.1
Grand	8.9	8.8	8.5	8.7	2,280	2,300	-0.9	2,440	2,460	-0.8
San Juan	7.7	7.3	7.5	7.1	3,390	3,410	-0.6	3,450	3,500	-1.4

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.

Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates should not be used for federal or state funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 6. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sept.(p) 1990	Aug.(r) 1990	Sept. 1989	Sept.(p) 1990	Aug.(r) 1990	Sept. 1989	Sept.(p) 1990	Aug.(r) 1990	Sept. 1989
MINING	\$670.71	\$663.57	\$542.59	49.1	48.9	47.1	\$13.66	\$13.57	\$11.52
MANUFACTURING	423.15	415.26	403.60	40.3	39.7	40.4	10.50	10.46	9.99
Durable Goods	420.80	411.29	408.87	40.5	39.7	41.3	10.39	10.36	9.90
Nondurable Goods	428.76	425.98	392.31	39.7	39.7	38.2	10.80	10.73	10.27
TRADE	230.18	229.66	216.53	29.7	30.1	29.5	7.75	7.63	7.34
Wholesale Trade	400.03	404.59	380.73	38.8	39.9	37.4	10.31	10.14	10.18
Retail Trade	175.27	173.07	162.21	26.8	27.0	26.9	6.54	6.41	6.03
AVERAGE	290.73	287.97	273.55	33.0	33.1	32.8	8.81	8.70	8.34

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary, r = revised.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sept.(p) 1990	Aug.(r) 1990	Sept. 1989	Sept.(p) 1990	Aug.(r) 1990	Sept. 1989	Sept.(p) 1990	Aug.(r) 1990	Sept. 1989
MINING	\$701.33	\$656.81	\$580.32	46.6	43.7	41.6	\$15.05	\$15.03	\$13.95
Metal Mining	645.31	657.07	547.72	47.0	46.8	44.1	13.73	14.04	12.42
Bituminous Coal Mining	822.19	728.23	634.59	45.5	39.3	36.2	18.07	18.53	17.53
MANUFACTURING	422.90	413.52	406.18	40.2	39.8	39.9	10.52	10.39	10.18
Durable Goods	436.19	423.34	416.30	40.5	39.9	40.3	10.77	10.61	10.33
Primary Metal Industries	556.59	524.96	523.68	40.1	39.5	41.3	13.88	13.29	12.68
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	407.64	396.37	360.75	40.4	40.2	37.5	10.09	9.86	9.62
Transportation Equipment	554.88	548.23	565.93	40.8	40.7	43.6	13.60	13.47	12.98
Nondurable Goods	399.99	393.42	386.70	39.8	39.5	39.1	10.05	9.96	9.89
Food & Kindred Products	376.48	361.26	364.84	41.1	40.5	39.4	9.16	8.92	9.26
TRADE	222.30	223.94	212.51	29.6	30.1	30.1	7.51	7.44	7.06
Wholesale Trade	389.47	392.24	369.23	38.6	39.5	37.6	10.09	9.93	9.82
Retail Trade	176.15	177.65	168.56	27.1	27.5	28.0	6.50	6.46	6.02
Food Stores	142.01	144.58	145.46	24.4	24.8	26.4	5.82	5.83	5.51
Other Retail	175.69	174.84	165.85	28.2	28.2	27.1	6.23	6.20	6.12
AVERAGE	296.70	293.59	282.23	33.3	33.4	33.4	8.91	8.79	8.45

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary, r = revised.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	Forecast Oct. '90	THIS YEAR Preliminary Sept. '90	Final Aug. '90	Final Oct. '89	YEAR AGO Final Sept. '89	Final Aug. '89
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	26,367	24,933	28,883	23,279	18,887	20,399
Number of New Applications for Jobs	8,204	9,455	10,758	9,100	10,487	11,088
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	8,197	7,032	7,769	9,187	7,881	8,085
Initial Claims (Key Week)	1,219	894	1,016	1,088	880	830
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	6,804	6,450	6,923	6,319	6,319	7,201
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	0.95	0.93	0.99	0.95	0.97	1.10
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	\$3,848,047	\$3,104,775	\$3,745,489	\$3,374,281	\$3,483,261	\$4,401,560

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX claims only.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 9. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES

item	Index				From Last Month	% Change Sept. '89 to Sept. '90	Aug. '89 to Aug. '90
	Sept. '90	Aug. '90	July '90	Sept. '89			
CONSUMER PRICES: (1982 - 84 = 100)							
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U ¹)	132.7	131.6	130.4	125.0	0.8	6.2	5.6
Food and Beverages	133.0	132.7	132.4	125.9	0.2	5.6	5.7
Food at Home	132.9	132.7	132.5	125.0	0.2	6.3	6.2
Housing	130.5	130.2	129.2	124.3	0.2	5.0	4.8
Rent Residential	140.0	139.4	138.7	133.9	0.4	4.6	4.4
Fuel and Other Util.	114.0	112.7	111.3	109.7	1.2	3.9	2.7
Medical Care	165.8	165.0	163.5	151.7	0.5	9.3	9.5
Apparel and Upkeep	126.8	122.2	120.8	120.0	3.8	5.7	6.3
Transportation	123.0	120.6	118.4	113.7	2.0	8.2	5.5
Gasoline	111.8	103.1	94.4	88.8	8.4	25.9	13.2
Energy ³	108.8	103.5	98.9	95.9	5.1	13.5	6.8
Purchasing Power of Consumer Dollar:							
1982 - 84 = \$1.00	\$.754	\$.760	\$.767	\$.800	—0.8	—5.8	—5.4
ALL ITEMS (CPI-W ²)	131.1	129.9	128.7	123.6	0.9	6.1	4.5
PRODUCER PRICES: (1982 = 100)							
ALL COMMODITIES	118.3	116.5	114.3	112.4	1.5	5.2	4.0
Finished Goods	120.3	119.2	118.0	113.6	0.9	5.9	5.1
Intermediate Materials	116.3	114.4	113.0	112.4	1.7	3.5	2.1
Crude Materials	115.1	110.2	101.2	102.3	4.4	12.5	9.0

¹ Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.² Consumer Price Index — Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.³ Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

UNITED STATES MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS AND MULTIPLE JOBHOLDING RATES BY SEX May, selected years, 1970 - 1989

Year	Total Employed	Multiple Jobholders					Multiple Jobholding Rates		
		Total	Men	Number	Women		Total	Men	Women
					Percent of all				
					Multiple Jobholders				
1970	78,358	4,048	3,412	636	15.7	5.2	7.0	2.2	
1975	84,146	3,918	2,962	956	24.4	4.7	5.8	2.9	
1980	96,809	4,759	3,210	1,549	32.5	4.9	5.8	3.8	
1985	106,878	5,730	3,537	2,192	38.3	5.4	5.9	4.7	
1989	117,084	7,225	4,115	3,109	43.0	6.2	6.4	5.9	

Note: Numbers are in thousands.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Monthly Labor Review, July 1990, p. 4.

Utah

LABOR MARKET REPORT

NOVEMBER 1990

published December 1990

- Utah's jobless rate dropped two-tenths of a percentage point to 4.3 percent in November.
- Although Utah experienced declining joblessness, the national rate of unemployment rose two-tenths of a point to 5.9 percent.
- Growth in nonfarm jobs remained strong. Employment is up by 32,100 new jobs from last year—an increase of about 4.5 percent.
- The service sector once again showed the strongest year-over growth. Growth in trade employment slowed somewhat, but remained in the moderate range.
- Although U.S. manufacturing employment dropped 3 percent between November 1989 and November 1990, Utah manufacturing jobs expanded by 3 percent.

An Unexpected Coup

Utah's unemployment rate pulled an unexpected coup in December. While U.S. unemployment rose two-tenths of a percentage point (to 5.9 percent), Utah's jobless rate actually *dropped* two-tenths of a point. Yes, despite recessionary woes elsewhere, Utah's unemployment declined. In fact, the State's rate has been following a declining trend since peaking in June. Lower Utah joblessness resulted from a drop in the number of unemployed labor force entrants. In the past few months, Utahns entering the labor force (for the first time or after an absence) have made up a large share of the unemployed. People may now be discouraged by the psychology of the tightening national labor market and

In this issue:

- Feature Article: Personal Income in Utah.
- Personal Income Trends – Utah and U.S., page 7.

Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rates
Utah and United States



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY



may have stopped looking for work which, by definition, excludes them from the work force. In addition, Utah's economy has expanded sufficiently for many unemployed entrants to find jobs.

The November 1990 rate for the State registers slightly lower than the November 1989 figure of 4.4 percent. About 34,600 Utahns were out-of-work in November—300 fewer than last year. Utah's jobless rate has dropped six-tenths of a point since peaking in June of this year.

Reports indicate that many individuals are pessimistic about the Utah economy, despite continued signs of strength. Yet, so far, the national "recession" has been regionally based. And, if the downturn remains mild (as anticipated), Utah will feel only minor pains.

Nonfarm Job Growth Slows a Bit

Growth in nonfarm jobs did slow during November. However, employment expansion figures registered only slightly lower than figures for the past few months. In fact, Utah's nonfarm jobs have grown by 4.5 percent since November of 1989, making Utah one of the top job creators in the nation. Utah has added 32,000 positions over the past 12 months.

No industry seems capable of usurping the first place job creation spot of the service industry. Service jobs have increased 8 percent since November of last year for a 13,700 job gain. Computer services (which include software companies) continue to show phenomenal growth rates. Employment in this industry is up 24 percent and 1,600 jobs since November of last year. Computer services added at least as many new jobs as did construction, durable goods manufacturing, transportation/communications/utilities, finance/insurance/real estate, and state government respectively.

Growth in the trade sector, although somewhat slower, remained strong. Combined, wholesale and retail trade added 8,500 new positions (up almost 5 percent) to Utah's economy over the past year. All areas of retail

trade are experiencing healthy additions. Wholesale trade's growth rate of 2 percent has declined from rates experienced in the previous few months.

Transportation/communication/utilities sector generated a healthy 4 percent growth rate. However, expansion here also appears slightly less robust than a few months ago. Trucking/warehousing and air transportation made the major contributions to the industry's 1,600 new positions. Both railroad employment and utilities are down slightly while communications employment held steady.

New nonresidential construction projects and increased residential building helped construction make a robust showing in the employment expansion arena. Construction jobs are up almost 5 percent in the past 12 month period—an addition of 1,300 new positions.

Manufacturing Still Producing

Manufacturing expansion registered a moderate 3 percent gain. This industry's 3,100 new positions were divided roughly between the durable and nondurable sectors—up 1,400 and 1,700 jobs respectively. While manufacturing's temperate 3 percent growth rate doesn't appear quite as flashy as the service industry's 8 percent expansion, it may be the more exciting figure when compared to U.S. data. Nationally, manufacturing employment declined 3 percent in November. In Utah, manufacturing jobs increased at that rate. Utahns should keep that in mind when considering the state of the local economy. However, several durable manufacturing sectors have lost jobs. Notably, employment in the production of electrical machinery and fabricated metal products are both down about 2 percent from November 1989.

Expansion in government (up 3,100 jobs) and finance/insurance/real estate (up 500 jobs) registered on the slow side—about 2 percent for both industries. The public sector's performance was hampered by employment losses in federal government—primarily defense-related jobs. This decline is expected to continue through 1991 as defense budget cuts kick in. Both state and local government experienced healthy growth rates, 3 and 4 percent respectively.

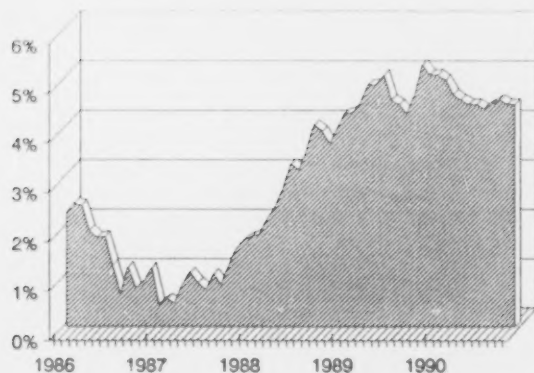
Mining employment remained stable, neither increasing nor decreasing in comparison with last year. Recent cutbacks in the uranium mining industry will keep mining employment levels down for a time. Mining had shown improvement in earlier 1990 months. And, higher long term oil prices might spur growth in the mining industry.

A Final Word

Utah's labor market remains strong. If consumers and business leaders remain confident about Utah, the State can weather the mild national economic storm with only a minor slowdown in growth—to the moderate range.

Lecia Parks Langston, Chief Economist

**Year-Over Percent Change in
Utah Nonfarm Jobs**



Total Personal Income in Utah

Total personal income is defined as all income received by all residents of an area. The statistical series comprising the components of total personal income, by area and by year, constitute the most extensive body of consistent economic information available for the nation, states, counties and metropolitan areas. This entire data series was developed and is maintained by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the U.S. Department of Commerce. The Utah Department of Employment Security assists BEA in this service by providing wage and employment data by industry for the state and its counties.

Utah's 1990 total personal income (TPI) is forecast to be \$24.0 billion, up 7.5 percent from the 1989 total. As Table A and Figure 1 show, Utah's TPI increased more rapidly than that of the United States through the 1970s. And, from 1980 through 1984, the yearly rates of growth were nearly identical. But Utah's economic slump from 1985 to 1988 retarded its TPI growth while the national growth rate continued its steady progress. The relative strength of Utah's present economic expansion is clearly reflected in the 1989 and 1990 TPI growth comparisons. Utah's 1989 TPI growth was slightly faster (8.0 to 7.6) than that of the U.S., but in 1990, the U.S. increase fell to 6.4, while Utah's slipped to 7.5 percent.

Components of Personal Income

The largest single component of total personal income is "Earnings by Place of Work." As depicted in Table B, this portion consists of the total earnings from both farm and nonfarm

**Figure 1. Personal Income Growth Rates
Utah and U.S.**



Table A.
Personal Income Growth Rates
Utah and United States
1970 - 1990

	Utah TPI	U.S. TPI	Utah Growth Rates	U.S. Growth Rates
1970	3,513	825,534	10.9	7.7
1971	3,904	888,536	11.1	7.6
1972	4,380	976,181	12.2	9.9
1973	4,928	1,095,289	12.5	12.2
1974	5,530	1,204,899	12.2	10.0
1975	6,155	1,308,482	11.3	8.6
1976	7,014	1,447,002	14.0	10.6
1977	7,987	1,602,863	13.9	10.8
1978	9,230	1,806,968	15.6	12.7
1979	10,490	2,028,510	13.7	12.3
1980	11,710	2,254,076	11.6	11.1
1981	13,125	2,514,231	12.1	11.5
1982	14,091	2,663,432	7.4	5.9
1983	14,998	2,834,385	6.4	6.4
1984	16,426	3,101,163	9.5	9.4
1985	17,512	3,317,545	6.6	7.0
1986	18,391	3,519,364	5.0	6.1
1987	19,370	3,754,396	5.3	6.7
1988	20,674	4,058,655	6.7	8.1
1989	22,326	4,368,129	8.0	7.6
1990	24,000	4,646,000	7.5	6.4

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis and Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

industries, including contributions for social insurance. It may also be viewed as the combined total of wages and salaries, other labor income, and proprietors' income—both farm and nonfarm.

In 1990, earnings by place of work was \$18.1 billion, representing 76 percent of TPI. Approximately ten percent of this figure was proprietors' income, while ninety percent was wages, salaries, and other labor income. Nonfarm earnings (\$17.9 billion) was nearly 99 percent of total earnings; farm income was only 1.2 percent. Private sector nonfarm industries accounted for eighty percent of nonfarm earnings, while earnings from public (government) industries made up twenty percent.

The other components of TPI are (1) dividends, interest and rent (DIR), and (2) transfer payments. In 1990, DIR amounted to \$3.4 billion, and transfer payments were \$3.5 billion. These two components, plus "Earnings by Place of Residence," constitute TPI.

Some of the major differences between the economic compositions of Utah and the United States can be observed in Table B. Perhaps the

most significant is that Utah DIR (dividends, interest and rent) comprise a somewhat smaller (14.0 versus 17.5 percent) share of TPI than the national figure. Thus, Utahns must rely to a greater extent on earnings. The problem with this is that Utah's average wage is only about 86 percent of the U.S. average. Due to these two factors, Utah's TPI is relatively lower than that of the U.S.

The industrial composition of Utah's TPI has changed in recent years. In 1980, prior to the recession periods, goods-producing industries (mining, construction, manufacturing) generated over 31 percent of Utah's earnings. By 1990 that share had dropped to 23.9 percent. In 1980, service-producing industries (including government) paid 67 percent of total earnings. By 1990 this statistic had increased to nearly 75 percent. These comparisons reflect the continuing historical shift from goods- to service-producing jobs in the State's economy. Similar shifts have been experienced nationally.

Four major industry sectors generate over three-fourths of Utah's total earnings. Services is the leader, providing 24 percent of earnings; government (including military) pays 20 percent. Manufacturing accounts for nearly 17 percent, and trade produces 16 percent of Utah's total earnings. Following these are transportation/communications/utilities at 9 percent, construction and finance/insurance/real estate both at 5 percent, and mining at 2 percent of earnings. Agriculture and agricultural services make up the remaining 1.4 percent. Figure 2 illustrates these industrial shares of earnings for Utah for 1980 and 1990.

Per Capita Personal Income

Per capita personal income is an area's annual total personal income divided by the total population as of July 1 of that year. Utah's 1990 per capita personal income (PCI) is estimated at approximately \$14,000. From 1982 to 1990, Utah's real (inflation-adjusted) PCI has increased \$1700, compared to the \$3000 increase in the United States' real PCI.

Utah's 1989 per capita personal income of \$13,079 ranked 46th among the fifty states. The 1988 ranking pegged Utah at 47th. Because Utah's population has a large number of children (the result of many years of high birth rates), this PCI comparison portrays Utah as a low-income state. However, comparing state per capita income based on adult population estimates improves the Utah ranking considerably: Utah's 1988 ranking is 32th among the states by this measure. Utah also compares more favorably to the rest of the U.S. when using household income data. Total personal income per household in 1988 in Utah was

**Figure 2. Utah Distribution of Earnings Income
By Industry**

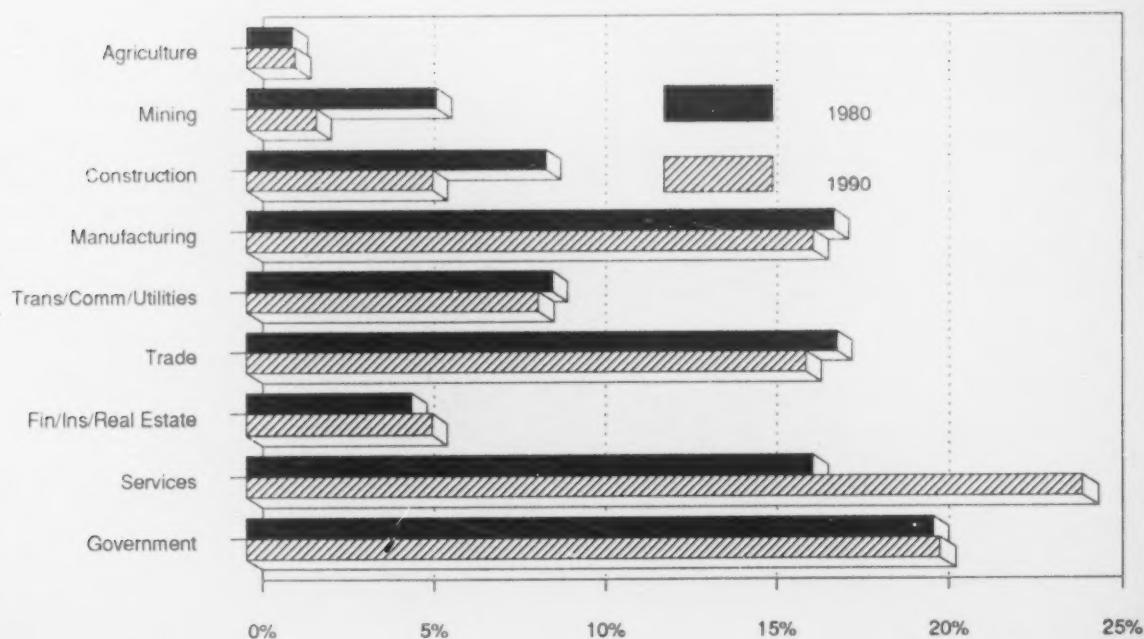
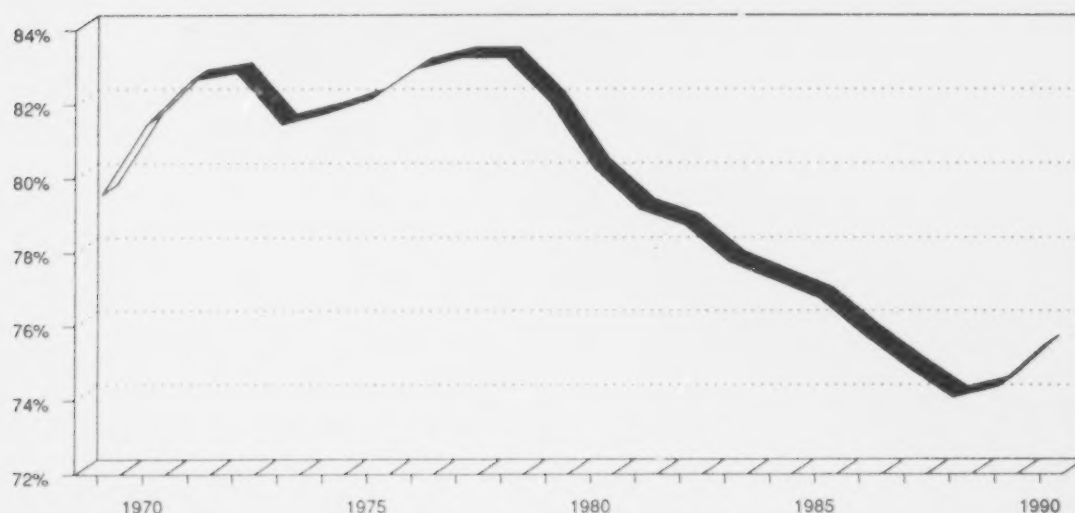


**Figure 3. Utah Per Capita Personal Income
As a Percentage of U.S. Personal Income**



\$39,300, compared with \$44,300 for the U.S; Utah's total personal income per household was 88.8 percent of the national figure.

During the 1970's, Utah's PCI ranged between 81 and 83 percent of the United States PCI. However, as shown in Figure 3, from 1978 to 1988 this parameter dropped nine percentage points—from 83 to 74 percent. But 1989 and 1990 both saw improvements in this comparison—the 1990 figure stands at 75.4 percent. Utah's PCI for 1987 to 1990 is included in Table B.

COUNTY PERSONAL INCOME

Seven of Utah's counties posted double-digit 1988-89 growth in total personal income. These counties are generally in a strip through the central and southwestern regions. Declines (generally minor) occurred in only four counties: Morgan, Piute, Wayne and Uintah. Not surprisingly, counties with substantial TPI increases tended to experience relatively large employment increases too.

With few exceptions, the per capita income estimates in northern Utah's counties are considerably higher than those of the rest of the state. Summit County's \$20,000 leads Utah; San Juan County's \$8,300 is lowest. Interestingly, Carbon and Daggett are the only counties outside the northern Utah group with PCI's greater than the State figure. The 1989 per capita income of the United States, at \$17,596, is higher than that of all of Utah's counties except Summit. Table C presents county and planning district TPI and PCI estimates for 1987 through 1989.

Kenneth E. Jensen
Labor Market Economist

Table B
COMPONENTS OF UTAH'S TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME
1987 to 1990

Items	1987 Average	1988 Average	1988 Average	1990 Average	87-88 % Change	88-89 % Change	89-90 % Change	1989 Percentage Distribution Utah	1989 Percentage Distribution U.S.
Total Personal Income	19,371	20,675	22,327	24,000	6.7	8.0	7.5	100.0	100.0
Total Earnings - Place/Work	14,724	15,784	16,913	18,137	7.2	7.2	7.2	75.7	72.8
Less:									
Personal Cont. for Soc. Ins.	864	921	1,025	1,112	6.6	11.3	8.5	4.6	4.9
Plus: Resid. Adjustment	68	82	88	95	21.9	7.3	7.4	0.4	0.0
Equals: Earnings by Residence	13,928	14,945	15,976	17,120	7.3	6.9	7.2	71.6	67.9
Plus:									
Dividends, Interest & Rent	2,541	2,672	3,117	3,384	5.1	16.7	8.6	14.0	17.5
Plus:									
Transfer Payments	2,902	3,058	3,234	3,496	5.4	5.8	8.1	14.5	14.6
Components of Earnings	14,724	15,784	16,913	18,137	7.2	7.2	7.2	75.7	72.8
Wages & Salaries	12,122	12,926	13,854	14,843	6.6	7.2	7.1	62.1	58.7
Other Labor Income	1,087	1,159	1,273	1,379	6.6	9.9	8.3	5.7	5.5
Proprietors' Income	1,515	1,699	1,785	1,915	12.2	5.1	7.3	8.0	8.5
Farm	134	184	155	164	37.1	-15.5	5.9	0.7	1.0
Nonfarm	1,381	1,515	1,630	1,751	9.7	7.6	7.4	7.3	7.6
Earnings by Industry	14,724	15,784	16,914	18,137	7.2	7.2	7.2	75.8	72.8
Farm	180	228	200	211	27.2	-12.6	5.5	0.9	1.2
Nonfarm	14,545	15,556	16,715	17,928	7.0	7.5	7.3	74.9	71.6
Private Sector	11,435	12,325	13,301	14,275	7.8	7.9	7.3	59.6	60.2
Ag Services, etc.	46	46	49	52	0.5	5.4	6.8	0.2	0.4
Mining	311	333	344	370	6.8	3.4	7.6	1.5	0.7
Construction	906	915	961	988	1.0	5.0	2.8	4.3	4.5
Manufacturing	2,417	2,687	2,854	2,998	11.2	6.2	5.0	12.8	14.3
Trans., Commun., Utilities	1,235	1,333	1,448	1,534	8.0	8.6	5.9	6.5	4.8
Wholesale Trade	906	986	1,097	1,181	8.9	11.3	7.7	4.9	4.8
Retail Trade	1,424	1,499	1,614	1,777	5.2	7.7	10.1	7.2	6.9
Fin., Ins., Real Estate	873	874	902	978	0.1	3.2	8.5	4.0	5.1
Services	3,318	3,653	4,033	4,398	10.1	10.4	9.1	18.1	18.6
Government (Incl Military)	3,110	3,231	3,414	3,652	3.9	5.7	7.0	15.3	11.4
Per Capita Personal Income	11,532	12,225	13,079	13,950	6.0	7.0	6.7		

TABLE C
TOTAL AND PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME
BY COUNTY AND MULTI-COUNTY PLANNING DISTRICT
1987 to 1989

71

PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY	TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (MILLIONS OF \$)					PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME				
	1987	1988	1989	87-88 % CHG	88-89 % CHG	1987	1988	1989	87-88 % CHG	88-89 % CHG
STATE TOTAL	19,370.0	20,674.0	22,326.0	6.7	8.0	11,530	12,230	13,060	6.1	7.0
BEAR RIVER	1,178.0	1,261.4	1,354.9	7.1	7.4	11,090	11,720	12,440	5.7	6.1
BOX ELDER	473.7	506.0	526.0	6.8	4.0	12,450	13,130	13,730	5.5	4.6
CACHE	683.6	731.8	804.0	7.1	9.9	10,350	10,910	11,700	5.4	7.2
RICH	20.7	23.6	24.9	14.0	5.5	9,860	11,750	13,080	19.2	11.3
WASATCH FRONT	13,591.8	14,415.2	15,432.0	6.1	7.1	12,460	13,070	13,970	4.9	6.9
NORTH	4,112.0	4,355.6	4,707.5	5.9	8.1	11,830	12,380	13,390	4.6	8.2
DAVIS	2,023.1	2,145.5	2,370.6	6.1	10.5	11,150	11,570	12,750	3.8	10.2
MORGAN	66.5	69.2	68.9	4.1	-0.4	12,300	12,760	12,530	3.7	-1.8
WEBER	2,022.4	2,140.9	2,268.0	5.9	5.9	12,580	13,320	14,160	5.9	6.3
SOUTH	9,479.8	10,059.6	10,724.5	6.1	6.6	12,750	13,390	14,240	5.0	6.3
SALT LAKE	9,143.2	9,705.9	10,351.8	6.2	6.7	12,970	13,430	14,280	3.5	6.3
TOOELE	336.6	353.7	372.7	5.1	5.4	11,760	12,280	13,220	4.4	7.7
MOUNTAINLAND	2,516.4	2,794.2	3,166.2	11.0	13.3	9,500	10,450	11,500	10.0	10.0
SUMMIT	229.7	251.7	288.2	9.6	14.5	17,260	18,170	20,010	5.3	10.1
UTAH	2,188.7	2,434.0	2,761.5	11.2	13.5	9,050	9,990	11,000	10.4	10.1
WASATCH	98.0	108.5	116.5	10.7	7.4	10,090	10,920	11,650	8.2	6.7
CENTRAL	499.0	524.7	557.1	5.2	6.2	9,270	9,850	10,510	6.3	6.7
JUAB	48.3	53.4	61.2	10.6	14.6	8,330	9,330	10,560	12.0	13.2
MILLARD	120.3	124.5	130.2	3.5	4.6	9,390	10,080	10,670	7.3	5.9
PIUTE	12.0	12.6	11.6	5.0	-7.9	8,570	9,000	8,920	5.0	-0.9
SANPETE	138.1	148.5	153.6	7.5	3.4	8,410	9,020	9,420	7.3	4.4
SEVIER	159.8	165.0	180.7	3.3	9.5	10,430	10,820	11,810	3.7	9.1
WAYNE	20.5	20.7	19.8	1.0	-4.4	9,760	9,810	9,440	0.5	-3.8
SOUTHWESTERN	697.9	755.4	864.8	8.2	14.5	9,280	9,850	10,950	6.1	11.2
BEAVER	45.3	50.3	52.8	11.0	5.0	8,240	10,660	11,240	29.4	5.4
GARFIELD	41.4	45.1	49.2	8.9	9.1	10,100	10,950	12,300	8.4	12.3
IRON	168.1	180.2	209.4	7.2	16.2	8,650	9,350	10,630	8.1	13.7
KANE	48.8	52.9	57.0	8.4	7.8	9,960	10,760	11,390	8.0	5.9
WASHINGTON	394.3	426.9	496.4	8.3	16.3	9,420	9,780	10,880	3.8	11.2
UINTAH BASIN	359.2	370.8	371.5	3.2	0.2	9,440	10,120	10,410	7.2	2.9
DAGGETT	8.5	9.5	9.9	11.8	4.2	10,630	13,570	14,180	27.7	4.5
DUCHESNE	134.8	135.6	141.5	0.6	4.4	9,420	10,010	10,890	6.3	8.8
UINTAH	215.9	225.7	220.1	4.5	-2.5	9,420	10,090	10,000	7.1	-0.9
SOUTHEASTERN	527.6	552.4	579.4	4.7	4.9	10,150	10,790	11,560	6.3	7.1
CARBON	266.4	276.0	282.2	3.6	2.2	11,990	12,730	13,570	6.2	6.6
EMERY	98.8	101.7	115.2	2.9	13.3	8,510	8,960	10,470	5.3	16.9
GRAND	76.8	82.2	84.3	7.0	2.6	11,620	12,600	12,980	8.4	3.0
SAN JUAN	85.6	92.5	97.7	8.1	5.6	7,430	7,950	8,280	7.0	4.2

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services, November 1990.

TABLE 1. UTAH'S CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL JOBS
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Nov. 1990(f)	Nov. 1989	% Change	Oct. 1990(p)	Oct. 1989	% Change	Sept. 1990(r)	Sept. 1989	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	810.0	804.2	0.7	813.0	802.3	1.3	817.5	809.0	1.1
Employed Persons	779.2	773.1	0.8	781.2	770.6	1.4	783.2	775.4	1.0
Unemployed	30.8	31.1	-1.0	31.8	31.7	0.3	34.3	33.6	2.1
Percent of Labor Force	3.8	3.9	—	3.9	3.9	—	4.2	4.2	—
Seasonally Adjusted	4.3	4.4	—	4.5	4.5	—	4.6	4.5	—
U.S. Unemployment Rate (Seasonally Adjusted)	5.9	5.3	—	5.7	5.3	—	5.7	5.3	—
NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL JOBS	746.1	714.1	4.5	736.8	705.1	4.5	736.2	703.8	4.6
Mining	8.6	8.6	0.0	8.6	8.5	1.2	8.6	8.4	2.4
Metal Mining	3.1	3.1	0.0	3.1	3.1	0.0	3.1	3.0	3.3
Coal Mining	2.5	2.5	0.0	2.5	2.5	0.0	2.5	2.5	0.0
Oil/Gas Extraction & Quarrying	3.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	2.9	3.4
Construction	28.7	27.4	4.7	29.1	27.8	4.7	29.8	28.7	3.8
Manufacturing	108.3	105.2	2.9	108.1	104.7	3.2	108.0	104.6	3.3
Durable Goods	71.1	69.7	2.0	71.3	69.6	2.4	71.1	69.3	2.6
Primary Metals	6.0	5.8	3.4	5.9	5.7	3.5	5.9	5.7	3.5
Fab. Metal Prod., Machinery & Computers*	14.0	14.3	-2.1	13.9	14.2	-2.1	13.8	14.2	-2.8
Electronic/Elec. Equip. (except computers)*	11.7	11.9	-1.7	11.8	12.0	-1.7	11.6	11.7	-0.9
Transportation Equipment	17.4	17.2	1.2	17.5	17.1	2.3	17.6	17.0	3.5
Lumber & Furn., Stone/Clay/Glass Prod. f	10.7	10.1	5.9	10.9	10.3	5.8	11.0	10.6	3.8
Other Durable Goods*	11.3	10.5	7.6	11.3	10.5	7.6	11.2	10.2	9.8
Nondurable Goods	37.2	35.5	4.8	36.8	35.1	4.8	36.9	35.2	4.8
Food & Related Products	12.4	12.2	1.6	12.3	12.1	1.7	12.4	12.3	0.8
Other Nondurable Goods*	24.8	23.3	6.4	24.5	23.0	6.5	24.5	22.9	7.0
Transportation, Communications, & Public Util.	43.6	42.0	3.8	43.1	41.5	3.9	43.2	41.5	4.1
Railroad Transportation	2.3	2.5	-8.0	2.3	2.5	-8.0	2.3	2.5	-8.0
Trucking & Warehousing f	16.0	15.0	6.7	15.8	14.8	6.8	15.7	14.8	6.1
Transportation by Air f	7.5	6.7	11.9	7.3	6.5	12.3	7.4	6.5	13.8
Other Transportation & Related Services f	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.1
Communications f	7.1	7.1	0.0	7.0	7.0	0.0	7.0	7.0	0.0
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services f	7.5	7.6	-1.3	7.5	7.6	-1.3	7.5	7.5	0.0
Trade	183.9	175.4	4.8	177.9	169.8	4.8	178.3	169.4	5.3
Wholesale Trade	40.2	39.3	2.3	39.9	39.0	2.3	40.2	39.3	2.3
Durable Goods f	24.0	23.8	0.8	23.8	23.6	0.8	24.1	23.9	0.8
Nondurable Goods f	16.2	15.5	4.5	16.1	15.4	4.5	16.1	15.4	4.5
Retail Trade	143.7	136.1	5.6	138.0	130.8	5.5	138.1	130.1	6.1
Food Stores	25.9	24.3	6.6	24.7	23.2	6.5	24.8	23.2	6.9
Auto Dealers/Parts Stores & Gasoline Sta.	16.2	15.6	3.8	16.4	15.8	3.8	16.5	15.9	3.8
Eating & Drinking Places	44.3	41.5	6.7	44.0	41.2	6.8	44.5	42.1	5.7
Home Furniture/Equip. & Clothing Stores f	12.6	11.8	6.8	11.4	10.7	6.5	11.3	10.7	5.6
Gen. Merchandise & Bldg./Garden Supply f	25.5	24.3	2.8	23.3	22.7	2.6	23.1	21.7	6.5
Miscellaneous Retail f	19.2	18.1	6.1	18.2	17.2	5.8	17.9	16.4	9.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	34.1	33.6	1.5	34.0	33.5	1.5	34.6	33.7	2.7
Depository Institutions f	13.1	13.2	-0.8	13.2	13.3	-0.8	13.3	13.4	-0.7
Other Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate f	21.0	20.4	2.9	20.8	20.2	3.0	21.3	20.3	4.9
Services	185.7	172.0	8.0	184.2	170.7	7.9	184.8	171.8	7.6
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	12.3	11.0	11.8	12.1	10.8	12.0	12.4	11.5	7.8
Personal, Amusement, & Recreational Services	17.3	16.0	8.1	16.9	15.6	8.3	17.9	16.4	9.1
Computer-Related Services f	8.4	6.8	23.5	8.2	6.6	24.2	8.2	6.6	24.2
Other Business Services f	30.2	27.7	9.0	30.1	27.6	9.1	30.0	27.7	8.3
Auto Repair/Rental/Parking Services f	6.9	6.4	7.8	6.9	6.4	7.8	7.0	6.3	11.1
Health Services	47.0	44.2	6.3	46.8	44.0	6.4	46.4	43.9	5.7
Educ./Social Services & Membership Organiz. f	39.2	37.7	4.0	38.8	37.3	4.0	38.3	36.8	4.1
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	4.7	4.7	0.0	4.7	4.7	0.0	4.7	4.7	0.0
Engineering, Accounting, & Related Services f	14.2	12.7	11.8	14.1	12.6	11.9	14.1	12.7	11.0
Other Repair/Agric. Services & Museums, etc. f	5.5	4.8	14.6	5.6	4.9	14.3	5.8	5.2	11.5
Government	153.2	149.9	2.2	151.8	148.6	2.2	148.9	145.7	2.2
Federal Government	55.3	39.3	-2.5	38.6	39.6	-2.5	39.1	40.2	-2.7
U.S. Defense	21.1	22.0	-4.1	21.1	22.0	-4.1	21.0	22.0	-4.5
Other Federal Government	17.2	17.3	-0.6	17.5	17.6	-0.6	18.1	18.2	-0.5
State Government	43.4	42.1	3.1	42.5	41.2	3.2	40.0	38.4	4.2
State Education	24.1	23.6	2.1	23.2	22.7	2.2	20.7	20.0	3.5
Other State Government	19.3	18.5	4.3	19.3	18.5	4.3	19.3	18.4	4.9
Local Government	71.5	68.6	4.2	70.7	67.8	4.3	69.8	67.1	4.0
Public School Districts	48.0	45.4	5.7	46.9	44.4	5.6	44.6	42.3	5.4
Other Local Government	23.5	23.2	1.3	23.8	23.4	1.7	25.2	24.8	1.6

*Current data differ from previous series. f New series.

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION, AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Nov. 1990 (f)	Nov. 1989	% Change	Oct. 1990 (p)	Sept. 1990 (r)	Aug. 1990	July 1990	June 1990	May 1990	Apr. 1990
TOTAL POPULATION ¹	1,746.0	1,722.0	1.4	1,744.0	1,742.0	1,740.0	1,738.0	1,736.0	1,734.0	1,732.0
Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older ¹	1,129.6	1,114.1	1.4	1,128.3	1,127.1	1,125.8	1,124.5	1,123.2	1,121.9	1,120.6
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	803.6	797.7	0.7	808.5	805.3	803.0	792.6	791.4	795.4	793.4
Participation Rate	71.1	71.6	—	71.7	71.5	71.3	70.5	70.5	70.9	70.8
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS ²	769.0	762.8	0.8	772.4	768.6	767.4	757.3	752.3	758.4	756.1
Employment Ratio ³	68.1	68.5	—	68.5	68.2	68.2	67.3	67.0	67.6	67.5
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	34.6	34.9	-0.9	36.1	36.7	35.6	35.3	39.1	37.0	37.3
Unemployment Rate	4.3	4.4	—	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.9	4.7	4.7
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE	326.0	316.4	3.0	319.8	321.8	322.8	331.9	331.8	326.5	327.2
NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX ⁴	153.5	144.6	6.2	151.6	151.4	149.1	149.0	150.0	149.1	147.5
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS ⁵	737.1	705.7	4.5	730.6	729.3	724.7	724.2	729.1	724.9	716.9
Mining	8.3	8.3	0.0	8.6	8.6	9.1	9.2	9.1	8.8	8.8
Contract Construction	27.4	26.2	4.7	26.6	26.6	26.5	26.8	27.2	27.4	27.3
Manufacturing	107.4	104.3	2.9	106.9	106.9	106.4	106.3	106.0	105.5	105.2
Durable Goods	70.9	69.5	2.0	70.8	70.5	70.1	70.1	69.7	69.7	69.9
Nondurable Goods	36.5	34.8	4.8	36.1	36.4	36.3	36.2	36.2	35.8	35.4
Trans., Comm., & Pub. Util.	43.4	41.8	3.8	43.0	42.8	42.5	42.9	43.3	42.7	42.5
Trade	179.5	171.2	4.8	177.4	176.9	176.9	177.1	177.8	176.9	174.3
Wholesale	40.1	39.2	2.3	39.8	39.8	40.1	40.4	40.6	40.6	40.2
Retail	139.4	132.0	5.6	137.6	137.1	136.8	136.7	137.2	136.3	134.0
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	34.2	33.7	1.5	34.1	34.5	34.4	34.3	34.2	34.0	33.8
Services	185.7	172.0	8.0	183.2	182.2	181.2	179.6	180.8	179.8	175.8
Government	151.3	148.2	2.1	150.9	150.9	147.8	147.9	150.8	149.8	149.2
Federal	39.0	40.0	-2.5	39.1	38.9	39.1	39.7	40.0	40.9	40.7
State	41.9	40.7	3.1	41.8	42.2	42.9	43.2	42.5	41.7	41.4
Local	70.5	67.6	4.2	70.0	69.7	65.8	65.1	68.4	67.1	67.0

¹ Figures represent estimated trends; they are not seasonally adjusted.

² Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private households.

³ Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.

⁴ Base year 1977 = 100.

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 3. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS,
BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	Oct. 1990(p)	Male % Change from Oct. '89	% Distribution	Oct. 1990(p)	Female % Change from Oct. '89	% Distribution	Production Workers Oct. 1990(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	406.9	3.1	100.0	329.9	6.3	100.0	NA	NA
Mining	7.8	1.3	1.9	0.8	0.0	0.2	6.5	75.6
Contract Construction	25.9	5.7	6.4	3.2	-3.0	1.0	22.6	77.7
Manufacturing	74.2	1.8	18.2	33.9	6.6	10.3	72.3	66.9
Durable Goods	51.1	0.4	12.6	20.2	8.0	6.1	47.7	66.9
Nondurable Goods	23.1	5.0	5.7	13.7	4.6	4.2	24.6	66.8
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	29.6	4.6	7.3	13.5	2.3	4.1	33.7	78.2
Total Trade	94.7	3.8	23.3	83.2	5.9	25.2	157.0	88.3
Wholesale Trade	28.4	4.0	7.0	11.5	-1.7	3.5	33.2	83.2
Retail Trade	66.3	3.8	16.3	71.7	7.2	21.7	123.8	89.7
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	14.0	2.2	3.4	20.0	1.0	6.1	26.1	76.8
Services	83.0	5.2	20.4	101.2	10.2	30.7	143.2	77.7
Total Government	77.7	0.3	19.1	74.1	4.2	22.5	NA	NA
Federal Government	20.8	-0.5	5.1	17.8	-4.8	5.4	NA	NA
State Government	23.4	4.9	5.8	19.1	1.1	5.8	NA	NA
Local Government	33.5	-2.3	8.2	37.2	11.0	11.3	NA	NA

p = preliminary.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake - Ogden ¹					Provo - Orem ²			
	Nov. 1990(f)	Nov. 1989	% Chg.	Oct. 1990(p)	Sept. 1990(r)	Nov. 1990(f)	Nov. 1989	% Chg.	Oct. 1990(p)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	523.8	522.9	0.2	525.4	525.8	122.3	116.2	5.2	120.7
Employed Persons	505.0	503.9	0.2	505.3	504.5	117.5	112.2	4.7	116.6
Unemployed	18.8	19.0	-1.1	20.1	21.3	4.8	4.0	20.0	4.1
Percent of Labor Force	3.6	3.6	—	3.8	4.1	3.9	3.5	—	3.4
Seasonally Adjusted	4.1	4.2	—	4.3	4.4	4.7	4.2	—	4.2
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	508.8	486.1	4.7	502.5	501.4	98.9	93.0	6.3	97.0
Mining	2.8	2.7	3.7	2.8	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	20.2	18.9	6.9	20.4	20.7	3.2	3.0	6.7	3.2
Manufacturing	69.0	66.7	3.4	69.1	69.2	14.8	13.8	7.2	14.5
Durable Goods	47.7	46.1	3.5	47.9	47.9	8.7	8.7	0.0	8.6
Nondurable Goods	21.3	20.6	3.4	21.2	21.3	6.1	5.1	19.6	5.9
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	33.7	32.3	4.3	33.4	33.4	2.8	2.7	3.7	2.7
Total Trade	131.1	125.2	4.7	126.4	126.4	23.0	22.1	4.1	22.2
Wholesale Trade	32.5	32.2	0.9	32.4	32.5	4.3	3.6	19.4	4.1
Retail Trade	98.6	93.0	6.0	94.0	93.9	18.7	18.5	1.1	18.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	27.9	27.4	1.8	27.9	28.3	2.4	2.3	4.3	2.4
Services	124.4	115.7	7.5	123.6	123.1	37.7	34.4	9.6	37.2
Total Government	99.7	97.2	2.6	98.9	97.5	15.0	14.7	2.0	14.8

¹ Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

² Provo - Orem is Utah County.

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 5. UNEMPLOYMENT RATES AND NONFARM JOBS IN UTAH
BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	Nov. '90(f)	Oct. '90(p)	Sept. '90(r)	Nov. '89	Nov. '90(f)	Nov. '89	% Change	Oct. '90(f)	Oct. '89	% Change
State Total	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.4	746,100	713,980	4.5	736,800	705,010	4.5
Bear River	3.2	3.2	4.5	3.5	46,420	45,660	1.7	45,860	44,880	2.2
Box Elder	3.7	3.2	4.7	3.2	15,820	16,450	-3.8	15,800	16,350	-3.4
Cache	3.0	3.3	4.4	3.7	30,230	28,880	4.7	29,680	28,200	5.2
Rich	1.3	2.1	2.3	1.8	380	330	15.2	380	330	15.2
Wasatch Front	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.2	520,190	497,990	4.5	513,560	491,870	4.4
North	4.4	4.9	5.4	4.9	129,350	123,420	4.8	128,260	123,000	4.3
Davis	3.9	4.3	4.5	4.3	59,000	57,810	2.1	59,170	57,990	2.0
Morgan	3.6	5.6	6.5	6.4	980	920	6.5	970	950	2.1
Weber	5.0	5.6	6.3	5.5	69,370	64,690	7.2	68,120	64,060	6.3
South	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.9	390,840	374,570	4.3	385,300	368,870	4.5
Salt Lake	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.9	380,460	363,600	4.6	375,010	357,880	4.8
Tooele	5.1	6.2	7.0	4.6	10,380	10,970	-5.4	10,290	10,990	-6.4
Mountainlands	4.9	4.5	4.2	4.5	108,950	103,040	5.7	106,730	100,600	6.1
Summit	6.7	7.3	7.7	6.7	7,250	7,550	-4.0	6,800	6,810	-0.1
Utah	4.7	4.2	3.8	4.2	98,880	93,000	6.3	97,070	91,230	6.4
Wasatch	7.3	8.4	7.1	8.0	2,820	2,490	13.3	2,860	2,560	11.7
Central	6.5	6.8	7.7	7.3	15,740	15,010	4.9	15,650	15,180	3.1
Juab	6.4	7.1	13.4	8.4	1,800	1,650	9.1	1,730	1,680	3.0
Millard	4.5	4.9	4.8	5.3	3,380	3,260	3.7	3,420	3,280	4.3
Piute	11.8	5.1	12.5	9.9	190	180	5.6	200	180	11.1
Sanpete	9.1	8.7	8.8	9.9	4,450	4,340	2.5	4,390	4,270	2.8
Sevier	5.5	6.7	6.2	6.0	5,360	5,070	5.7	5,320	5,190	2.5
Wayne	5.6	7.2	10.6	7.8	560	510	9.8	590	580	1.7
Southwestern	4.4	5.1	5.6	5.0	26,500	25,030	5.9	26,580	25,090	5.9
Beaver	5.2	3.9	5.0	4.8	1,310	1,250	4.8	1,310	1,230	6.5
Garfield	3.5	12.4	13.8	9.7	1,370	1,340	2.2	1,670	1,590	5.0
Iron	4.4	5.1	4.7	5.4	7,820	7,350	6.4	7,600	7,150	6.3
Kane	4.9	6.4	6.5	7.5	1,670	1,520	9.9	1,760	1,620	8.6
Washington	3.9	4.4	5.4	4.1	14,330	13,570	5.6	14,240	13,500	5.5
Uintah Basin	6.6	7.6	8.2	7.9	11,250	10,320	9.0	11,030	10,370	6.4
Daggett	1.3	3.5	2.0	1.9	310	280	10.7	340	320	6.3
Duchesne	8.4	8.1	9.7	9.7	3,750	3,630	3.3	3,680	3,580	2.8
Uintah	5.9	7.5	7.8	7.3	7,190	6,410	12.2	7,010	6,470	8.3
Southeastern	7.6	7.4	7.4	8.1	17,040	16,940	0.6	17,390	17,050	2.0
Carbon	6.3	6.1	6.1	7.7	7,940	7,680	3.4	7,960	7,640	4.2
Emery	8.7	9.0	8.8	9.4	3,740	3,690	1.4	3,770	3,700	1.9
Grand	8.2	8.8	8.8	8.4	2,080	2,200	-5.5	2,280	2,300	-0.9
San Juan	8.8	7.5	7.5	7.6	3,280	3,370	-2.7	3,380	3,410	-0.9

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.

Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates should not be used for federal or state funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 6. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Oct.(p) 1990	Sept.(r) 1990	Oct. 1989	Oct.(p) 1990	Sept.(r) 1990	Oct. 1989	Oct.(p) 1990	Sept.(r) 1990	Oct. 1989
MINING	\$639.23	\$644.19	\$547.68	48.5	49.1	47.5	\$13.18	\$13.12	\$11.53
MANUFACTURING	420.03	422.10	400.79	39.7	40.2	40.2	10.58	10.50	9.97
Durable Goods	421.70	418.54	403.34	40.2	40.4	40.7	10.49	10.36	9.91
Nondurable Goods	416.26	430.18	394.06	38.4	39.5	38.9	10.84	10.89	10.13
TRADE	223.30	229.40	216.96	29.0	29.6	29.2	7.70	7.75	7.43
Wholesale Trade	384.47	398.34	387.00	37.4	38.3	37.5	10.28	10.24	10.32
Retail Trade	172.00	175.03	161.12	26.3	26.6	26.5	6.54	6.58	6.08
AVERAGE	284.56	289.85	273.84	32.3	32.9	32.6	8.81	8.81	8.40

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Oct.(p) 1990	Sept.(r) 1990	Oct. 1989	Oct.(p) 1990	Sept.(r) 1990	Oct. 1989	Oct.(p) 1990	Sept.(r) 1990	Oct. 1989
MINING	\$678.00	\$708.16	\$565.73	45.2	47.4	40.7	\$15.00	\$14.94	\$13.90
Metal Mining	638.42	645.31	547.43	46.6	47.0	43.9	13.70	13.73	12.47
Bituminous Coal Mining	771.00	841.94	614.22	43.2	47.3	35.3	17.85	17.80	17.40
MANUFACTURING	417.90	422.90	412.48	39.8	40.2	40.4	10.50	10.52	10.21
Durable Goods	429.60	434.97	423.72	40.0	40.5	40.9	10.74	10.74	10.36
Primary Metal Industries	540.88	556.19	553.78	39.8	40.1	43.4	13.59	13.87	12.76
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	405.11	412.90	396.98	39.6	40.6	40.8	10.23	10.17	9.73
Transportation Equipment	540.83	542.44	545.16	40.3	40.3	42.0	13.42	13.46	12.98
Nondurable Goods	393.39	399.17	389.46	39.3	39.6	39.3	10.01	10.08	9.91
Food & Kindred Products	366.30	373.42	364.19	40.7	40.9	39.5	9.00	9.13	9.22
TRADE	217.36	222.14	214.56	28.6	29.5	29.8	7.60	7.53	7.20
Wholesale Trade	376.84	388.16	378.10	37.2	38.7	38.0	10.13	10.03	9.95
Retail Trade	175.56	176.85	168.58	26.4	27.0	27.5	6.65	6.55	6.13
Food Stores	157.25	147.02	148.20	25.2	24.3	26.0	6.24	6.05	5.70
Other Retail	168.51	173.82	160.40	27.4	27.9	26.6	6.15	6.23	6.03
AVERAGE	291.52	296.14	285.90	32.5	33.2	33.4	8.97	8.92	8.56

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	Forecast Nov. '90	THIS YEAR Preliminary Oct. '90	Final Sept. '90	Final Nov. '89	YEAR AGO Final Oct. '89	Final Sept. '89
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	26,367	24,933	28,883	23,279	18,887	20,399
Number of New Applications for Jobs	8,204	9,455	10,758	9,100	10,487	11,088
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	8,197	7,032	7,769	9,187	7,881	8,085
Initial Claims (Key Week)	1,785	1,219	894	1,161	1,088	880
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	8,400	6,804	6,450	6,349	6,319	6,319
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	1.18	0.95	0.93	0.95	0.95	0.97
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	\$4,405,244	\$3,741,216	\$3,104,775	\$3,425,640	\$3,374,281	\$3,483,261

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX claims only.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 9. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES

Item	Index				From Last Month	% Change Oct. '89 to Oct. '90	Sept. '89 Sept. '90
	Oct. '90	Sept. '90	Aug. '90	Oct. '89			
CONSUMER PRICES: (1982 - 84 = 100)							
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U ¹)	133.5	132.7	131.6	125.6	0.6	6.3	6.2
Food and Beverages	133.4	133.0	132.7	126.3	0.3	5.6	5.6
Food at Home	133.4	132.9	132.7	125.4	0.4	6.4	6.3
Housing	130.6	130.5	130.2	124.4	0.1	5.0	5.0
Rent Residential	140.5	140.0	139.4	134.7	0.4	4.3	4.6
Fuel and Other Util.	113.4	114.0	112.7	108.0	-0.5	5.0	3.9
Medical Care	167.1	165.8	165.0	152.7	0.8	9.4	9.3
Apparel and Upkeep	128.4	126.8	122.2	122.7	1.3	4.6	5.7
Transportation	125.8	123.0	120.6	114.5	2.3	9.9	8.2
Gasoline	118.7	111.8	103.1	88.8	6.2	33.7	25.9
Energy ³	111.4	108.8	103.5	94.6	2.4	17.8	13.5
Purchasing Power of Consumer Dollar:							
1982 - 84 = \$1.00	\$ 7.49	\$ 7.54	\$ 7.60	\$ 7.96	-0.7	-5.9	-5.8
ALL ITEMS (CPI-W ²)	131.9	131.1	129.9	124.2	0.6	6.2	6.1
PRODUCER PRICES: (1982 = 100)							
ALL COMMODITIES	120.8	118.3	116.5	112.8	2.1	7.1	5.2
Finished Goods	122.3	120.3	119.2	114.9	1.7	6.4	5.9
Intermediate Materials	117.8	116.3	114.4	112.3	1.3	4.9	3.5
Crude Materials	124.6	115.1	110.2	102.1	8.3	22.0	12.5

¹ Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.² Consumer Price Index — Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.³ Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolants. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Personal Income Trends - Utah and U.S.
1980, 1985, 1990

	1980	1985	1990	AVERAGE ANNUAL CHANGE*			PERCENT OF U.S. TOTAL		
				1980-85	1985-90	1980-90	1980	1985	1990
POPULATION (THOUSANDS)									
U.S.	227,255	238,736	250,885	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
UTAH	1,461	1,645	1,720	2.4%	0.9%	1.6%	0.64%	0.69%	0.69%
TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (BILLIONS)									
U.S.	\$2,254.1	\$3,317.5	\$4,646.0	8.0%	7.0%	7.5%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
UTAH	\$11.7	\$17.5	\$24.0	8.4%	6.5%	7.5%	0.52%	0.53%	0.52%
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME									
U.S.	\$9,919	\$13,896	\$18,510	7.0%	5.9%	6.4%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
UTAH	\$7,952	\$10,653	\$13,950	6.0%	5.5%	5.8%	80.2%	76.7%	75.4%

* Compounded Annually.

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.
Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

Utah

LABOR MARKET REPORT

DECEMBER 1990

published January 1991

- December unemployment held steady in Utah at 4.3 percent.
- Utah's jobless rate continues to run counterpoint to the national figure which rose two-tenths of a percentage point to 6.1.
- Although slowing slightly, nonfarm employment expansion remained robust, creating 30,000 new jobs since December 1989—an increase of about 4.2 percent.
- Nationally nonagricultural employment declined.
- The service sector once again showed the strongest year-over growth. Growth in trade employment slowed somewhat, but remained in the moderate range.
- Despite significant job losses in U.S. manufacturing, Utah's manufacturing sector added 3,300 jobs.

No Movement Here

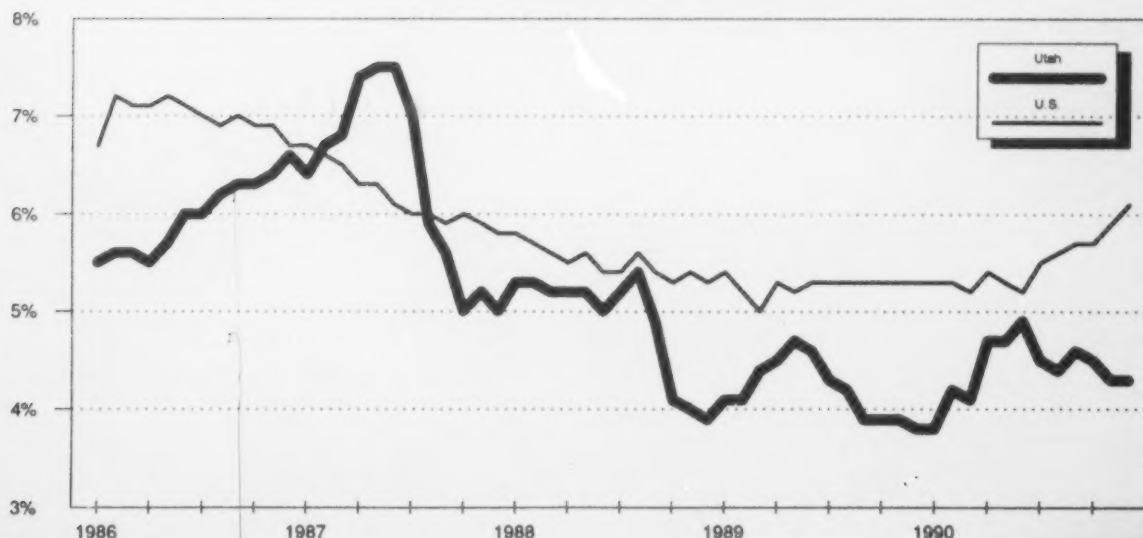
Utah's unemployment refused to budge in December. It held steady at 4.3 percent. In the light of higher unemployment nationally (6.1 percent), the lack of Utah jobless rate movement is a welcome indicator of the State's solid economic health. In fact, joblessness in the State has dropped 0.6 percentage points since June. Approximately 34,700 Utahns were out of work in December—up 100 from December of last year.

Many Utahns are lamenting the national labor market's poor performance and are forgetting that the Utah economy is still going strong. Wake up to reality, folks. That's not to say that Utah will remain totally unscathed

In this issue:

- Utah's Labor Market 1990 and 1991.
- Final Third Quarter 1990 Nonfarm Jobs and Wages.
- Job Service Announces an Electronic Bulletin Board, page 7.

**Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rates
Utah and United States**



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

**JOB
SERVICE**

from the national malaise. However, if the U.S. downturn remains as mild as expected, we won't need to mention the "R" word here in Utah. Job growth will slow, but it should remain in the moderate range. Nevertheless, war in the Middle East could change this particular scenario.

Slowing But Still Growing

Expansion in nonagricultural jobs did decelerate in December—but only slightly. However, Utah is still creating jobs at a very healthy 4.2 percent rate. Moreover, the 30,000 new Utah jobs created since December 1989 compares very favorably with a national December 1989 to December 1990 decline of 75,000 jobs. Plus, this increase measures significantly higher than the 25,000 yearly positions needed to keep up with the entrance of new labor force participants. Most industries continued to show growth rates in the moderate range, although job production in several industries has slowed markedly.

Servicing Utah Jobs

The service industry is still the prime pump for Utah's employment expansion. Service employment is up nearly 8 percent since December 1989. This sector's 13,700 added jobs represent 46 percent of Utah's total new nonfarm positions. Computer services (which include software companies) remained the hottest Utah industry in December. Employment in this sector is up 21 percent and 1,500 jobs. Computer services generated more jobs than did each of the following industries: construction, transportation/communications/utilities, finance/insurance/real estate, and state government. Moreover, several other portions of the service industry such as hotels/lodging places, "other" business services, auto repair, medical services, and engineering/management sectors experienced growth rates higher than 8 percent.

Trading for Employment

Growth in the trade sector remained healthy despite tapering off in recent months. Combined, wholesale and retail trade added 6,900 new positions to Utah's economy over the past year for an increase of 4 percent. Growth in wholesale trade is down substantially—this sector grew by only 400 jobs—about 1 percent. However, retail trade registered a strong 4.7 percent expansion rate. Retail establishments netted 6,500 new jobs during the past 12 months. Eating and drinking establishments are showing particularly robust expansion—almost 7 percent.

Growth in the transportation/communication/utilities sector also slowed, but still remained in the moderate 3 percent range. This industry experienced a mixed bag of expansion rates. Railroad transportation jobs (down 4 percent), utilities positions (down 4 percent) and communications employment (down 1 percent) all declined between December 1989 and December 1990. On the other hand, jobs in air transportation are up 12 percent over last year's figures, and trucking/warehousing

employment registered a strong 5 percent increase. Between increases and decreases, the industry netted 1,200 new positions.

Building a Labor Force

Construction employment registered an "average" 4.2 percent increase—the same as total nonagricultural job expansion. New nonresidential construction projects and increased residential building helped this industry make a healthy addition of 1,100 new jobs to Utah's employment figures.

Manufacturing expansion registered a moderate 3 percent gain. This industry's 3,300 new positions were divided almost equally between the durable and non-durable sectors—up 1,700 and 1,600 jobs respectively. Manufacturing's discreet 3 percent growth rate thrills us as much, or more, than the service sector's showy 8 percent expansion. Of course, we're happy that services is producing so many jobs for Utahns. However, the continued moderate expansion in manufacturing (and construction) means our goods-producing activities are still going strong. Usually, this sector is first to feel the pinch of a recessionary squeeze. Compared to national declines in manufacturing employment, Utah makes a great showing. However, employment in durable goods manufacture of electrical machinery and fabricated metal products is down 500 jobs from December 1989 levels.

More Sluggish Industries

Expansion in government (up 3,100 jobs) and finance/insurance/real estate (up 800 jobs) registered on the slow side—about 2 percent for both industries. The public sector's performance was hampered by employment losses in federal government—primarily defense-related jobs. This decline is expected to continue for several months as defense budget cuts kick in. Both state and local government experienced healthy growth rates, 3 and 4 percent respectively.

Mining employment remained stable, neither increasing or decreasing in comparison with last year. Recent cutbacks in uranium mining will keep mining employment levels down for a time. Mining has shown improvement in earlier 1990 months. And, higher long term oil prices might actually spur growth.

A Final Word

Without expecting the unexpected, Utah's economy should hold out during the coming national bad times. Although some companies have experienced a reduction in force, others are standing in the wings waiting to add to their employment rosters. Right now, Desert Shield has forestalled some declines in federal defense employment. Bottom line, job growth in the Beehive State will remain strong.

Lecia Parks Langston, Chief Economist

A Look Forward and Back — Utah's Labor Market 1990 and 1991

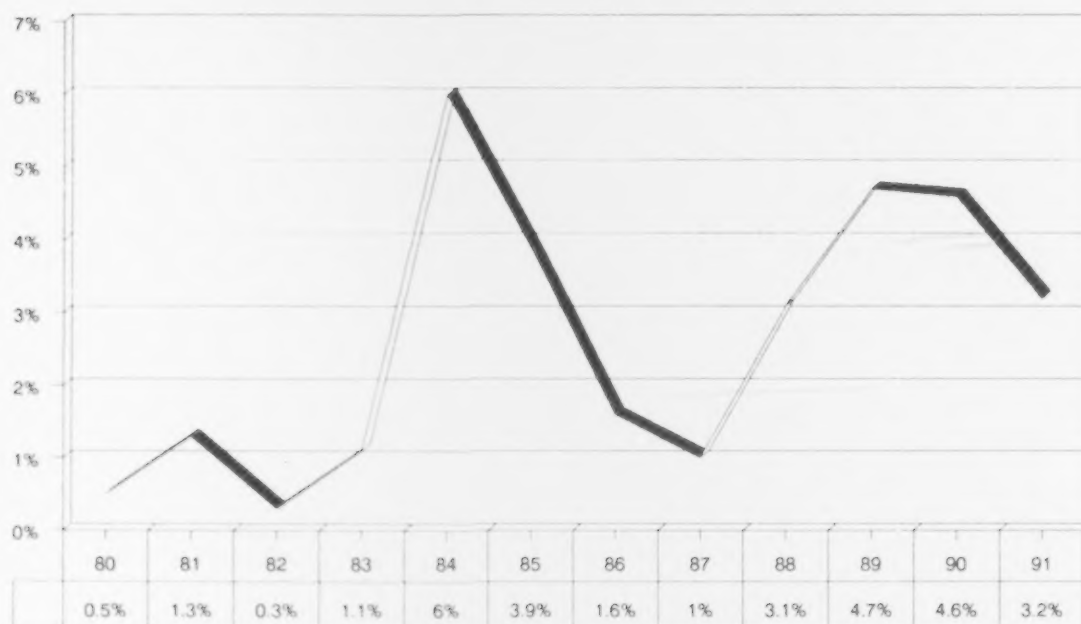
The beginning of a new year signals the time for our traditional look at Utah's economy. Will Utah's labor market will remain healthy in 1991? Yes, if the U.S. recession remains mild. Utah's labor force ended the 80s with one of the best economic postures of the decade, and 1990 reflected the same strength. During 1989, nonfarm jobs grew 4.7 percent; in 1990, they increased 4.6 percent. Utah's unemployment rate in 1989 registered 4.6 percent; the jobless rate measured slightly lower in 1990 — 4.5 percent. That same strength should help the State weather any national downturns in 1991.

A Look at 1990

What did 1990 look like? While the national economy languished, Utah held firm. In 1990, all Utah's major industrial sectors experienced growth, and Utah ranked consistently in the top ten states for job expansion rates. For example, during 1990, Utah added about 31,500 new jobs. In addition, Utah's manufacturing sector registered a moderate 3 percent growth rate. In comparison, national manufacturing employment actually declined.

Figure 1. Unemployment Rates, Utah and U.S.



Figure 2. Year-Over Percent Change in Utah Nonfarm Jobs

Employed or Unemployed?

The employed portion of Utah's labor force averaged 766,000 individuals on a monthly basis. Utah's monthly unemployed—those actively seeking work—averaged 36,000 in 1990. During 1990, Utah's unemployment rate averaged about a percentage point lower than the national figure.

The Goods on Goods-Producing Industries

Utah's goods-producing industries—mining, construction, manufacturing—manifested moderate growth during 1990. Mining and construction turned the economic corner after several vulnerable years. Growth in these sectors averaged almost 5 percent. Manufacturing's 3 percent gain produced 3,500 new positions for Utah's economy. However, by the end of the year, several durable goods manufacturing industries showed minor employment declines. Nevertheless, employment in nondurables continues to expand.

Service-Producing Industries Service Utah

The remaining industries—Utah's service-producing sectors—revealed a varied performance. The service industry itself continued its reign as the primary producer of Utah jobs.

This industry added 13,100 new positions for an expansion rate of 8 percent. In fact, the service industry accounted for about 40 percent of all new Utah jobs. Expansion was heavy in business services — particularly computer services. For much of the year, computer services registered growth rates in excess of 20 percent. However, health services, lodging places, personal/amusement services, and engineering services also showed robust increases.

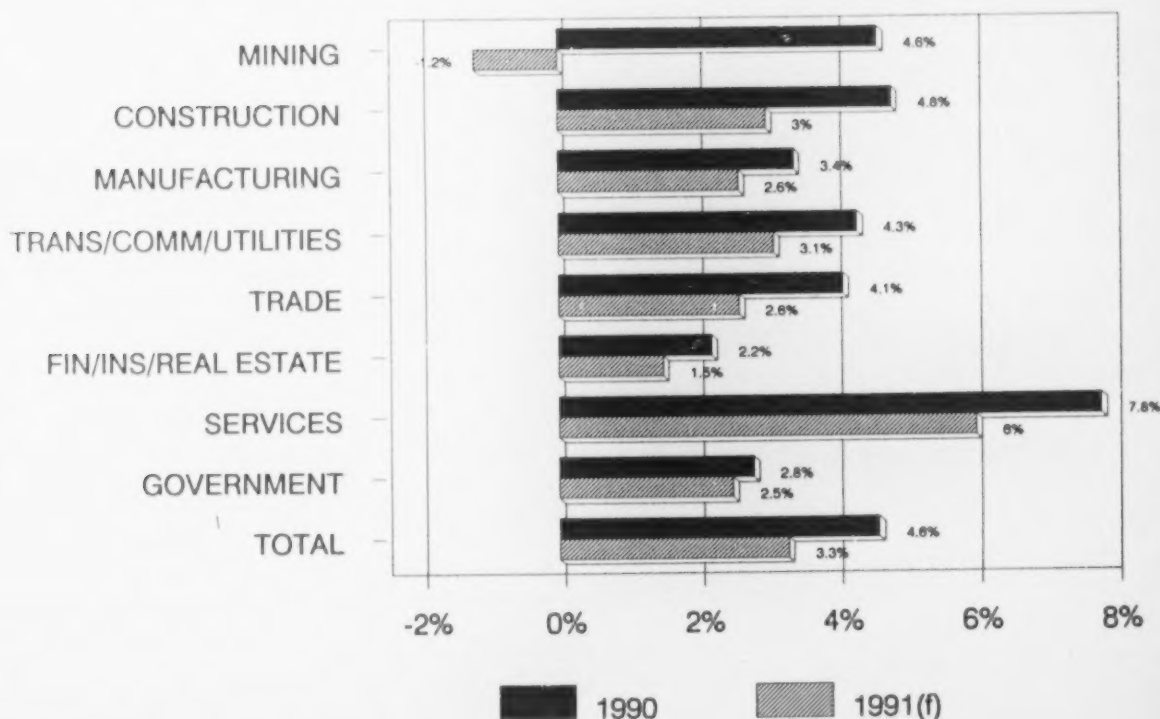
On the more moderate side, transportation/communications/utilities (TCPU) and trade sectors experienced increases of slightly more than 4 percent. TCPU added 1,700 new jobs, while trade contributed 6,800 new positions — primarily in retail industries.

Finance/insurance/real estate (FIRE) and government registered the slowest growth of the service-producing industries — 2 and 3 percent respectively. Depository institutions (banks and the like) lost employment which slowed total FIRE expansion. In the public sector, declines in federal employment were responsible for the slower growth figure. Both state and local governments increased their payrolls — primarily for education.

What's Ahead?

Can Utah avoid the effects of a national recession? While the Utah labor force is currently healthy, the State will be affected somewhat by the national downturn. However, Utah unemployment should remain relatively low and job growth moderate. Still, if the U.S. slump

Figure 3. Projected 1990-1991 Growth in Utah Nonfarm Jobs



proves longer and more severe than currently anticipated, Utah could feel solid economic pains.

Down But Not Out

Nonfarm employment should grow between 3 and 4 percent in 1991 — about 24,000 jobs. That's slower than in 1990, but still in the moderate range. Most growth is projected to occur in the services industry — the prime "mover and shaker" of employment expansion in the 80s and 90s. Services should provide almost 11,000 new Utah jobs — at an annual growth rate near 6 percent.

Trade will provide many new Utah positions but at reduced rates (about 3 percent in 1991 compared to 4 percent in 1990). Increases in wholesale trade are expected to remain small while growth in retail trade slows. Utah can expect the construction and transportation/communications/utilities sectors to expand at a moderate 3 percent rate. Several large non-residential projects are in the works and residential building seems to be holding on. In addition, transportation employment growth (except railroad positions) should prove solid enough to counter recent losses.

Manufacturing Still Producing

Expect manufacturing employment to be somewhat slower, but still positive. Firms in several manufacturing sectors have downsized already. Still, increases in other manufacturing areas should be solid enough to keep the entire industry on its feet. All in all, manufacturing should expand by about 2.5 percent. Government expansion should also average somewhere near 2.5 percent. Utah is destined to lose a number of federal jobs because of defense spending cuts. However, growth in state and local government employment (particularly in education) should more than offset federal losses.

Slow Growing

The finance/insurance/real estate and mining industries are expected to show the slowest growth. In fact, mining will probably lose positions on an annual basis. The finance/insurance/real estate sector has languished for several years and is currently losing positions in insurance and real estate. Again, expect job creation here to remain fairly lackluster during 1991 — about 1.5 percent.

A Few More Out-of-Work

Lower levels of job creation should nudge unemployment rates higher in 1991. At 5.5 percent Utah's projected 1991 unemployment rate should stand about 1 percentage point higher than in 1990. That projected jobless rate translates into a monthly average of 46,000 out-of-work Utahns.

Several layoffs both in the private and public sectors loom on the horizon. In addition, monthly 1990 increases in Utah's unemployment have come from people entering the labor force — not from layoffs. A slower economy may lure fewer nonworking Utahns into the work force. This will help keep unemployment relatively low. Plus, the projected increase in 1991 jobs closely approaches the 25,000 positions Utah needs in order to absorb new Utah work force participants.

Summing Up . . .

Given a measured national downturn, optimism is in order. Job growth will slow, but remain moderate. Unemployment will edge up but remain low compared to most of the 80s. However, some Utahns may face agonizing labor force adjustments as individual industries expand and contract. But in general, Utah's economy should weather the national downturn nicely.

Lecia Parks Langston
Chief Economist

Table A.
Utah Labor Force and Nonagricultural Jobs
1988 - 1991

	(Numbers in 000s)				Percent Change			
	1988	1989	1990(p)	1991(f)	1988	1989	1990	1991
Civilian Labor Force	759.0	789.0	802.0	841.0	0.3	4.0	1.6	4.9
Total Employed Persons	722.0	752.0	766.0	795.0	1.8	4.2	1.9	3.8
Unemployed Persons	37.0	37.0	36.0	46.0	-22.9	0.0	-2.7	27.8
Unemployment Rate	4.9%	4.6%	4.5%	5.5%				
Nonagricultural Jobs	660.1	691.2	722.8	747.0	3.1	4.7	4.6	3.2
Mining	8.1	8.1	8.5	8.4	2.1	-0.4	4.6	-1.2
Contract Construction	25.0	25.9	27.1	27.8	-6.4	3.6	4.8	3.0
Manufacturing	99.0	103.1	106.6	109.4	7.1	4.1	3.4	2.6
Trans., Comm., & Publ. Util	39.4	40.9	42.6	43.9	3.9	3.8	4.3	3.1
Trade	156.5	166.4	173.2	177.7	2.6	6.3	4.1	2.6
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	33.4	33.4	34.1	34.6	-1.0	-0.1	2.2	1.5
Services	155.9	167.2	180.3	191.1	5.7	7.3	7.8	6.0
Government	142.7	146.3	150.4	154.1	0.9	2.5	2.8	2.5

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

UNITED STATES CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) — ALL ITEMS
1982-84 = 100

To figure the percentage increase between any two months: Subtract the index for the earlier month from the later month; divide that number by the index for the earlier month; and then multiply the result by 100 by moving the decimal two places to the right.

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual Average	% Change from Prior Year
1978-U	62.5	62.9	63.4	63.9	64.5	65.2	65.7	66.0	66.5	67.1	67.4	67.7	65.2	7.6
-W	62.8	63.2	63.7	64.3	64.9	65.6	66.0	66.4	66.8	67.4	67.7	68.1	65.6	7.7
1979-U	68.3	69.1	69.8	70.6	71.5	72.3	73.1	73.8	74.6	75.2	75.9	76.7	72.6	11.3
-W	68.7	69.5	70.3	71.1	71.9	72.8	73.7	74.4	75.1	75.1	76.4	77.2	73.1	11.4
1980-U	77.8	78.9	80.1	81.0	81.8	82.7	82.7	83.3	84.0	84.8	85.5	86.3	82.4	13.5
-W	78.3	79.4	80.5	81.4	82.3	83.2	83.3	83.8	84.6	85.3	86.1	86.9	82.9	13.4
1981-U	87.0	87.9	88.5	89.1	89.8	90.6	91.6	92.3	93.2	93.4	93.7	94.0	90.9	10.3
-W	87.5	88.5	89.0	89.6	90.3	91.1	92.2	92.8	93.7	93.9	94.1	94.4	91.4	10.3
1982-U	94.3	94.6	94.5	94.9	95.8	97.0	97.5	97.7	97.9	98.2	98.0	97.6	96.5	6.2
-W	94.7	95.0	94.8	95.2	96.2	97.4	98.0	98.2	98.3	98.6	96.4	98.0	96.9	6.0
1983-U	97.8	97.9	97.9	98.6	99.2	99.5	99.9	100.2	100.7	101.0	101.2	101.3	99.6	3.2
-W	98.1	98.1	98.4	99.0	99.5	99.8	100.1	100.5	101.0	101.2	101.2	101.2	99.8	3.0
1984-U	101.9	102.4	102.6	103.1	103.4	103.7	104.1	104.5	105.0	105.3	105.3	105.3	103.9	4.3
-W	101.6	101.8	101.8	102.1	102.5	102.8	103.2	104.2	104.8	104.8	104.7	104.8	103.3	3.5
1985-U	105.5	106.0	106.4	106.9	107.3	107.6	107.8	108.0	108.3	108.7	109.0	109.3	107.6	3.6
-W	104.9	105.4	105.9	106.3	106.7	107.0	107.1	107.3	107.6	107.9	108.3	108.6	106.9	3.5
1986-U	109.6	109.3	108.8	108.6	108.9	109.5	109.5	109.7	110.2	110.3	110.4	110.5	109.6	1.9
-W	108.9	108.5	107.9	107.6	107.9	108.4	108.4	108.6	109.1	109.1	109.2	109.3	108.6	1.6
1987-U	111.2	111.6	112.1	112.7	113.1	113.5	113.8	114.4	115.0	115.3	115.4	115.4	113.6	3.6
-W	110.0	110.5	111.0	111.6	111.9	112.4	112.7	113.3	113.8	114.1	114.3	114.2	112.5	3.6
1988-U	115.7	116.0	116.5	117.1	117.5	118.0	118.5	119.0	119.8	120.2	120.3	120.5	118.3	4.1
-W	114.5	114.7	115.1	115.7	116.2	116.7	117.2	117.7	118.5	118.9	119.0	119.2	117.0	4.0
1989-U	121.1	121.6	122.3	123.1	123.8	124.1	124.4	124.6	125.0	125.6	125.9	126.1	124.0	4.8
-W	119.7	120.2	120.8	121.8	122.5	122.8	123.2	123.2	123.6	124.2	124.4	124.6	122.6	4.8
1990-U	127.4	128.0	128.7	128.9	129.2	129.9	130.4	131.6	132.7	133.5	133.8			
-W	125.9	126.4	127.1	127.3	127.5	128.3	128.7	129.9	131.1	131.9	132.2			

-U = CPI for all urban consumers.

-W = CPI for urban wage earners and clerical workers.

Source: Prepared by the Utah Department of Employment Security from tabulations published by Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor.

**AVERAGE NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH, BY DISTRICT, COUNTY AND MAJOR INDUSTRY
SECOND QUARTER 1990**

District & County	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Trans. Comm. & Pub. Util.	Trade	Fin. Ins. & Real Est.	Services	Government	Total	Year Over % Change	Employment 2nd Qtr 89
State Total	8,537	27,291	106,387	42,022	170,724	33,971	178,623	154,274	721,822	4.6%	690,401
Bear River	14	1,428	15,984	916	7,738	903	5,662	10,878	43,525	0.1%	43,491
Box Elder	13	442	7,998	284	2,691	262	1,264	2,136	15,091	-6.6%	16,157
Cache	0	986	7,978	620	4,973	610	4,342	8,542	28,051	4.1%	26,934
Rich	1	0	8	12	74	31	56	200	383	-4.3%	400
Wasatch Front	2,987	19,468	70,236	32,770	122,071	28,077	122,821	107,135	505,564	4.1%	485,460
North	39	4,632	18,780	4,519	28,472	3,491	26,683	41,046	127,661	4.1%	122,584
Davis	32	2,465	7,543	2,414	14,083	1,276	10,707	21,659	60,179	5.7%	56,914
Morgan	0	60	216	9	346	17	52	306	1,005	6.2%	946
Weber	7	2,107	11,021	2,096	14,043	2,198	15,924	19,081	66,477	2.7%	64,724
South	2,948	14,836	51,456	28,251	93,599	24,586	96,138	66,089	377,903	4.1%	362,876
Salt Lake	2,719	14,397	50,462	28,000	92,270	24,447	94,980	59,925	367,200	4.2%	352,481
Tooele	229	439	994	251	1,329	139	1,158	6,164	10,703	3.0%	10,395
Mountainland	139	3,655	14,658	2,909	23,660	3,265	36,769	16,879	101,932	7.7%	94,670
Summit	103	361	420	246	1,826	921	2,216	1,127	7,220	7.0%	6,749
Utah	36	3,025	14,117	2,570	21,216	2,268	33,869	15,063	92,163	7.8%	85,465
Wasatch	0	269	121	93	618	76	684	689	2,549	3.8%	2,456
Central	566	682	1,925	1,288	3,532	340	2,095	4,731	15,156	3.3%	14,676
Juab	108	77	247	28	491	25	294	463	1,733	6.7%	1,624
Millard	146	254	225	698	721	68	449	933	3,492	7.4%	3,251
Plute	0	0	27	13	17	5	8	117	188	0.0%	188
Sanpete	0	151	927	123	802	94	433	1,654	4,184	9.6%	3,816
Sevier	312	157	420	486	1,406	148	842	1,282	4,982	-4.1%	5,194
Wayne	0	43	79	0	95	0	69	282	577	-4.3%	603
Southwestern	331	1,186	2,674	1,566	7,507	814	6,394	6,557	27,029	8.6%	24,884
Beaver	0	39	80	149	379	39	133	481	1,299	0.4%	1,294
Garfield	7	25	224	65	205	22	572	474	1,596	-3.7%	1,657
Iron	203	193	720	427	2,039	207	1,475	2,401	7,665	8.5%	7,064
Kane	11	24	68	52	539	37	445	486	1,661	3.5%	1,605
Washington	110	905	1,582	873	4,345	509	3,769	2,715	14,808	11.6%	13,264
Uintah Basin	1,503	310	327	1,025	2,350	249	1,962	3,228	10,952	6.2%	10,315
Daggett	0	6	16	30	22	0	101	183	358	-0.6%	360
Duchesne	446	104	139	409	826	132	445	1,282	3,782	8.6%	3,481
Uintah	1,057	200	172	586	1,502	117	1,416	1,763	6,812	5.2%	6,474
Southeastern	2,997	562	583	1,548	3,866	323	2,920	4,867	17,662	4.5%	16,903
Carbon	1,353	155	297	478	1,773	172	1,424	2,067	7,718	3.2%	7,480
Emery	1,063	247	14	774	472	44	294	821	3,727	-0.2%	3,733
Grand	164	72	46	125	976	75	551	616	2,624	11.8%	2,348
San Juan	417	88	226	171	645	32	651	1,363	3,593	7.5%	3,342
Year-over % EMP 2 89	7.0%	3.1%	3.8%	3.7%	3.8%	2.4%	7.7%	3.3%	4.6%		
	7,981	26,480	102,516	40,522	164,520	33,184	165,906	149,292	690,401		

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services.(kj4)

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL WAGES IN UTAH, BY DISTRICT, COUNTY AND MAJOR INDUSTRY SECOND QUARTER 1990

District & County State Total	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Trans. Comm. & Pub. Util.	Trade	Fin. Ins. & Real Est.	Services	Government	Total	Year Over % Change	Employment 2nd Qtr 89
	\$78,208,930	\$144,646,391	\$648,857,294	\$296,344,782	\$579,364,958	\$176,990,012	\$764,197,726	\$813,229,649	\$3,501,839,742	8.0%	\$3,240,957,284
Bear River	73,871	7,214,925	113,827,527	5,153,749	18,677,802	3,310,855	19,179,312	44,150,080	211,588,121	0.7%	210,216,514
Box Elder	65,792	2,105,683	77,411,436	1,671,484	7,361,942	966,576	3,758,469	8,699,275	102,040,657	-3.9%	106,156,971
Cache	0	5,109,242	36,396,554	3,425,894	11,200,276	2,283,728	15,309,234	34,768,628	108,493,556	5.3%	103,024,948
Rich	8,079	0	19,537	56,371	115,584	60,551	111,609	682,177	1,053,908	1.9%	1,034,595
Wasatch Front	30,339,865	106,187,967	433,570,644	234,966,747	449,693,671	152,581,108	543,113,654	610,934,432	2,561,388,088	7.8%	2,375,184,632
North	221,234	24,129,471	114,710,413	27,049,756	84,093,768	15,213,978	103,732,082	243,500,771	612,651,473	8.2%	566,131,120
Davis	196,217	12,692,148	43,238,926	13,490,155	43,455,803	5,435,575	41,042,822	149,239,789	308,791,435	7.3%	287,705,554
Morgan	0	316,046	1,095,452	56,179	1,458,606	79,498	112,631	1,151,610	4,270,022	5.7%	4,041,400
Weber	25,017	11,121,277	70,376,035	13,503,422	39,179,359	9,698,905	62,576,629	93,109,372	299,590,016	9.2%	274,384,166
South	30,118,631	82,058,496	318,860,231	207,916,991	365,599,903	137,367,130	439,381,572	367,433,661	1,948,736,615	7.7%	1,809,053,512
Salt Lake	27,326,978	79,150,523	311,636,483	206,655,247	362,510,708	136,822,455	435,890,997	325,583,149	1,885,576,540	7.8%	1,749,416,095
Tooele	2,791,653	2,907,973	7,223,748	1,261,744	3,089,195	544,675	3,490,575	41,850,512	63,160,075	5.9%	59,637,417
Mountainland	838,090	17,105,575	79,976,825	16,290,007	68,908,458	14,304,198	161,692,663	76,762,685	435,878,501	13.8%	383,133,479
Summit	690,091	1,611,377	2,137,253	1,204,801	4,092,053	3,931,392	7,843,672	4,758,732	26,269,371	6.1%	24,752,969
Utah	147,999	13,717,435	77,432,629	14,560,939	63,403,826	9,974,505	152,168,490	69,157,853	400,563,676	14.5%	349,777,775
Wasatch	0	1,776,763	406,943	524,267	1,412,579	398,301	1,680,501	2,846,100	9,045,454	5.1%	8,602,735
Central	4,770,199	3,580,644	7,046,656	10,158,288	7,278,112	1,487,242	5,989,381	19,160,569	59,471,091	3.4%	57,542,530
Juab	832,556	259,539	868,009	148,262	1,034,967	114,874	692,858	1,674,175	5,625,240	5.3%	5,342,471
Millard	1,146,379	1,752,653	1,112,314	6,152,620	1,359,305	281,160	1,304,334	4,609,119	17,717,884	8.2%	16,371,076
Piute	0	0	49,397	64,196	24,830	14,153	19,999	460,864	633,439	12.6%	562,424
Sanpete	0	674,296	2,877,387	712,392	1,401,016	396,745	1,308,254	5,527,129	12,897,219	13.8%	11,335,664
Sevier	2,791,264	721,232	1,931,276	3,022,039	3,339,763	680,310	2,536,215	5,870,106	26,892,205	-5.9%	22,199,182
Wayne	0	172,924	208,273	58,779	118,231	0	127,721	1,019,176	1,705,104	-1.5%	1,731,713
Southwestern	2,059,526	5,690,161	11,020,284	10,643,298	19,138,349	3,082,793	19,593,208	26,861,349	98,088,968	12.8%	86,988,483
Beaver	0	278,261	298,007	1,592,513	692,098	153,270	282,201	1,642,010	4,938,360	-7.3%	5,326,171
Garfield	57,823	82,487	913,278	376,850	345,226	89,881	1,592,280	1,900,902	5,358,727	0.5%	5,333,436
Iron	1,159,443	694,132	3,122,452	3,610,810	4,923,110	714,760	4,348,203	9,783,553	28,356,463	14.1%	24,852,456
Kane	40,211	79,822	223,204	258,290	1,022,812	142,093	1,264,812	1,951,528	4,982,772	2.6%	4,857,106
Washington	802,049	4,555,459	6,463,343	4,804,835	12,155,103	1,982,789	12,105,712	11,583,356	54,452,646	16.8%	46,619,314
Uintah Basin	11,284,493	1,856,579	1,503,721	6,811,784	6,498,016	983,684	6,057,310	14,816,249	49,811,836	10.9%	44,900,739
Daggett	0	36,390	29,538	155,733	26,170	0	263,979	813,890	1,325,700	12.2%	1,181,966
Duchesne	3,121,835	452,981	730,786	2,520,345	1,839,571	579,385	1,307,102	4,927,396	15,479,401	6.0%	14,596,461
Uintah	8,162,658	1,367,208	743,397	4,135,706	4,632,275	404,299	4,486,229	9,074,963	33,006,735	13.3%	29,122,312
Southeastern	28,842,886	3,010,540	1,911,637	12,320,909	9,170,550	1,240,132	8,572,198	20,544,285	85,613,137	3.2%	82,990,907
Carbon	14,294,118	561,316	1,130,554	3,709,035	5,008,904	725,654	4,464,061	8,064,835	37,958,477	3.5%	36,675,505
Emery	10,174,080	1,813,550	43,490	7,069,179	723,447	142,768	988,965	3,535,225	24,490,704	-1.7%	24,918,597
Grand	1,035,009	280,559	160,102	831,425	2,164,071	263,556	1,098,466	2,829,314	8,662,502	10.1%	7,866,679
San Juan	3,339,679	355,115	577,491	711,270	1,274,128	108,154	2,020,706	6,114,911	14,501,454	7.2%	13,530,126
Year-over %	16.8%	1.1%	6.8%	5.8%	6.7%	5.4%	11.9%	8.5%	8.0%		
Total 2nd Qtr.	66,987,346	143,021,911	607,630,923	279,968,409	543,080,713	167,972,530	682,695,336	749,600,116	3,240,957,284		

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services. (kj4)

TABLE 1. UTAH'S CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL JOBS
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Dec. 1990(f)	Dec. 1989	% Change	Nov. 1990(p)	Nov. 1989	% Change	Oct. 1990(r)	Oct. 1989	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	808.3	809.8	-0.2	808.4	804.2	0.5	813.1	802.3	1.3
Employed Persons	777.2	778.7	-0.2	777.8	773.1	0.6	781.3	770.6	1.4
Unemployed	31.1	31.1	0.0	30.7	31.1	-1.3	31.8	31.7	0.3
Percent of Labor Force	3.9	3.8	—	3.8	3.9	—	3.9	3.9	—
Seasonally Adjusted	4.3	4.3	—	4.3	4.4	—	4.5	4.5	—
U.S. Unemployment Rate (Seasonally Adjusted)	6.1	5.3	—	5.9	5.3	—	5.7	5.3	—
NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL JOBS	747.3	717.3	4.2	744.0	714.1	4.2	737.0	705.1	4.5
Mining	8.6	8.6	0.0	8.6	8.6	0.0	8.6	8.5	1.2
Metal Mining	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2
Coal Mining	2.5	2.5	0.0	2.5	2.5	0.0	2.5	2.5	0.0
Oil/Gas Extraction & Quarrying	3.0	3.1	-3.2	2.9	3.0	-3.3	2.9	3.0	-3.3
Construction	27.1	26.0	4.2	28.6	27.4	4.4	29.3	27.8	5.4
Manufacturing	108.3	105.0	3.1	108.5	105.2	3.1	108.1	104.7	3.2
Durable Goods	71.0	69.3	2.5	71.4	69.7	2.4	71.5	69.6	2.7
Primary Metals	6.0	5.8	3.4	6.0	5.8	3.4	5.9	5.7	3.5
Fab. Metal Prod., Machinery & Computers*	14.0	14.2	-1.4	14.1	14.3	-1.4	14.0	14.2	-1.4
Electronic/Elec. Equip. (except computers)*	11.5	11.8	-2.5	11.6	11.9	-2.5	11.7	12.0	-2.5
Transportation Equipment	17.8	17.3	2.9	17.7	17.2	2.9	17.7	17.1	3.5
Lumber & Furn. Stone/Clay/Glass Prod.†	10.4	9.8	6.1	10.7	10.1	5.9	10.9	10.3	5.8
Other Durable Goods*	11.2	10.4	7.7	11.3	10.5	7.6	11.3	10.5	7.6
Nondurable Goods	37.3	35.7	4.5	37.1	35.5	4.5	36.6	35.1	4.3
Food & Related Products	12.2	12.0	1.7	12.4	12.2	1.6	12.3	12.1	1.7
Other Nondurable Goods*	25.1	23.7	5.9	24.7	23.3	6.0	24.3	23.0	5.7
Transportation, Communications, & Public Util.	43.5	42.3	2.8	43.2	42.0	2.9	42.8	41.5	3.1
Railroad Transportation	2.3	2.4	-4.2	2.4	2.5	-4.0	2.4	2.5	-4.0
Trucking & Warehousing†	16.2	15.4	5.2	15.8	15.0	5.3	15.6	14.8	5.4
Transportation by Air†	7.5	6.7	11.9	7.5	6.7	11.9	7.4	6.5	13.8
Other Transportation & Related Services†	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2
Communications†	6.9	7.0	-1.4	7.0	7.1	-1.4	6.9	7.0	-1.4
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services†	7.3	7.6	-3.9	7.3	7.6	-3.9	7.3	7.6	-3.9
Trade	184.9	178.0	3.9	182.2	175.4	3.9	177.8	169.8	4.7
Wholesale Trade	39.7	39.3	1.0	39.7	39.3	1.0	39.8	39.0	2.1
Durable Goods†	23.5	23.8	-1.3	23.5	23.8	-1.3	23.7	23.6	0.4
Nondurable Goods†	16.3	15.6	4.5	16.2	15.5	4.5	16.1	15.4	4.5
Retail Trade	145.2	138.7	4.7	142.5	136.1	4.7	138.0	130.8	5.5
Food Stores	26.1	24.8	5.2	25.6	24.3	5.3	24.7	23.2	6.5
Auto Dealers/Parts Stores & Gasoline Sta.	16.4	15.7	4.5	16.3	15.6	4.5	16.4	15.8	3.8
Eating & Drinking Places	45.2	42.4	6.6	44.2	41.5	6.5	44.0	41.2	6.8
Home Furniture/Equip. & Clothing Stores†	12.7	12.2	4.1	12.3	11.8	4.2	11.4	10.7	6.5
Gen. Merchandise & Bldg./Garden Supply†	25.5	25.1	1.6	25.2	24.8	1.6	23.2	22.7	2.2
Miscellaneous Retail†	19.3	18.5	4.3	18.9	18.1	4.4	18.3	17.2	6.4
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	34.7	33.9	2.4	34.4	33.6	2.4	34.1	33.5	1.8
Depository Institutions†	13.6	13.3	2.3	13.5	13.2	2.3	13.3	13.3	0.0
Other Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate†	21.1	20.6	2.4	20.9	20.4	2.5	20.8	20.2	3.0
Services	188.4	174.7	7.8	185.5	172.0	7.8	184.3	170.7	8.0
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	13.2	11.8	11.9	12.3	11.0	11.8	12.1	10.8	12.0
Personal, Amusement, & Recreational Services	18.4	17.1	7.6	17.2	16.0	7.5	16.8	15.6	8.3
Computer-Related Services†	8.5	7.0	21.4	8.3	6.8	22.1	8.2	6.6	24.2
Other Business Services†	30.8	28.2	8.5	30.1	27.7	8.7	30.1	27.6	9.1
Auto Repair/Rental/Parking Services†	7.0	6.4	9.4	7.0	6.4	9.4	6.9	6.4	7.8
Health Services	47.3	44.5	6.3	47.0	44.2	6.3	46.9	44.0	6.6
Educ./Social Services & Membership Organiz.†	22.6	21.8	3.7	39.0	37.7	3.4	38.6	37.3	3.5
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	4.8	4.7	2.1	4.8	4.7	2.1	4.7	4.7	0.0
Engineering, Accounting, & Related Services†	14.5	13.0	11.5	14.2	12.7	11.8	14.2	12.6	12.7
Other Repair/Agric. Services & Museums, etc.†	20.5	17.6	16.5	5.6	4.8	16.7	5.8	4.9	18.4
Government	151.9	148.6	2.1	153.0	149.9	2.1	151.9	148.6	2.2
Federal Government	38.0	39.4	-3.6	37.9	39.3	-3.6	38.6	39.6	-2.5
U.S. Defense	20.0	21.8	-8.3	20.2	22.0	-8.2	20.7	22.0	-5.9
Other Federal Government	18.0	17.6	2.3	17.7	17.3	2.3	17.9	17.6	1.7
State Government	42.0	40.6	3.4	43.5	42.1	3.3	42.4	41.2	2.9
State Education	22.9	22.3	2.7	24.2	23.6	2.5	23.2	22.7	2.2
Other State Government	19.1	18.3	4.4	19.3	18.5	4.3	19.2	18.5	3.8
Local Government	71.6	68.6	4.4	71.6	68.6	4.4	70.9	67.8	4.6
Public School Districts	48.1	45.5	5.7	48.0	45.4	5.7	46.8	44.4	5.4
Other Local Government	23.5	23.1	1.7	23.6	23.2	1.7	24.1	23.4	3.0

*Current data differ from previous series. † New series.

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION, AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Dec. 1990 (f)	Dec. 1989	% Change	Nov. 1990 (p)	Oct. 1990 (r)	Sept. 1990	Aug. 1990	July 1990	June 1990	May 1990
TOTAL POPULATION ¹	1,748.0	1,724.0	1.4	1,746.0	1,744.0	1,742.0	1,740.0	1,738.0	1,736.0	1,734.0
Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older ¹	1,130.9	1,115.4	1.4	1,129.6	1,128.3	1,127.1	1,125.8	1,124.5	1,123.2	1,121.9
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	799.1	800.7	-0.2	802.1	808.6	805.3	803.0	792.6	791.4	795.4
Participation Rate	70.7	71.8	—	71.0	71.7	71.5	71.3	70.5	70.5	70.9
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS ²	764.4	766.1	-0.2	767.6	772.5	768.6	767.4	757.3	752.3	758.4
Employment Ratio ³	67.6	68.7	—	68.0	68.5	68.2	68.2	67.3	67.0	67.6
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	34.7	34.6	0.3	34.5	36.1	36.7	35.6	35.3	39.1	37.0
Unemployment Rate	4.3	4.3	—	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.9	4.7
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE	331.8	314.7	5.4	327.5	319.7	321.8	322.8	331.9	331.8	326.5
NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX ⁴	153.7	144.9	6.1	153.0	151.6	150.0	149.1	149.0	150.0	149.1
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS ⁵	738.5	708.9	4.2	735.1	730.8	729.3	724.7	724.2	729.1	724.9
Mining	8.2	8.2	0.0	8.3	8.6	8.6	9.1	9.2	9.1	8.8
Contract Construction	27.7	26.6	4.2	27.3	26.8	26.6	26.5	26.8	27.2	27.4
Manufacturing	108.1	104.8	3.1	107.6	107.0	106.9	106.4	106.3	106.0	105.5
Durable Goods	71.2	69.5	2.5	71.2	70.9	70.5	70.1	70.1	69.7	69.7
Nondurable Goods	36.9	35.3	4.5	36.4	36.0	36.4	36.3	36.2	36.2	35.8
Trans., Comm., & Pub. Util.	43.1	41.9	2.8	43.0	42.7	42.8	42.5	42.9	43.3	42.7
Trade	177.8	171.2	3.8	177.8	177.3	176.9	176.9	177.1	177.8	176.9
Wholesale	39.4	39.0	1.0	39.6	39.7	39.8	40.1	40.4	40.6	40.6
Retail	138.4	132.2	4.7	138.2	137.6	137.1	136.8	136.7	137.2	136.3
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	34.7	33.9	2.4	34.5	34.2	34.5	34.4	34.3	34.2	34.0
Services	188.1	174.5	7.8	185.5	183.3	182.2	181.2	179.6	180.8	179.8
Government	150.7	147.8	2.0	151.1	151.0	150.9	147.8	147.9	150.8	149.8
Federal	38.6	40.0	-3.6	38.6	39.1	38.9	39.1	39.7	40.0	40.9
State	41.4	40.1	3.4	42.0	41.7	42.2	42.9	43.2	42.5	41.7
Local	70.7	67.8	4.4	70.5	70.2	69.7	65.8	65.1	68.4	67.1

¹ Figures represent estimated trends; they are not seasonally adjusted.

² Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private households.

³ Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.

⁴ Base year 1977 = 100.

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

**TABLE 3. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS,
BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH**
(Employment in Thousands)

	Nov. 1990(p)	Male % Change from Nov. '89	% Distribution	Nov. 1990(p)	Female % Change from Nov. '89	% Distribution	Production Workers Nov. 1990(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	411.4	2.1	100.0	335.9	6.9	100.0	NA	NA
Mining	7.7	-1.3	1.9	0.9	12.5	0.3	8.4	74.4
Contract Construction	24.1	4.8	5.9	3.0	0.0	0.9	22.1	81.5
Manufacturing	74.4	2.1	18.1	33.9	5.6	10.1	72.6	67.0
Durable Goods	51.0	1.2	12.4	20.0	5.8	6.0	47.6	67.0
Nondurable Goods	23.4	4.0	5.7	13.9	5.3	4.1	25.0	67.0
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	29.8	3.1	7.2	13.7	2.2	4.1	34.5	79.3
Total Trade	99.3	2.3	24.1	85.6	5.8	25.5	161.4	87.3
Wholesale Trade	28.3	2.5	6.9	11.4	-2.6	3.4	33.1	83.4
Retail Trade	71.0	2.2	17.3	74.2	7.2	22.1	128.3	88.4
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	14.5	1.4	3.5	20.2	3.1	6.0	26.1	75.2
Services	86.8	4.7	21.1	101.8	10.7	30.3	144.1	76.5
Total Government	75.0	-1.8	18.2	78.8	6.1	22.9	NA	NA
Federal Government	20.1	-2.9	4.9	17.9	-4.3	5.3	NA	NA
State Government	19.9	-5.2	4.8	22.1	12.8	6.6	NA	NA
Local Government	35.0	0.9	8.5	36.8	7.9	11.0	NA	NA

p = preliminary.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake - Ogden ¹					Provo - Orem ²				
	Dec. 1990(f)	Dec. 1989	% Chg.	Nov. 1990(p)	Oct. 1990(r)	Dec. 1990(f)	Dec. 1989	% Chg.	Nov. 1990(p)	Oct. 1990(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	521.1	525.7	-0.9	519.8	522.8	121.5	117.3	3.6	123.2	122.8
Employed Persons	502.6	507.5	-1.0	501.1	502.7	117.0	111.9	4.6	118.3	116.8
Unemployed	18.5	18.2	1.6	18.7	20.1	4.5	5.4	-16.7	4.9	4.9
Percent of Labor Force	3.6	3.5	—	3.6	3.8	3.7	4.6	—	4.0	4.0
Seasonally Adjusted	4.1	4.0	—	4.1	4.4	3.8	4.5	—	4.7	4.7
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	506.6	488.4	3.7	503.8	499.9	96.7	92.8	7.4	100.1	98.8
Mining	2.9	2.6	11.5	2.8	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	19.0	18.1	5.0	20.0	20.6	3.0	2.9	3.4	3.2	3.2
Manufacturing	69.3	66.3	4.5	69.3	69.2	14.6	13.9	5.0	14.8	14.8
Durable Goods	47.9	45.7	4.8	48.2	48.2	8.6	8.6	0.0	8.7	8.7
Nondurable Goods	21.4	20.6	3.9	21.1	21.0	6.0	5.3	13.2	6.1	6.1
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	33.8	32.6	3.7	33.5	33.2	2.7	2.7	0.0	2.7	2.7
Total Trade	130.2	127.2	2.4	127.7	124.9	24.1	22.2	8.6	23.9	23.9
Wholesale Trade	31.8	32.1	-0.9	31.8	32.0	4.5	3.6	25.0	4.6	4.6
Retail Trade	98.4	95.1	3.5	95.9	92.9	19.6	18.6	5.4	19.3	19.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	28.3	27.5	2.9	28.3	28.0	2.3	2.3	0.0	2.3	2.3
Services	125.5	117.6	6.7	123.9	123.1	37.8	34.2	10.5	37.9	37.9
Total Government	97.6	96.5	1.1	98.3	98.1	15.2	14.6	4.1	15.3	15.3

¹ Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

² Provo - Orem is Utah County.

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 5. UNEMPLOYMENT RATES AND NONFARM JOBS IN UTAH
BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	Dec. '90(f)	Nov. '90(p)	Oct. '90(r)	Dec. '89	Dec. '90(f)	Dec. '89	% Change	Nov. '90(f)	Nov. '89	% Change
State Total	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.3	747,100	717,220	4.2	744,000	713,980	4.2
Bear River	4.0	3.3	3.3	4.1	45,560	45,360	0.4	45,950	45,660	0.6
Box Elder	4.5	3.8	3.3	4.6	15,490	16,400	-5.5	15,800	16,450	-5.8
Cache	3.9	3.1	3.3	3.9	29,750	28,630	3.9	30,130	28,880	4.3
Rich	1.8	1.6	2.2	1.5	320	330	-3.0	320	330	-3.0
Wasatch Front	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.0	518,630	500,330	3.7	515,980	497,990	3.6
North	4.5	5.1	5.0	4.9	127,620	123,190	3.6	127,990	123,420	3.6
Davis	4.1	4.5	4.3	4.3	60,600	57,700	5.0	60,980	57,810	5.5
Morgan	5.2	5.2	5.4	7.1	990	940	5.3	990	920	6.5
Weber	5.0	5.7	5.7	5.5	66,030	64,550	2.3	65,930	64,690	1.9
South	4.0	3.8	4.1	3.7	391,010	377,140	3.7	388,990	374,570	3.6
Salt Lake	4.0	3.7	4.1	3.7	380,020	366,230	3.8	377,020	363,600	3.7
Tooele	4.9	5.1	5.9	4.5	10,990	10,910	0.7	11,070	10,970	0.9
Mountainlands	3.9	4.9	4.5	4.6	112,000	104,620	7.1	110,750	103,040	7.5
Summit	5.9	5.6	7.1	5.1	9,800	9,300	5.4	8,040	7,550	6.5
Utah	3.6	4.7	4.1	4.5	99,610	92,870	7.3	100,180	93,000	7.7
Wasatch	7.8	7.5	8.7	7.1	2,590	2,450	5.7	2,530	2,490	1.6
Central	7.3	6.6	6.9	6.7	15,560	14,870	4.6	15,520	15,010	3.4
Juab	5.5	6.8	7.1	5.2	1,720	1,650	4.2	1,850	1,650	0.0
Millard	4.9	4.4	4.8	5.0	3,510	3,260	7.7	3,520	3,260	8.0
Piute	17.1	8.8	5.1	13.2	180	180	0.0	180	180	0.0
Sanpete	10.5	8.8	8.4	9.4	4,630	4,250	8.9	4,740	4,340	9.2
Sevier	5.4	5.9	6.9	5.6	4,990	5,000	-0.2	4,930	5,070	-2.8
Wayne	9.5	7.3	7.6	7.1	530	530	0.0	500	510	-2.0
Southwestern	5.6	4.1	5.0	4.5	27,050	24,920	8.5	27,350	25,030	9.3
Beaver	4.4	5.2	4.1	4.0	1,290	1,250	0.8	1,270	1,250	1.6
Garfield	12.4	8.8	12.6	10.1	1,310	1,300	0.8	1,350	1,340	0.7
Iron	5.7	4.1	5.1	4.6	7,880	7,500	5.1	7,840	7,350	6.7
Kane	6.9	4.6	6.5	6.0	1,490	1,420	4.9	1,580	1,520	3.9
Washington	4.9	3.7	4.3	3.8	15,110	13,450	12.3	15,310	13,570	12.8
Utah Basin	7.0	6.5	7.4	7.3	11,050	10,440	5.8	10,920	10,320	5.8
Daggett	2.7	1.4	2.0	1.4	270	270	0.0	280	280	0.0
Duchesne	8.6	8.1	7.8	9.0	3,870	3,680	5.2	3,890	3,630	7.2
Uintah	6.3	5.8	7.5	6.7	6,910	6,490	6.5	6,790	6,410	5.3
Southeastern	8.3	7.3	7.4	7.6	17,250	16,720	3.2	17,540	16,940	3.5
Carbon	6.9	5.9	6.3	7.7	7,890	7,720	2.1	7,840	7,680	2.1
Emery	9.8	8.9	9.1	8.1	3,690	3,560	2.8	3,780	3,690	1.9
Grand	7.4	7.2	8.3	7.6	2,360	2,160	9.3	2,470	2,200	12.3
San Juan	10.6	8.6	7.3	6.8	3,350	3,280	2.1	3,470	3,370	3.0

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.

Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates should not be used for federal or state funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 6. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Nov.(p) 1990	Oct.(r) 1990	Nov. 1989	Nov.(p) 1990	Oct.(r) 1990	Nov. 1989	Nov.(p) 1990	Oct.(r) 1990	Nov. 1989
MINING	\$617.62	\$639.23	\$543.27	47.4	48.5	47.2	\$13.03	\$13.18	\$11.51
MANUFACTURING	431.83	420.40	410.64	40.7	40.0	40.9	10.81	10.51	10.04
Durable Goods	433.37	422.58	411.10	41.0	40.4	41.4	10.57	10.46	9.93
Nondurable Goods	427.05	415.35	408.04	39.8	39.0	39.5	10.73	10.65	10.33
TRADE	226.14	222.72	209.70	29.6	29.0	28.3	7.64	7.68	7.41
Wholesale Trade	389.81	383.82	373.95	37.9	37.3	36.2	10.28	10.29	10.33
Retail Trade	179.88	172.13	156.51	27.1	26.4	25.7	6.53	6.52	6.09
AVERAGE	266.86	284.47	269.44	32.9	32.4	32.0	8.78	8.78	8.42

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Nov.(p) 1990	Oct.(r) 1990	Nov. 1989	Nov.(p) 1990	Oct.(r) 1990	Nov. 1989	Nov.(p) 1990	Oct.(r) 1990	Nov. 1989
MINING	\$687.42	\$679.79	\$566.00	44.9	44.9	40.4	\$15.31	\$15.14	\$14.01
Metal Mining	637.54	638.42	550.88	48.4	46.6	44.0	13.74	13.70	12.52
Bituminous Coal Mining	788.59	742.02	598.06	42.3	41.5	34.0	18.17	17.88	17.59
MANUFACTURING	426.37	416.96	417.18	40.3	39.9	40.9	10.58	10.45	10.20
Durable Goods	441.17	430.94	425.60	40.4	40.2	41.2	10.92	10.72	10.33
Primary Metal Industries	566.79	540.88	521.23	40.7	39.8	41.4	13.88	13.59	12.59
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	419.40	409.42	412.15	40.0	40.1	41.8	10.26	10.21	9.86
Transportation Equipment	558.69	538.25	552.90	41.8	40.5	42.4	13.43	13.29	13.04
Nondurable Goods	397.79	389.46	402.38	40.1	39.3	40.4	9.92	9.91	9.96
Food & Kindred Products	361.32	361.67	369.96	41.2	40.5	40.7	8.77	8.93	9.09
TRADE	217.83	218.30	209.95	29.7	28.8	29.2	7.39	7.58	7.19
Wholesale Trade	377.10	376.19	364.36	37.3	37.1	36.4	10.11	10.14	10.01
Retail Trade	176.76	176.09	167.28	28.5	26.6	27.2	6.87	6.62	6.15
Food Stores	170.90	158.13	152.69	25.8	25.3	26.1	6.62	6.25	5.85
Other Retail	187.26	168.51	158.59	27.6	27.4	26.3	6.06	6.15	6.03
AVERAGE	292.75	291.44	282.48	32.6	32.6	33.0	8.98	8.94	8.56

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	Forecast Dec. '90	THIS YEAR Preliminary Nov. '90	Final Oct. '90	Final Dec. '89	YEAR AGO Final Nov. '89	Final Oct. '89
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	19,210	22,269	26,952	20,240	22,548	23,210
Number of New Applications for Jobs	7,306	8,040	9,986	6,814	7,499	9,110
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	8,018	6,733	9,180	7,570	8,472	9,110
Initial Claims (Key Week)	1,678	1,785	1,219	1,783	1,161	1,010
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	10,647	8,400	6,804	8,213	6,349	6,310
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	1.55	1.18	0.95	1.27	0.95	0.91
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	\$5,738,379	\$3,983,770	\$3,741,216	\$5,704,062	\$3,425,640	\$3,374,210

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX claims only.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 9. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES

Item	Index				From Last Month	% Change Nov. '89 to Nov. '90	Oct. '89 to Oct. '90
	Nov. '90	Oct. '90	Sept. '90	Nov. '89			
CONSUMER PRICES: (1982 - 84 = 100)							
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U ¹)	133.8	133.5	132.7	125.9	0.2	8.3	8.3
Food and Beverages	133.7	133.4	133.0	126.7	0.2	5.5	5.6
Food at Home	133.8	133.4	132.9	125.8	0.3	6.4	6.4
Housing	130.4	130.6	130.5	124.5	-0.2	4.7	5.0
Rent Residential	140.7	140.5	140.0	135.2	0.1	4.1	4.3
Fuel and Other Util.	112.9	113.4	114.0	107.5	-0.4	5.0	5.0
Medical Care	168.4	167.1	165.8	153.9	0.8	9.4	9.4
Apparel and Upkeep	127.5	128.4	126.8	122.1	-0.7	4.4	4.6
Transportation	126.9	125.8	123.0	115.0	0.9	10.3	9.9
Gasoline	118.8	118.7	111.8	87.0	0.1	36.6	33.7
Energy ³	110.9	111.4	108.8	93.2	-0.4	19.0	17.8
Purchasing Power of Consumer Dollar:							
1982 - 84 = \$1.00	\$.748	\$.749	\$.754	\$.804	-0.1	-7.0	-5.9
ALL ITEMS (CPI-W ²)	132.2	131.9	131.1	124.4	0.2	6.3	6.2
PRODUCER PRICES: (1982 = 100)							
ALL COMMODITIES	120.1	120.8	118.3	112.7	-0.6	6.6	7.1
Finished Goods	122.9	122.3	120.3	114.9	0.5	7.0	6.4
Intermediate Materials	117.8	117.8	116.3	112.0	0.0	5.2	4.9
Crude Materials	116.8	124.6	115.1	102.6	-6.3	13.8	22.0

¹ Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.

² Consumer Price Index — Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.

³ Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Job Service Develops An Electronic Bulletin Board To Give Clients Easier Access to Labor Market Information

During January, the Labor Market Information Division of Job Service has developed an electronic bulletin board service for use by the public. This service will enable anyone with an office or home computer and a modem to access labor market data over regular phone lines any time of the day or night.

The idea of an electronic bulletin board grew out of the Agricultural Wage Surveys conducted by Labor Market Economists R. Dwight Norris and Mark Knold. A bulletin board service (BBS) is the most cost efficient way to dispense timely information on agricultural wage survey data, crop map information and publications on agricultural labor issues, like the Utah Farm Labor Report. The bulletin board will also be utilized to dispense other kinds of labor market information. For instance, the student or academic doing economic research will have comprehensive and timely economic information at their fingertips. A personnel officer can dial the bulletin board and obtain complete county, statewide, and national affirmative action information. The electronic and print media will be able to access monthly economic reports, Bureau of Labor Statistics information, and Labor Market Information press releases. In addition, it is contemplated that the monthly Utah Labor Market Report will also be posted to the bulletin board.

The board will begin operation on Monday, January 14th. Those parties interested in accessing labor market information with a home or office computer should contact R. Dwight Norris at (801) 533-2748 (FAX 533-2466). Access to the board will be provided at no charge. Callers will be able to dial in on a statewide 800 telephone number; however some computer communications parameters must be followed to enable the user to access the board. Also, all users will need to register and be assigned a password and security level, depending on what kind of labor market information they wish to access.

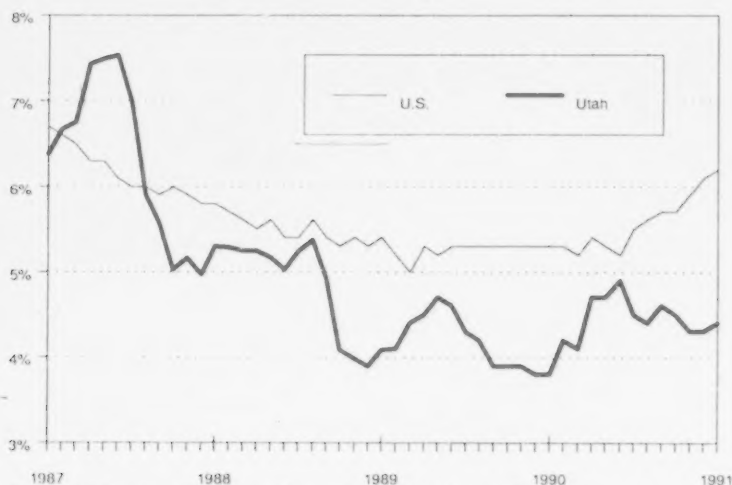
Norris, the bulletin board System Specialist, is available to explain how the board operates: "Most of the files will be downloadable in ASCII text format to virtually any home or office computer; on the other hand, graphs and pictorial files will have to be downloaded into applications that read these specific formats." As public usage of this service increases, the electronic bulletin board can be expanded to encompass other kinds of information exchange.

37820-3

Utah Labor Market Report

January 1991
Volume 1, No. 1

Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rates



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

**Utah's economy starts to feel the winds of national recession—
But isn't swept away**

The Utah layoffs have started—at least they've been announced. Will they prove a staggering blow to the Utah economy? Probably not.

The State's economy remains strong in many areas, and leading indicators point to a short/mild national recession. Utah's jobless rate did rise last month. However, unemployment rates typically show minor fluctuations which may or may not reflect a turning point. Of course, many of the announced layoffs have not yet occurred and, therefore, did not impact the jobless rate. Still, given Utah's strong job growth, the State should weather this economic storm nicely.

Approximately 35,000 Utahns were out of work in January—1,600 more than last year. In addition, Utah's current unemployment rate registers

somewhat higher than the January 1990 figure of 4.1 percent. Nevertheless, Utah's unemployment rate stands almost 2 percent points below the U.S. average of 6.2 percent. In fact, the current rate of unemployment is low enough to preclude economic distress, but high enough to provide workers for newly created jobs.

Of course, layoffs in manufacturing, government and air transportation are distressing to the individuals involved. However, given the national recession, they are hardly unexpected and don't represent a kiss of death for Utah's economic health. Other industries are creating jobs at a sufficient rate to keep Utah's employment expansion well in the black. While the nation is losing more than 200,000 jobs a month, Utah has created 29,000 new positions over the past twelve months. The service industry pumped out 12,000 new jobs between January 1990 and January 1991 for an expansion rate of

Continued on page 2

Inside

Buig Power Index.....	11
County Highlights.....	6
Data Definitions.....	19
Economic Events.....	5
New Publications.....	9
Tell Us What You Think...	17

THE RATE (Seasonally Adjusted)

Jan 1991	Utah	4.4%	U.S.	6.2%
Dec 1990	Utah	4.3%	U.S.	6.1%
Jan 1990	Utah	4.1%	U.S.	5.3%

NONFARM JOBS (% Change from a year ago)

Jan 1991	Utah	4.2%	U.S.	0.2%
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CPI-U (Base Year 1982-84 = 100)

Dec 1990	U.S.	133.8	Yr-over chng	6.1%
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PPI (Base Year 1982-84 = 100)

Dec 1990	U.S.	118.6	Yr-over chng	5.0%
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7 percent. Computer services (which include software companies) remained the hottest Utah industry—employment is up 23 percent and 1,700 jobs.

This month, the construction industry topped the service industry for the highest year-to-year employment growth rate. Construction's 8 percent expansion produced 1,900 new Utah jobs.

Growth in the trade sector remained moderate, although lower than its performance in 1990. Combined, wholesale

and retail trade added 5,300 new positions to Utah's economy over the past year for an increase of 3 percent. Expansion in wholesale trade has slowed to a near standstill—less than 1 percent—while retail trade registered a substantial 4 percent gain.

The transportation/communication/utilities sector registered a healthy 4 percent expansion. While some divisions proved lethargic, others expanded. For example, air transportation jobs are up 10 percent. However, figures do not reflect Eastern Airlines layoffs which should cause job gains to evaporate.

Manufacturing jobs are still growing at a remark-

able 4 percent rate. Since January 1989, Utah's manufacturing sector has netted 4,200 new jobs. Instead of seeing the recessionary demise of Utah's manufacturing employment, this sector is actually improving. However, employment in the manufacture of electrical machinery and fabricated metal products is down, and layoffs will keep growth down in upcoming months.

Mining employment is up almost 4 percent (or 300 jobs) in comparison with last year. With growth rates of about 2 percent, government and finance/insurance/real estate industries proved the slow growers again this month. The public sector's performance was hampered by employment losses in federal defense employment. Desert Storm may temporarily mitigate losses (the "depots" have hired a number of temporaries). However, declines will continue as defense budget cuts kick in.

Utah's first real taste of the U.S. recession has not yet caused serious damage to the economy. Growth will continue to slow, but should remain moderate. □

Lecia Parks Langston
Chief Economist

■ **Utah's unemployment rate edged up one-tenth of a percentage point to 4.4 percent.**

■ **While the nation is losing more than 200,000 jobs a month, Utah has created 29,000 new positions over the past twelve months.**

■ **Utah's jobless rate stands almost 2 percent points below the U.S. average of 6.2 percent.**

■ **This month, the construction industry topped the service industry for the highest year-to-year employment growth rate. Construction's 8 percent expansion produced 1,900 new jobs. Still, Services accounted for 40 percent of new jobs.**

RAW

**Table 1. Utah Civilian Labor Force and Nonagricultural Jobs,
Not Seasonally Adjusted (Numbers in Thousands)**

	Jan 1991(f)	Jan 1990	Percent Change	Dec 1990(p)	Nov 1990(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	786.3	792.5	-0.8	807.9	809.0
Employed	750.1	758.0	-1.0	777.1	778.7
Unemployed.....	36.2	34.5	4.9	30.8	30.7
Percent of Labor Force	4.6	4.4	--	3.8	3.8
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	727.1	690.1	4.2	747.5	744.7
Mining	8.6	8.3	3.6	8.7	8.7
Metal Mining.....	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.1
Bituminous Coal Mining	2.5	2.5	0.0	2.5	2.5
Oil/Gas Extraction & Quarrying*	3.0	2.8	7.1	3.1	3.1
Contract Construction	24.9	23.0	8.3	28.1	29.4
Manufacturing	108.5	104.3	4.0	109.2	109.1
Durable Goods	71.8	69.2	3.8	72.1	71.8
Primary Metals	5.9	5.7	3.5	6.0	6.0
Fabricated Metals, Machinery, & Computers*.....	13.4	13.6	-1.5	13.9	14.1
Electrical/Electric Equipment (ex. Computers)*.....	11.6	11.7	-0.9	11.8	11.6
Transportation Equipment.....	18.2	17.6	3.4	18.0	17.8
Lumber/Furniture, Stone/Clay/Glass.....	10.3	9.6	7.3	10.6	10.8
Other Durable Goods*.....	12.4	11.0	12.7	11.7	11.5
Nondurable Goods	36.7	35.2	4.3	37.2	37.3
Food & Related Products	11.8	11.4	3.5	12.4	12.5
Other Nondurable Goods	24.9	23.8	4.6	24.8	24.8
Transportation, Communications, & Utilities	42.9	41.3	3.9	44.0	43.2
Railroad Transportation	2.3	2.3	0.0	2.4	2.4
Trucking & Warehousing.....	15.5	14.5	6.9	16.5	15.8
Transportation by Air.....	7.5	6.8	10.3	7.4	7.4
Other Transportation & Related Services	3.1	3.2	-3.1	3.1	3.1
Communications	7.2	7.0	2.9	7.2	7.1
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	7.3	7.5	-2.7	7.4	7.4
Trade	170.3	165.0	3.2	183.7	181.3
Wholesale Trade	36.9	36.6	0.8	39.6	39.6
Durable Goods	21.4	21.9	-2.3	23.3	23.4
Nondurable Goods	15.4	14.7	4.8	16.3	16.2
Retail Trade	133.4	128.4	3.9	144.1	141.7
Food Stores.....	24.2	23.7	2.1	25.3	25.0
Auto Dealers/Parts Stores, & Gas Stations.....	15.8	15.2	3.9	16.3	16.3
Eating & Drinking Places	43.0	40.2	7.0	45.4	44.4
Home Furniture/Equipment & Clothing Stores	11.7	11.2	4.5	12.7	12.2
Gen. Merchandise/Building & Garden Supply.....	21.3	21.7	-1.8	24.6	24.5
Miscellaneous Retail*	17.4	16.3	6.7	19.8	19.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	34.0	33.4	1.8	34.5	34.4
Depository Institutions.....	13.1	13.0	0.8	13.4	13.5
Other Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	20.9	20.4	2.5	21.1	20.9
Services	184.9	172.9	6.9	187.1	186.1
Hotels & Lodging Places	13.4	12.0	11.7	13.2	12.4
Personal, Amusement & Recreational	17.3	16.6	4.2	17.8	17.1
Computer-Related.....	9.1	7.4	23.0	8.6	8.5
Other Business Services.....	29.5	27.6	6.9	30.1	30.1
Auto Repair/Rental/Parking	7.1	6.6	7.6	6.9	6.9
Health.....	47.1	44.1	6.8	47.5	47.3
Education/Social & Membership Organiz.	37.1	36.2	2.5	38.3	38.7
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	4.8	4.7	2.1	4.8	4.8
Engineering, Accounting, & Related	14.9	13.0	14.6	14.9	14.6
Other Repair/Ag. Services & Museums, etc.*	4.6	4.6	0.0	5.4	5.7
Government	153.0	149.9	2.1	151.7	152.5
Federal Government.....	38.2	39.7	-3.8	37.9	37.7
U.S. Defense	20.0	21.8	-8.3	20.0	20.0
Other Federal	18.2	17.9	1.7	17.9	17.7
State Government.....	43.4	41.9	3.6	42.1	42.9
State Education	23.7	23.4	1.3	22.6	23.7
Other State	19.7	18.5	6.5	19.5	19.2
Local Government.....	71.4	68.3	4.5	71.7	71.9
Public School Districts	47.2	45.2	4.4	47.5	47.6
Other Local	24.2	23.1	4.8	24.2	24.3

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). NOTE: Forecast data and cells marked by an asterisk (*) are not sanctioned by BLS.

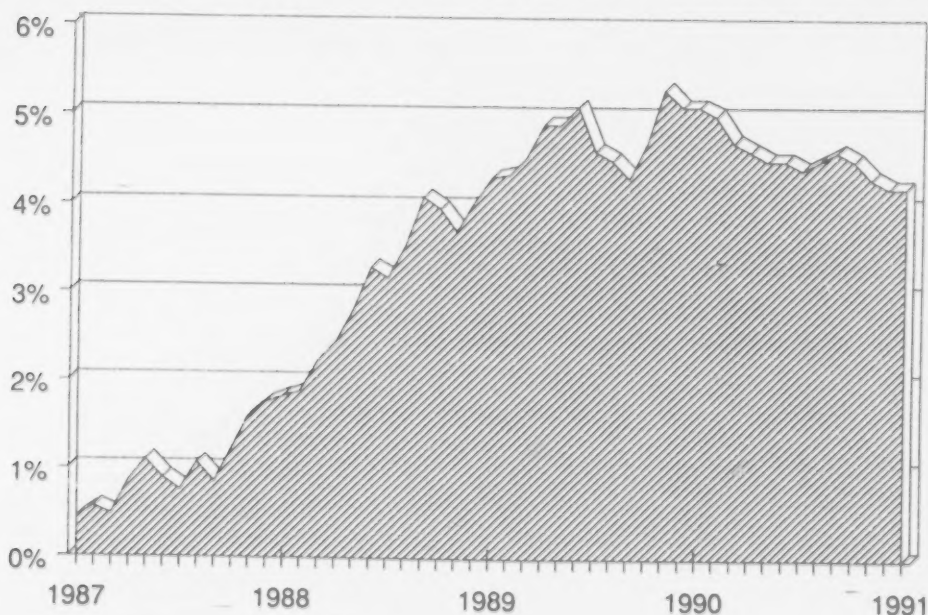
ADJUSTED

**Table 2. Utah Civilian Labor Force and Nonagricultural Jobs
Seasonally Adjusted (Numbers in Thousands)**

	Jan 1991(f)	Jan 1990	Percent Change	Dec 1990(p)	Nov 1990(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	802.9	809.4	-0.8	798.7	802.6
Employed	767.9	776.0	-1.0	764.3	768.0
Unemployed	35.0	33.4	4.8	34.4	34.6
Percent of Labor Force	4.4	4.1	---	4.3	4.3
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	736.8	707.4	4.2	738.6	735.8
Mining	8.4	8.1	3.6	8.3	8.4
Contract Construction	29.3	27.1	8.3	28.7	28.1
Manufacturing	110.4	106.2	3.9	109.1	108.2
Durable Goods	72.8	70.1	3.8	72.3	71.6
Nondurable Goods	37.6	36.0	4.3	36.8	36.6
Trans., Comm., Public Utilities	43.6	42.0	3.9	43.6	43.0
Trade	172.8	167.4	3.2	176.7	177.0
Wholesale	37.4	37.1	0.8	39.3	39.5
Retail	135.4	130.3	3.9	137.3	137.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	34.3	33.7	1.8	34.5	34.5
Services	185.4	173.4	6.9	186.8	186.1
Government	152.7	149.9	2.0	150.8	150.6
Federal Government	38.7	40.2	-3.8	38.5	38.4
State Government	42.6	41.4	3.6	41.5	41.4
Local Government	71.4	68.3	4.5	70.8	70.8

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

Year-Over Percent Change in Utah Nonfarm Jobs



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

Economic Events

Please note: Information contained in Economic Events is obtained from regional newspapers, local job service offices, trade publications, clipping services, and local area chamber of commerce publications.

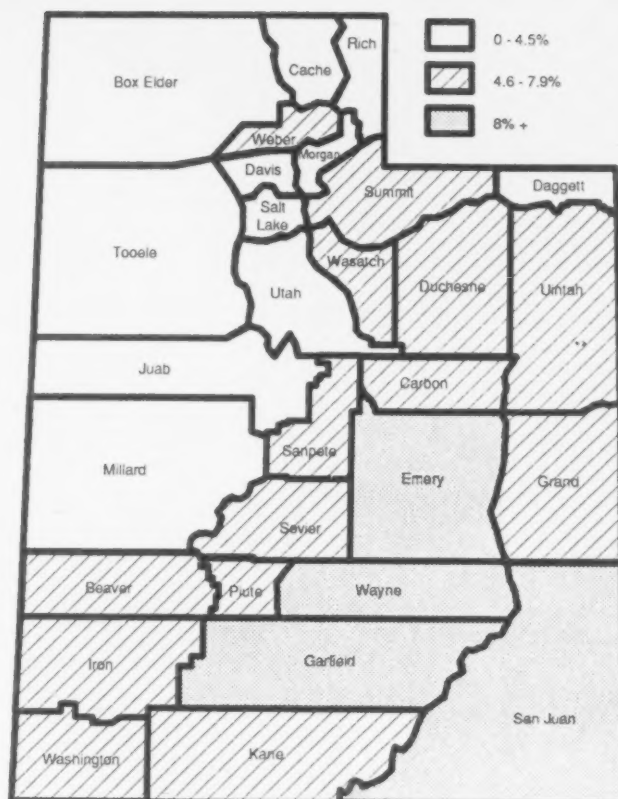
- Western Dairymens Cooperative announced the March closing of its 138-employee milk processing plant in Ogden.
- Construction on the Kern River Gas Transmission Company's interstate natural gas pipeline began in January. During the construction of the 904-mile pipeline, as many as 500 construction workers could be employed. Once construction is completed, the company will permanently employ approximately 75 individuals.
- Zero Corporation, one of the nation's leading electronics industry suppliers, formally announced plans to locate in North Salt Lake's industrial park. Initial reports indicate that the company could employ as many as 500 people when in full production.
- Hercules Aerospace Company announced plans to lay off an additional 55 workers at its Bacchus Works. This will bring the total number of plant layoffs to 287.
- The demise of Eastern Airlines meant the closure of the company's largest reservation center (in Salt Lake City) and the loss of 750 Utah jobs.
- Unisys announced that 100 jobs at the company's Salt Lake operations will be eliminated over the next few months.
- Rockwell International announced that its Collins Avionics and Communications Division at the Salt Lake International Center will close at the end of September. The shutdown will result in the termination of 430 individuals.
- Jetway Systems Incorporated let go 115 factory and production workers because of slack demand.
- Flameco, a company specializing in the production of advanced precision fabrication and assemblies for jet aircraft engines and airframes, was awarded a \$21 million military contract which could mean the addition of 100 employees.
- As a result of increased workload in support of Operation Desert Storm, the Department of the Army authorized the hiring of approximately 240 temporary employees at Tooele Army Depot.
- Smith's Food and Drug Centers, Incorporated, opened its new \$14 million ice-cream plant in Layton. The new 56,000 square foot plant has the capacity to produce 16 million gallons of ice cream per year.
- Geneva Steel announced the layoff of approximately 100 employees effective in February 1991.

Most of Utah's counties continue to escape the recession

Most of Utah's counties continue to participate in the economic "good times" reflected in the state total data. For example, only San Juan and Wayne counties experienced January 1990 - January 1991 nonfarm employment increases of less than two percent. In contrast, the U.S. job growth was "zero."

Interestingly, job growth in all five planning districts south of the Wasatch Front exceeded the state average, while the three northern districts had somewhat slower (but still very respectable) job growth.

Unemployment rates throughout the state also indicate that the pending recession is yet far from Utah. Only one of Utah's eight planning districts—Southeastern—has unemployment higher than the U.S. average. Nevertheless, the recession is very real for San Juan County, which is suffering from recent large



**Unemployment Rates by County
January 1991**

layoffs in mining and related activities.

Piute, Garfield, and San Juan counties experienced unemployment rates above 10 percent. Davis, Utah, Daggett and Rich counties had unemployment rates below 4 percent.

are Utah County, with its widespread expansion, and Davis County. Non-metropolitan counties worthy of mention in this regard are Washington, Iron, Millard, and Uintah, which is finally pulling out of its nine-year slump. □

The economic boom is lingering in a few areas, as indicated by rapid employment growth and low unemployment. Leading this list

■ Only two counties experienced negative job growth over the past 12 months.

■ Southern counties tended to show higher job growth than northern counties.

■ Only nine counties registered unemployment rates above the national average.

■ Piute, Garfield and San Juan counties experienced unemployment rates above 10 percent.

■ Davis, Utah, Daggett and Rich counties had unemployment rates below 4 percent.

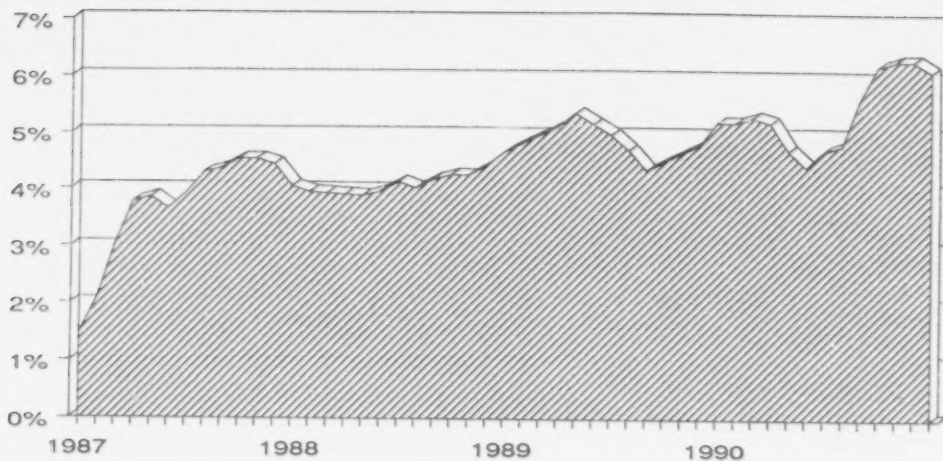
By County

Table 5. Unemployment Rates and Nonfarm Jobs in Utah by County

	Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate				Nonfarm Wage and Salary Jobs				
	Jan 1991(f)	Jan 1990	Dec 1990(p)	Nov 1990(r)	Jan 1991(f)	Jan 1990	Percent Change	Dec 1990(p)	Nov 1990(r)
STATE TOTAL	4.4	4.1	4.3	4.3	727,100	698,170	4.2	747,100	744,700
Bear River	4.2	3.9	4.1	3.3	44,630	43,350	3.0	45,410	45,700
Box Elder	4.4	4.4	4.4	3.8	15,270	14,850	2.8	15,510	15,460
Cache	4.2	3.6	3.9	3.2	29,040	28,200	3.0	29,580	29,910
Rich	1.4	2.9	2.3	1.1	320	300	6.7	320	330
Wasatch Front	4.1	3.9	4.2	4.2	507,670	488,930	3.8	520,640	517,530
Wasatch Front North	4.1	4.1	5.2	5.1	127,120	122,520	3.8	128,150	127,820
Davis	3.6	3.5	4.4	4.5	59,350	56,740	4.6	60,610	60,750
Morgan	5.4	7.9	6.4	5.0	990	950	4.2	1,000	980
Weber	4.7	4.8	6.0	5.7	66,780	64,830	3.0	66,540	66,090
Wasatch Front South	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.8	380,550	366,410	3.9	382,490	389,710
Salt Lake	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.7	369,850	356,060	3.9	381,570	378,700
Tooele	4.3	4.5	5.3	5.1	10,700	10,350	3.4	10,920	11,010
Mountainland	3.9	3.5	3.8	4.9	106,330	101,040	5.2	110,100	110,150
Summit	6.2	5.4	5.0	5.6	10,120	9,840	2.8	9,690	8,190
Utah	3.6	3.2	3.6	4.7	93,740	88,860	5.5	97,870	99,410
Wasatch	6.2	6.6	7.3	7.5	2,470	2,340	5.6	2,540	2,550
Central	5.9	6.3	7.2	6.6	14,590	13,900	5.0	15,610	15,540
Juab	4.2	5.5	4.9	6.8	1,720	1,650	4.2	1,740	1,650
Millard	4.4	4.2	4.6	4.5	3,440	3,250	5.8	3,520	3,500
Piute	14.6	11.5	11.8	8.8	180	170	5.9	180	190
Sanpete	7.8	8.9	10.7	8.9	3,960	3,640	8.8	4,630	4,710
Sevier	4.8	5.2	5.5	5.9	4,840	4,730	2.3	5,020	4,980
Wayne	9.9	8.2	9.6	7.1	450	460	-2.2	520	510
Southwestern	6.0	4.8	5.2	4.2	26,380	24,560	7.4	27,010	27,270
Beaver	5.4	4.1	4.2	5.2	1,240	1,210	2.5	1,270	1,270
Garfield	11.9	7.2	10.4	9.2	1,140	1,100	3.6	1,320	1,360
Iron	5.6	5.0	5.4	4.1	7,790	7,340	6.1	7,890	7,810
Kane	7.4	5.8	5.8	4.6	1,390	1,310	6.1	1,490	1,570
Washington	5.6	4.5	4.8	3.7	14,820	13,600	9.0	15,040	15,260
Uintah Basin	5.8	6.4	6.8	6.5	10,650	10,180	4.6	11,020	10,960
Daggett	3.9	1.0	1.9	1.4	260	250	4.0	270	280
Duchesne	6.9	7.9	8.7	8.1	3,720	3,580	3.9	3,900	3,900
Uintah	5.2	6.0	6.0	5.8	6,670	6,350	5.0	6,850	6,780
Southeastern	7.7	7.6	8.0	7.3	16,890	16,210	4.2	17,330	17,580
Carbon	5.9	7.3	6.2	6.0	7,730	7,460	3.6	7,940	7,890
Emery	8.2	8.6	9.7	8.8	3,630	3,520	3.1	3,670	3,780
Grand	7.4	7.0	7.5	7.3	2,250	1,990	13.1	2,360	2,460
San Juan	11.0	7.7	10.4	8.8	3,280	3,240	1.2	3,360	3,450
Salt Lake/Ogden MSA ...	4.1	4.1	5.9	5.7	496,100	477,400	3.9	508,800	505,400
Provo/Orem MSA	3.6	3.2	3.6	4.7	93,740	88,860	5.5	97,870	99,410

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

Year-over Percent Increase in U.S. Consumer Price Index



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

PRICES

Table 3. Current U.S. Price Indices

	INDEX		Percent Change
	Dec 1990	Dec 1989	
CONSUMER PRICES (1982-84=100)			
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U ¹)	133.8	126.1	6.1
Food and Beverages	133.9	127.2	5.3
Food at Home	133.8	126.5	5.8
Housing	130.5	124.9	4.5
Rent Residential	141.1	135.5	4.1
Fuel and Other Utilities	112.7	108.4	4.0
Medical Care	169.2	154.4	9.6
Apparel and Upkeep	125.3	119.2	5.1
Transportation	127.2	115.2	10.4
Gasoline	117.0	85.5	36.8
Energy ³	110.1	93.2	18.1
PURCHASING POWER OF CONSUMER DOLLAR:			
(1982-84 = \$1.00)	\$0.80	\$0.79	-5.8
ALL ITEMS (CPI-W ²)	132.2	124.6	6.1
PRODUCER PRICES (1982 = 100)			
ALL COMODITIES	118.6	113.0	5.0
Finished Goods	121.9	115.4	5.6
Intermediate Materials	116.7	111.9	4.3
Crude Materials	110.5	104.2	6.0

1 Consumer Price Index—All Urban Consumers.

2 Consumer Price Index—Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.

3 Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: fuel oil, coal, bottled gas, electricity, gasoline, and motor oil and coolant. It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Job Service

Table 7. Employment Security Activities in Utah

	Jan 1991(p)	Jan 1990	Percent Change	Dec 1990
Nonfarm Jobs Available	17,368	18,379	-5.5	18,674
New Applications for Jobs	10,014	10,201	-1.8	6,689
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	4,896	6,522	-24.9	5,683
Initial Claims	1,932	1,470	31.4	1,678
Weeks Claimed	13,775	11,078	24.3	10,647
Insured Unemployment Rate	2.0	1.7	-	1.5
Reserve Fund Balance	\$8,962,934	\$7,100,823	26.2	\$4,996,671

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX claims only.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

New Data, New Publications

The following data and/or publications are now available:

- ☐ ***The World of Job Service, Data Analysis, 1989.*** An annual report of Employment Service and Unemployment Insurance activities.
- ☐ ***1990 Utah State Compensation Survey Summary Report of Salaries and Fringe Benefits.***
- ☐ ***Economic and Demographic Characteristics of St. George and Washington County.***

If you are interested in receiving copies, please check the desired items and fill in your name and address.

Mail to: Labor Market Information Services, Utah Department of Employment Security,
P.O. Box 11249, Salt Lake City, UT, 84147-0249.

Hours and Earnings

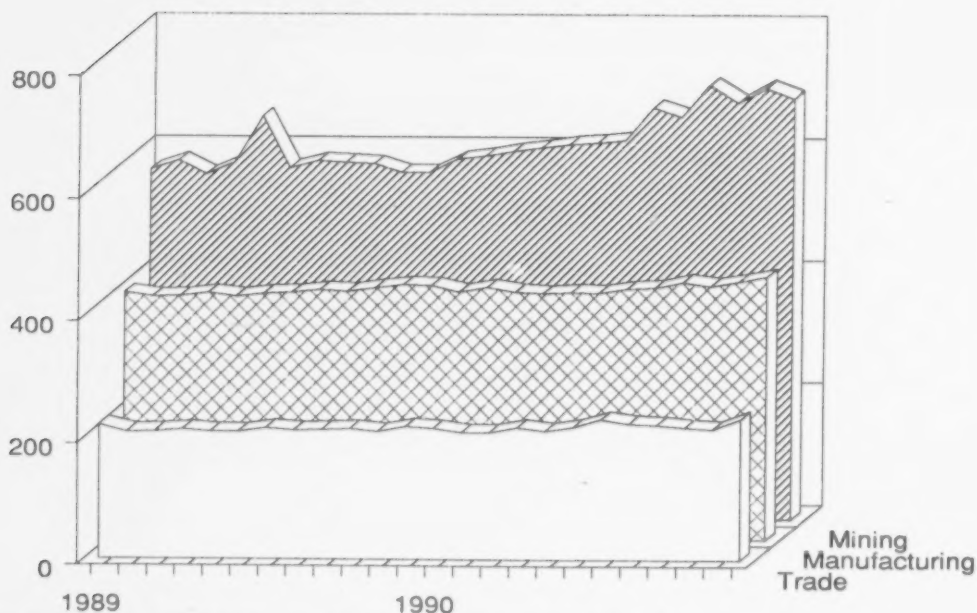
Table 6. Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in Utah
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Average Weekly Earnings				Average Weekly Hours			
	Dec 1990	Dec 1989	% Chng	Nov 1990(r)	Dec 1990(p)	Dec 1989	% Chng	Nov 1990(r)
MINING	687.09	584.81	17.5%	703.95	44.3	41.3	7.3%	45.8
Metal Mining	621.99	545.24	14.1	635.70	45.5	43.9	3.6	46.3
Bituminous Coal Mining	775.57	672.47	15.3	844.48	41.9	38.1	10.0	44.8
MANUFACTURING	432.28	415.55	4.0	423.96	40.4	40.7	1.7	40.3
Durable Goods	449.08	430.56	4.3	437.40	40.9	41.6	-1.7	40.5
Primary Metals	591.93	520.41	13.7	557.59	42.1	41.5	1.4	40.7
Fabricated Metal Prod. and Mach.	420.62	409.45	2.7	411.43	40.6	41.4	-1.9	40.1
Transportation Equipment	544.80	543.82	0.1	533.73	42.2	41.8	1.0	41.6
Nondurable Goods	399.91	389.65	2.6	397.40	39.4	39.2	0.5	39.9
Food and Kindred Products	361.78	355.68	1.7	362.30	39.8	39.0	2.1	40.8
TRADE	231.77	217.54	6.5	217.55	30.1	29.8	1.0	28.7
Wholesale	390.25	360.64	8.2	376.73	38.6	36.1	6.9	37.3
Retail	190.84	179.00	6.6	176.76	27.9	28.1	-0.7	26.5
Food Stores	165.91	147.47	12.5	167.50	25.1	26.1	-3.8	25.0
Other Retail	185.75	190.32	-2.4	167.20	30.5	30.5	0.0	27.5

Note: Average hours include hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Average Weekly Wage for Selected Industries



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

BUYING POWER INDEX

*Many consider Utah a "low wage" state—
But the cost of living here also tends to be lower.
Just how much "buying power" do Utahns
really have?*

*Editor's Note: In January 1990, we introduced the **Buying Power Index**. For more information about this index, please consult the January 1990 edition of the **Utah Labor Market Report**.*

Salt Lake Sees Improved Buying Power

The 1989 buying power of workers in the Salt Lake City area is slightly above the national average, a small improvement over 1988's position. According to the second annual calculation of buying power index (BPI) figures for metropolitan areas throughout the United States, Salt Lake City's 1989 BPI was 102.6, slightly higher than the 99.7 of 1988. (The U.S. average is set at 100.) Provo-Orem's BPI showed similar improvement - from 94.6 in 1988 to 97.7 in 1989.

How the Index is Calculated

This index was prepared by the Utah Department of Employment Security from 1989 average annual pay data published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and from 1989 metropolitan area cost of living comparisons compiled by the American Chamber of Commerce Researchers As-

sociation (ACCRA). The ACCRA Cost of Living Index measures relative price levels for consumer goods and services in participating areas each quarter. It reflects cost differentials for a mid-management standard of living.

There were 197 metropolitan areas for which at least one quarter of 1989 ACCRA data were published. These are the areas for which a BPI was calculated. In the calculation of an area's BPI, annual pay is divided by the annual average cost of living to produce "real" annual pay, which is then indexed by dividing by the 197-area average real pay. Thus, the higher the index, the greater the buying power.

Buying Power Versus Cost of Living

Although Salt Lake City's average annual pay was slightly lower (3 percent) than the average for all areas in the study, the buying power of its workers exceeded the national average because Salt Lake's cost of living registered somewhat (6 percent) below the average. Along the same line, Provo-Orem's workers enjoyed a substantially (12 percent) lower cost of living, but

-
- *The 1989 buying power of workers in the Salt Lake City area is slightly above the national average.*
 - *Salt Lake City's 1989 BPI was 102.6, slightly higher than the 99.7 of 1988.*
 - *Provo-Orem's BPI showed similar improvement - from 94.6 in 1988 to 97.7 in 1989.*
 - *BPI's for Cedar City (79.1) and St. George (75.7) fall near the bottom of the metropolitan area BPI list.*

Continued on page 12

they faced lower buying power because their average annual pay measured only 86 percent of average.

Utah's Nonmetro Areas

Two of Utah's nonmetropolitan cities, Cedar City and St. George, also have ACCRA index levels: Using Employment Security average wage data for their respective counties (which is closely equivalent to BLS data for metropolitan areas), a BPI can be calculated for each of these areas. It is probably not surprising to residents of these cities that their BPI's - 79.1 for Cedar City and 75.7 for St. George - would fall near the bottom of the metropolitan area BPI list. As shown in Table A, cost of living in both of these

areas is low, but that doesn't compensate for their very low average annual wage.

Comparisons With Other Western Cities

Compared to cities in neighboring western states, Salt Lake's BPI ranks near the middle of the list. Denver's 115.4 ranked highest of this group and twelfth in the country. Like Salt Lake, Boise and Casper both had moderately low cost-of-living and near-average wages; their BPI's were 106.3 and 105.4 respectively. In contrast, the high cost of living in both Los Angeles and San Francisco was closely matched by their high wages, thus the resulting BPI's, at 103.2 and 97.0 respectively, were near average. On the other hand, San

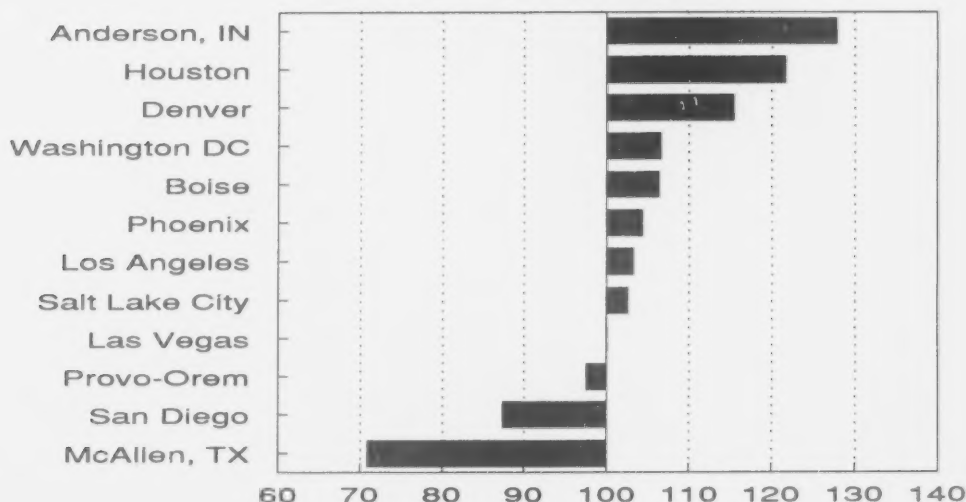
Table A.
1989 Buying Power Index For
Selected Metropolitan Areas

	1989 ACCRA Average	Average Annual Pay		Buying Power Index
		Actual	Adjusted for COL	
Salt Lake City	95.5	\$20,014	\$20,968	102.6
Provo-Orem	88.9	17,736	19,951	97.6
Anderson, IN	95.3	24,908	26,136	127.9
Denver	102.4	24,169	23,597	115.4
Boise	95.4	20,723	21,730	106.3
Casper	92.3	19,877	21,541	105.4
Phoenix	102.9	21,954	21,346	104.4
Los Angeles	126.7	26,716	21,086	103.2
Reno	102.2	21,226	20,779	101.7
Las Vegas	103.5	21,172	20,466	100.1
Albuquerque	101.6	20,250	19,941	97.6
San Francisco	144.5	28,644	19,823	97.0
San Diego	128.5	22,956	17,868	87.4
Santa Fe	109.9	18,365	16,718	81.8
Cedar City, UT*	89.1	14,406	16,168	79.1
St. George, UT*	92.5	14,316	15,477	75.7
McAllen, TX	96.2	13,785	14,330	70.1
197-Area Avg.	101.0	20,628	20,442	100.0

* Not metropolitan areas.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

**Figure 1. Buying Power Index
Selected Metro Areas**



Diego's high living costs were not compensated for by high wages; its BPI was therefore only 87.4. Even worse, Santa Fe had high living costs and low wages. Its BPI was only 81.8, the eighth lowest in the country.

Highs And Lows In The United States

The highest BPI in the United States was achieved by Anderson, Indiana. Its cost of living was slightly less than average, but its average pay registered 21 percent higher than the 197-area average. As a result, Anderson's BPI calculated at 127.9. Other cities with high (above 118) buying power index levels are Houston and Dallas, Huntsville (Alabama), Anchorage, San

Jose, and Minneapolis-St. Paul. The eleven Ohio cities in the study averaged 108 BPI points, and none were lower than 103.

Lowest Buying Power

On the other end of the spectrum, McAllen, Texas, with BPI of 70.1, was the lowest in the country. Six cities exhibited very low (below 80) BPI levels. Five of these, Yakima, Washington, Merced and Visalia, California, and Brownsville and McAllen, Texas, had in common low average pay and moderate living costs. In contrast, Nassau-Suffolk, New York, had high wages but very high living costs. Although represented by only one city each, Massachusetts and North Dakota seem to

■ Compared to cities in neighboring western states, Salt Lake's BPI ranks near the middle of the list.

■ The highest BPI in the United States was achieved by Anderson, Indiana.

■ McAllen, Texas, with BPI of 70.1, was the lowest in the country.

Table B.
ACCRA Composite Cost-of-Living Comparisons
for Selected Metropolitan Areas
THIRD QUARTER 1990

Component Weights: City	100% All Items	17% Groceries	22% Housing	11% Utilities	13% Trans	7% Hlth Care	30% Misc
U.S. Average	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Salt Lake City UT	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na
Cedar City UT (Nonmetro)	89.0	103.6	68.3	81.9	95.7	85.6	96.4
Provo-Orem UT	90.5	91.3	81.5	87.7	97.6	88.1	96.3
St George UT (Nonmetro)	91.6	99.3	82.9	64.9	102.5	98.1	97.2
Western States							
Phoenix AZ	101.9	95.8	98.5	103.5	104.7	114.4	103.3
Los Angeles CA	124.8	105.1	196.5	76.2	115.4	128.7	104.5
San Diego CA	131.2	105.8	212.6	72.9	130.0	129.8	108.0
Denver CO	101.5	95.3	101.9	99.0	107.6	118.8	98.8
Boise ID	99.3	96.5	112.2	70.4	93.3	110.1	102.1
Las Vegas NV	107.1	93.9	123.2	81.3	112.6	121.1	106.6
Albuquerque NM	101.8	97.4	108.5	91.0	100.7	110.9	101.6
Portland OR	105.7	103.1	123.3	73.2	109.6	128.2	99.5
Seattle WA	112.9	110.8	138.2	61.7	113.6	142.5	107.0
Casper WY	96.6	100.2	85.5	96.2	95.5	97.8	103.2
Other Areas							
Juneau AK (Nonmetro)	133.0	129.6	135.6	135.0	122.4	193.1	122.9
Atlanta GA	102.0	98.9	98.7	115.6	103.0	117.4	97.0
St. Louis MO	98.1	96.4	98.3	110.9	98.1	100.4	93.8
Nassau-Suffolk NY	153.7	119.8	223.4	194.9	127.9	137.7	121.6
Houston TX	100.3	105.0	85.6	93.8	118.3	103.5	102.4
**Highest City	San Diego CA 131.2	New London CT 113.6	Orange Co CA 217.7	Philadelphia PA 181.5	Merced CA 130.9	Merced CA 144.5	Bakersfield CA 123.9
**Lowest City	Loveland CO 86.3	Nashville TN 88.4	Gadsden AL 66.9	Tacoma WA 60.3	* MA 84.2	Dothan AL 81.3	St Joseph MO 88.2

*Fitchburg-Leonminster

**Does not include cities in Alaska or New York.

Source: American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association.

Continued from page 13

have had relatively low buying power. Table C presents the 1989 BPI for each of the 197 areas included in this study.

Limitations Of These Data

The BPI is based on two indicators of buying power—ACCRA Cost of Living Index and BLS average annual nonfarm pay. Other economic factors, such as state and local taxes and average number of dependents per worker, also affect buying

power of workers. However, because of data limitations, these other factors were not taken into consideration in this analysis. Thus, the BPI is a rough estimate of buying power. Small differences (less than three index points) between areas' BPI's are not statistically significant. □

Kenneth E. Jensen
Labor Market Economist

TABLE C.
1989 BUYING POWER INDEX
FOR METROPOLITAN AREAS

Area	BPI	Area	BPI	Area	BPI
197-Area Average	100.0	DELAWARE		KANSAS	
		Wilmington	102.6	Lawrence	85.7
ALABAMA				Wichita	112.2
Anniston	95.9	FLORIDA		KENTUCKY	
Birmingham	106.9	Fort Walton Beach	83.1	Lexington	98.0
Decatur	100.2	Gainesville	87.6	Louisville	103.4
Dothan	99.3	Jacksonville	105.4	Owensboro	95.9
Florence	98.2	Lakeland	88.4		
Gadsden	106.8	Miami	98.3	LOUISIANA	
Huntsville	120.2	Orlando	99.4	Baton Rouge	106.0
Mobile	96.6	Pensacola	95.7	Lake Charles	103.7
Montgomery	93.8	West Palm Beach	100.3	Monroe	92.1
				New Orleans	105.8
ALASKA		GEORGIA		Shreveport	99.2
Anchorage	118.7	Albany	99.6		
		Atlanta	110.5	MARYLAND	
ARIZONA		Augusta	105.7	Baltimore	106.9
Phoenix	104.4	Columbus	93.2	Hagerstown	91.6
Tucson	95.5	Macon	104.2		
		Savannah	103.0	MASSACHUSETTS	
ARKANSAS				Springfield	90.6
Fayetteville	98.2	IDAHO			
Fort Smith	96.0	Boise	106.3	MICHIGAN	
Little Rock	96.8			Benton Harbor	93.5
		ILLINOIS		Jackson	105.5
CALIFORNIA		Champaign	92.4		
Anaheim-Santa Ana	94.9	Decatur	102.0	MINNESOTA	
Bakersfield	93.4	Peoria	109.3	Minneapolis-St. Paul	118.2
Fresno	83.6	Rockford	107.6	Rochester	115.3
Los Angeles	103.2	Schaumburg (Chicago)	104.7	St. Cloud	89.8
Merced	77.9	Springfield	111.6		
Riverside	95.9			MISSISSIPPI	
Sacramento	100.7	INDIANA		Biloxi-Gulfport	94.5
San Diego	87.4	Anderson	127.9		
San Francisco	97.0	Bloomington	91.6	MISSOURI	
San Jose	118.6	Evansville	106.4	Columbia	97.6
Ventura-Oxnard	85.8	Fort Wayne	110.3	Joplin	89.6
Visalia	77.4	Indianapolis	110.3	Kansas City	113.6
		Lafayette	101.3	St. Joseph	100.7
COLORADO		Muncie	100.3	St. Louis	116.7
Boulder	105.0	South Bend	105.1	Springfield	99.0
Colorado Springs	107.6	Terre Haute	88.9		
Denver	115.4			NEBRASKA	
Fort Collins	102.6	IOWA		Lincoln	97.4
Pueblo	100.5	Cedar Rapids	105.9	Omaha	103.9
		Davenport-Rock I.-Moline	110.9		
CONNECTICUT		Des Moines	98.2	NEVADA	
Hartford	105.9	Dubuque	96.5	Las Vegas	100.1
Meriden-New Haven	97.2	Waterloo-Cedar Falls	102.3	Reno	101.7
New London	87.0				

TABLE C. (Continued)
1989 BUYING POWER INDEX
FOR METROPOLITAN AREAS

Area	BPI	Area	BPI	Area	BPI
NEW HAMPSHIRE		PENNSYLVANIA		UTAH	
Manchester	95.3	Erie	97.8	Provo-Orem	97.6
NEW MEXICO		Harrisburg	96.8	Salt Lake City	102.6
Albuquerque	97.6	Lancaster	98.3		
Las Cruces	81.8	Philadelphia	95.4	VIRGINIA	
Santa Fe	81.8	Pittsburgh	105.7	Hampton Roads-SE VA	91.8
		York	100.5	Richmond	101.4
NEW YORK				Roanoke	97.6
Albany	104.3	SOUTH CAROLINA		WASHINGTON	
Binghamton	106.7	Charleston	93.8	Olympia	99.4
Buffalo	95.8	Columbia	98.3	Richland	108.5
Elmira	85.6	Florence	91.5	Seattle	104.4
Glens Falls	90.8	Greenville	100.5	Spokane	95.4
Nassau-Suffolk	78.7	SOUTH DAKOTA		Tacoma	89.9
Syracuse	113.7	Rapid City	82.0	Yakima	75.2
		Sioux Falls	94.0		
NORTH CAROLINA				WASHINGTON D.C.	106.5
Burlington	82.8	TENNESSEE		WEST VIRGINIA	
Charlotte	105.6	Chattanooga	107.0	Charleston	107.9
Fayetteville	87.5	Jackson	95.7	Huntington	107.0
Greensboro	103.9	Knoxville	101.4	Wheeling	96.5
Hickory	91.2	Memphis	107.0		
Raleigh	105.6	Nashville	103.3	WISCONSIN	
Wilmington	91.8			Appleton	109.6
NORTH DAKOTA		TEXAS		Eau Claire	90.2
Fargo	90.8	Abilene	90.3	Green Bay	109.9
		Amarillo	101.6	Janesville	106.7
OHIO		Austin	107.4	Kenosha	98.2
Akron	116.3	Beaumont	106.9	La Crosse	95.7
Canton	107.9	Brownsville	79.8	Milwaukee	106.3
Cincinnati	108.7	Corpus Christi	99.1	Wausau	96.6
Cleveland	105.8	Dallas	119.2		
Columbus	102.9	El Paso	86.8	WYOMING	
Dayton	107.0	Fort Worth	106.8	Casper	105.4
Lima	106.3	Houston	121.7		
Lorain	110.6	Killeen	92.5		
Mansfield	103.7	Longview	99.7		
Toledo	104.9	Lubbock	95.0		
Youngstown	116.0	McAllen	70.1		
		Midland	115.9		
OKLAHOMA		Odessa	106.9		
Oklahoma City	105.8	San Antonio	100.5		
Tulsa	112.8	Sherman	105.1		
		Texarkana	98.5		
OREGON		Tyler	104.7		
Eugene	91.0	Waco	92.0		
Portland	101.7	Wichita Falls	91.6		
Salem	86.6				

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

A New and Improved Newsletter

You've probably noticed by now that we've changed the format of the *Utah Labor Market Report*. We've added new features and will continue to add regular columns in upcoming months. You may also have noticed that we've streamlined our data tables. We may even have left out data that you normally use.

Now is the time to let us know if we have deleted data that is important to you. If we have, we'll either put the information back in or send the data directly to you each month. Just fill out the following form to let us know what you need.

Now is also the time to let us know if there is any additional information or articles you'd like to see in the *Utah Labor Market Report*. Use the same form to give us your input. Thanks!

Tell Us What You Think. . .

Send to: Labor Market Information Services, Utah Department of Employment Security,
P.O. Box 11249, Salt Lake City, UT 84147-0249.

Name _____
Company _____
Address _____
City, State, Zip _____
Phone Number _____

I think. . . .

Job Service Develops An Electronic Bulletin Board To Give Clients Easier Access to Labor Market Information



The Labor Market Information Division of Job Service has developed an electronic bulletin board service for use by the public. This service will enable anyone with an office or home computer and a modem to access labor market data over regular phone lines any time of the day or night.

The idea of an electronic bulletin board grew out of the Agricultural Wage Surveys conducted by Labor Market Economists R. Dwight Norris and Mark Knold. A bulletin board service (BBS) is the most efficient way to dispense timely information on agricultural wage survey data, crop map information and publications on agricultural labor issues, like the Utah Farm Labor Report. The bulletin board will also dispense other kinds of labor market information. For instance, a student doing economic research will have comprehensive and timely economic information at their fingertips.

Currently, the bulletin board contains:

- **Agricultural Wage Survey Data.**
- **Affirmative Action Information.**
- **Monthly Utah Unemployment Rate Press Release.**
- **U.S. CPI Data.**

In addition, much of the information contained in the monthly *Utah Labor Market Report* will also be posted to the bulletin board in upcoming months as well as historical labor force and nonfarm job data series.

The board is currently in operation. **Anyone interested in accessing labor market information with a home or office computer should contact R. Dwight Norris at (801) 533-2748 (FAX 533-2466).**

Access to the board will be provided at no charge. Callers will be able to dial in on a statewide 800 telephone number; however some computer communications parameters must be followed to enable the user to access the board. Also, all users will need to register and be assigned a password and security level, depending on what kind of labor market information they wish to access.

Norris, the bulletin board System Specialist, is available to explain how the board operates: "Most of the files will be downloadable in ASCII text format to virtually any home or office computer; on the other hand, graphs and pictorial files will have to be downloaded into applications that read these specific formats." As public usage of this service increases, the electronic bulletin board can be expanded to encompass other kinds of information exchange. □

Economic Report to the Governor

Utah's 1991 edition of the *Economic Report to the Governor* has just been released by the State Economic Coordinating Committee. This informative publication describes Utah's economic performance in 1990, points out significant trends, and provides both a long-term and short-term outlook for the State.

Copies cost \$10 and are available through Linda Smith, (801) 538-1036, of the Demographic and Economic Analysis Unit of the Utah Office of Planning and Budget at the State Capitol, Room 116.

Comings and Goings

- Tammy Stewart has been selected as the new State Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (SOICC) Executive Director. SOICC is an interagency committee mandated by the Job Training Partnership Act and the Carl Perkins Vocational Education Act. SOICC is responsible for the oversight and coordination of labor market and occupational supply and demand information provided for students, counselors, and education and job training planners. Tammy joins SOICC from the Mountainland Association of Governments. Her office will be located at the Utah Department of Employment Security, 174 Social Hall Ave, Salt Lake City, Utah.
- Larry K. Wardle resigned as the Director of Labor Market Information Services, Utah Department of Employment Security, effective January 31, 1991. Ron M. Ahlstrom will serve as acting director until a replacement is selected for Mr. Wardle.

Data Definitions

(f)—forecast.

(p)—preliminary.

(r)—revised.

Employed Persons—Civilians who did any work as paid employees, worked more than 15 hours as unpaid workers in a family business, or were temporarily absent from work because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management disputes. Each person is counted only once.

Unemployed Persons—Civilians who had no employment, were available for work, and made specific efforts to find work sometime during the prior four weeks. Persons waiting to be recalled to a job or waiting to report for a new job within 30 days need not be looking for work to be classified as unemployed.

Civilian Labor Force—Employed persons plus unemployed persons. Individuals are counted by place of residence.

Unemployment Rate—Unemployed persons as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Nonfarm Employment—A count of jobs by place of work for the pay period including the 12th of the month. Excludes proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid/volunteer workers, military personnel, Central Intelligence Agency employees, and employees of the National Security Agency. Includes salaried officers of corporations.

Production and Related Workers—Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers closely associated with the production process.

Average Weekly Hours—The average hours for which pay was received during the pay period including the 12 of the month. Includes paid holidays, vacations, and sick leave.

Average Weekly Earnings—Includes basically hourly and incentive pay and is reported before deductions. Includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacation, and sick leave.

Initial Claims—Request by an individual following a period of unemployment to determine entitlement to compensation under unemployment insurance laws.

Weeks Claimed—Requests for weekly unemployment insurance benefits filed by claimants.

Insured Unemployment Rate—The ratio of the number of persons of weeks claimed by individuals under the unemployment compensation program to average covered employment.



Utah Labor Market Report

Floyd G. Astin, Administrator

Ron M. Ahlstrom, Acting Director, Labor Market Information Services

Lecia Parks Langston, Chief Economist

The Utah Labor Market Report is published by the Labor Market Information Services Division of the Utah Department of Employment Security, 174 Social Hall Avenue, Salt Lake City, Utah. To order this publication, call (801) 533-2293.

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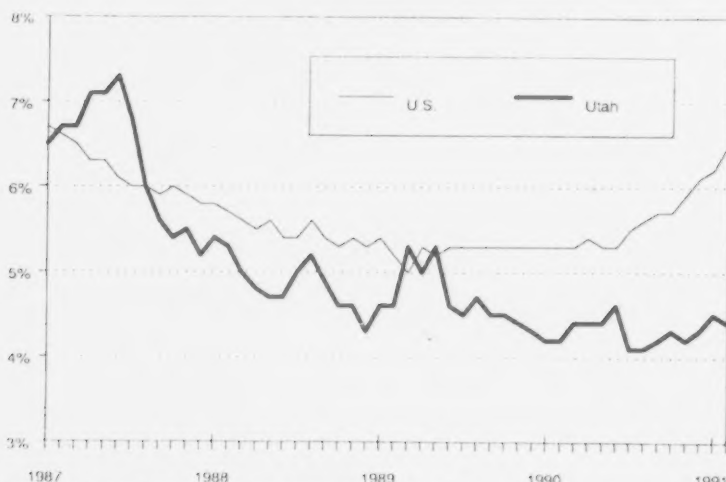
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Utah Labor Market Report

February 1991
Volume 1, No. 2

Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rates



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

Utah's economy holds out against the national recession one more month—

Although the U.S. continues to lose employment and see increasing unemployment, Utah keeps job growth strong and joblessness actually drops.

While down one-tenth of a point from January, Utah's February unemployment rate of 4.4 percent did register slightly higher than the February 1990 rate of 4.2 percent, and approximately 2,400 more Utahns were out-of-work in February 1991 than February of last year. However, the State's labor market remains in good economic shape. Although Utah's layoffs are definitely distressing to the individuals involved, they have not yet affected the overall economy. Currently, Utah's jobless rate falls more than 2 whole percentage points below the national average.

Despite some layoffs, Utah created 29,100 net new

jobs over the past 12 months. The State is still generating employment at a moderate 4.2 percent rate. While the U.S. takes an employment licking, Utah jobs keep on ticking. In fact, final data for the third quarter of 1990 show the State doing much better in the job growth arena than preliminary figures indicated. However, Utah is not completely oblivious to the national downturn and is beginning to see her share of layoffs. Fortunately, most sectors are producing a sufficient number of jobs to keep the labor force employed. Therefore, Utah will continue to weather the national economic storm nicely.

The service industry pumped out the largest number of new jobs of any major industrial sector—a trend that hasn't changed much over the past decade. The 13,000 positions added by services account for 45 percent of Utah's net new non-farm jobs and, also, represent an increase of over 7 percent in the industry. Big employment producers in services included computer services

Continued on page 2

Inside

Economic Events.....	5
County Highlights.....	6
State Salary Survey.....	13
New Publications.....	11
Data Definitions.....	19
Labor Surplus Areas.....	19

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THE RATE (Seasonally Adjusted)

Feb 1991	Utah	4.4%	U.S.	6.5%
Jan 1991	Utah	4.5%	U.S.	6.2%
Feb 1990	Utah	4.2%	U.S.	5.3%

NONFARM JOBS (% Change from a year ago)

Feb 1991	Utah	4.2%	U.S.	-0.3%
----------	------	------	------	-------

CPI-U (Base Year 1982-84 = 100)

Jan 1991	U.S.	134.6	Yr-over chng	5.7%
----------	------	-------	--------------	------

PPI (Base Year 1982-84 = 100)

Jan 1991	U.S.	118.9	Yr-over chng	3.5%
----------	------	-------	--------------	------

(which include software companies)—up 18 percent, engineering and management firms and hotels and lodging places.

The construction industry continued to show a strong employment growth rate this month.

Construction's 6 percent expansion meant 1,400 new Utah jobs. Ongoing non-residential and new residential construction projects fueled this industry's healthy addition to Utah's employment figures.

Growth in the trade sector registered a moderate 4 percent increase over the past 12 months. Combined, wholesale and retail trade added 6,700 new positions to Utah's economy. Expansion in wholesale trade has improved to 4 percent. Retail establishments netted 5,100 new jobs during the past year.

Growth in the transportation/communication/utilities sector

slowed to less than 3 percent in February—largely as the result of Eastern Airlines layoffs. However, many of these jobs may be restored when Continental opens the Eastern reservation center.

■ Utah's unemployment rate edged down one-tenth of a percentage point to 4.4 percent.

■ While the nation is losing more than 200,000 jobs a month, Utah has created 29,100 new positions over the past twelve months.

■ Utah's jobless rate stands more than 2 percent points below the U.S. average of 6.5 percent.

Manufacturing employment is growing at a remarkable 3 percent rate—'remarkable' as the U.S. manufacturing sector has been losing jobs for quite some time. Since February 1990, Utah's manufacturing sector has netted 3,100 new jobs. Still, a few manufacturing layoffs have occurred. However, they should not prove crippling to the Utah economy.

The mining, finance/insurance/real estate, and government sectors produced the most lethargic year-to-year growth rates in February. Mining employment is up slightly more than 2 percent (200 jobs) in comparison with last year. Finance/insurance/real estate employment almost reached the 3 percent growth mark.

Cutbacks in defense jobs kept government growth down. The public sector saw a February 1990 to February 1991 increase of less than 2 percent. However, both state and local governments had moderate showings with expansion rates of 3 and 4 percent.

Given the positive outlook for the national economy, Utah should see nothing more than slower growth in the upcoming months. □

Lecia Parks Langston
Chief Economist

■ Services, construction, trade, and manufacturing showed the strongest employment expansion over the past 12 month period.

RAW

**Table 1. Utah Civilian Labor Force and Nonagricultural Jobs,
Not Seasonally Adjusted (Numbers in Thousands)**

	Feb 1991(f)	Feb 1990	Percent Change	Jan 1991(p)	Dec 1990(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	793.1	773.8	2.5	787.8	777.0
Employed	754.5	737.8	2.3	751.3	742.9
Unemployed	38.6	36.0	7.2	36.4	34.1
Percent of Labor Force	4.9	4.7	---	4.6	4.4
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	729.8	700.7	4.2	727.8	747.5
Mining	8.5	8.3	2.4	8.6	8.7
Metal Mining	2.9	3.0	-3.3	3.0	3.1
Bituminous Coal Mining	2.7	2.6	3.8	2.6	2.5
Oil/Gas Extraction & Quarrying*	2.9	2.7	7.4	3.0	3.1
Contract Construction	24.2	22.8	6.1	24.4	28.1
Manufacturing	107.5	104.4	3.0	107.2	109.2
Durable Goods	71.1	69.1	2.9	70.9	72.1
Primary Metals	5.9	5.7	3.5	6.0	6.0
Fabricated Metals, Machinery, & Computers	13.7	13.6	0.7	13.7	13.9
Electrical/Electric Equipment (ex. Computers)	11.6	11.7	-0.9	11.6	11.8
Transportation Equipment	17.9	17.5	2.3	18.0	18.0
Lumber/Furniture/Stone/Clay/Glass*	10.3	9.6	7.3	10.4	10.6
Other Durable Goods*	11.7	11.0	6.4	11.7	11.7
Nondurable Goods	36.4	35.3	3.1	36.3	37.2
Food & Related Products	11.6	11.4	1.8	11.6	12.4
Other Nondurable Goods*	24.8	23.9	3.8	24.7	24.8
Transportation, Communications, & Utilities	42.8	41.6	2.8	43.2	44.0
Railroad Transportation	2.4	2.3	4.3	2.4	2.4
Trucking & Warehousing	15.9	14.6	8.9	15.8	16.5
Transportation by Air*	6.6	6.9	-4.3	7.3	7.4
Other Transportation & Related Services*	3.1	3.2	-3.1	3.1	3.1
Communications	7.2	7.0	2.9	7.2	7.2
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	7.6	7.6	-0.3	7.4	7.4
Trade	170.5	163.8	4.1	172.0	183.7
Wholesale Trade	38.4	36.8	4.3	38.2	39.6
Durable Goods*	22.4	22.1	1.4	22.2	23.3
Nondurable Goods	16.1	14.8	8.8	16.0	16.3
Retail Trade	132.1	127.0	4.0	133.8	144.1
Food Stores	23.7	23.3	1.7	24.2	25.3
Auto Dealers/Parts Stores, & Gas Stations	15.7	15.1	4.0	15.8	16.3
Eating & Drinking Places	43.7	40.7	7.4	43.2	45.4
Home Furniture/Equipment & Clothing Stores*	11.3	10.8	4.6	11.7	12.7
Gen. Merchandise/Building & Garden Supply*	20.1	20.6	-2.4	21.4	24.6
Miscellaneous Retail	17.6	16.4	80.0	17.5	19.8
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	34.6	33.7	2.7	34.3	34.5
Depository Institutions*	13.1	12.9	1.6	13.2	13.4
Other Finance/Insurance/Real Estate*	21.5	20.8	3.4	21.1	21.1
Services	187.6	174.6	7.4	185.5	187.1
Hotels & Lodging Places	13.6	12.2	11.5	13.4	13.2
Personal, Amusement & Recreational*	18.1	16.8	7.7	17.9	17.8
Computer-Related*	9.1	7.7	18.2	8.7	8.6
Other Business Services*	27.7	27.2	1.8	28.1	30.1
Auto Repair/Rental/Parking*	7.1	6.7	6.0	7.0	6.9
Health	47.7	44.4	7.4	47.4	47.5
Education/Social & Membership Organizations*	38.6	37.1	4.0	37.7	38.3
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	4.7	4.7	0.0	4.7	4.8
Engineering, Accounting, & Related*	15.2	13.3	14.3	14.9	14.9
Other Repair/Ag. Services & Museums, etc.*	5.8	4.7	23.4	5.7	5.4
Government	154.1	151.5	1.7	152.6	151.7
Federal Government	38.4	40.0	-4.0	38.1	37.9
U.S. Defense*	19.6	21.7	-9.7	19.7	20.0
Other Federal*	18.8	18.3	2.7	18.4	17.9
State Government	43.9	42.6	3.1	43.2	42.1
State Education*	24.1	23.9	0.8	23.6	22.6
Other State*	19.8	18.7	5.9	19.6	19.5
Local Government	71.8	68.8	4.4	71.3	71.7
Public School Districts*	47.7	45.7	4.4	47.2	47.5
Other Local*	24.1	23.1	4.3	24.1	24.2

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). NOTE: Forecast data and cells marked by an asterisk (*) are not sanctioned by BLS.

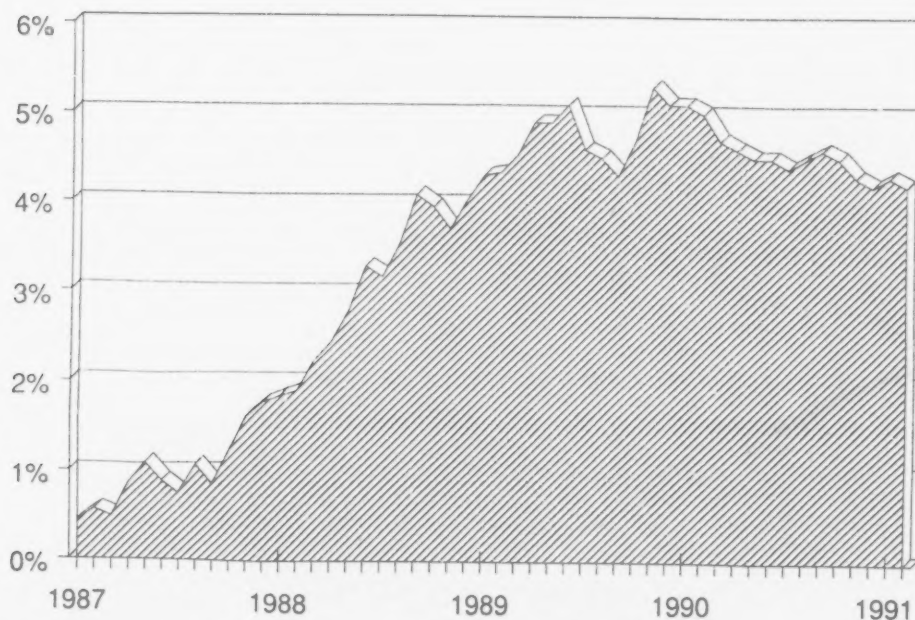
ADJUSTED

Table 2. Utah Civilian Labor Force and Nonagricultural Jobs
Seasonally Adjusted (Numbers in Thousands)

	Feb 1991(f)	Feb 1990	Percent Change	Jan 1990(p)	Dec 1990(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	807.4	787.9	2.5	802.2	796.9
Employed.....	772.1	755.0	2.3	766.3	762.7
Unemployed.....	35.3	32.9	7.3	35.9	34.2
Percent of Labor Force.....	4.4	4.2	---	4.5	4.3
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	739.1	709.5	4.2	737.4	738.6
Mining.....	8.4	8.2	2.4	8.4	8.3
Contract Construction.....	28.9	27.3	6.1	28.7	28.7
Manufacturing.....	109.1	105.9	3.0	109.0	109.1
Durable Goods.....	72.1	70.1	2.9	71.9	72.3
Nondurable Goods.....	37.0	35.9	3.1	37.2	36.8
Trans., Comm., Public Utilities.....	43.3	42.0	2.9	43.9	43.6
Trade.....	175.2	168.3	4.1	174.5	176.7
Wholesale.....	39.0	37.3	4.3	38.7	39.3
Retail.....	136.2	130.9	4.0	135.8	137.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate.....	34.8	33.9	2.7	34.6	34.5
Services.....	187.3	174.3	7.4	186.0	186.8
Government.....	152.2	149.6	1.7	152.3	150.8
Federal Government.....	38.7	40.4	-4.0	38.6	38.5
State Government.....	42.4	41.1	3.1	42.4	41.5
Local Government.....	71.1	68.1	4.4	71.3	70.8

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

Year-Over Percent Change in Utah Nonfarm Jobs



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

Economic Events

Please note: Information contained in Economic Events is obtained from regional newspapers, local job service offices, trade publications, clipping services, and local area chamber of commerce publications.

- Arrowhead Dental Laboratories will construct a \$1.6 million, 30,000 square-foot headquarters at 11200 South State Street in Sandy City. The company will consolidate its California and Utah operations resulting in the hire of 60 new employees.
- The U.S. Department of Labor approved Governor Bangerter's \$775,000 emergency request to help former Eastern Airlines employees who lost their jobs when their Salt Lake reservation center shut down in January.
- Three new ShopKo stores (Riverdale, Spanish Fork, and West Bountiful) recently opened. Each store encompasses over 70,000 square feet. Employment totals are as follows: Riverdale—215, Spanish Fork—133, and West Bountiful—175.
- McDonnell Douglas Corporation, due to a bill passed by the Utah State Legislature, will be able to use \$10 million in State funds to expand an aircraft component manufacturing plant in the Utah. The monies are expected to help expand the production line at the plant and allow the work force to expand to 1,400 people during the next decade.
- Kaibab Forest Products announced a layoff that will affect 73 people between February and June 1991.
- Compeq Manufacturing Company, a Taiwan-based printed circuit board manufacturer, opened a new plant in Salt Lake which will eventually employ 600 people. The 165,000 square-foot facility is located at the Salt Lake International Center and by the end of the year will have 200 employees.
- Longview Fibre's Spanish Fork facility is currently adding a \$1.5 million 100,000 square-foot warehouse addition. Along with other improvements, this addition will mean work for 30 additional people.
- Sunrider Corporation officials announced the closure of its Orem facility which will result in the layoff of 150 full-time employees.

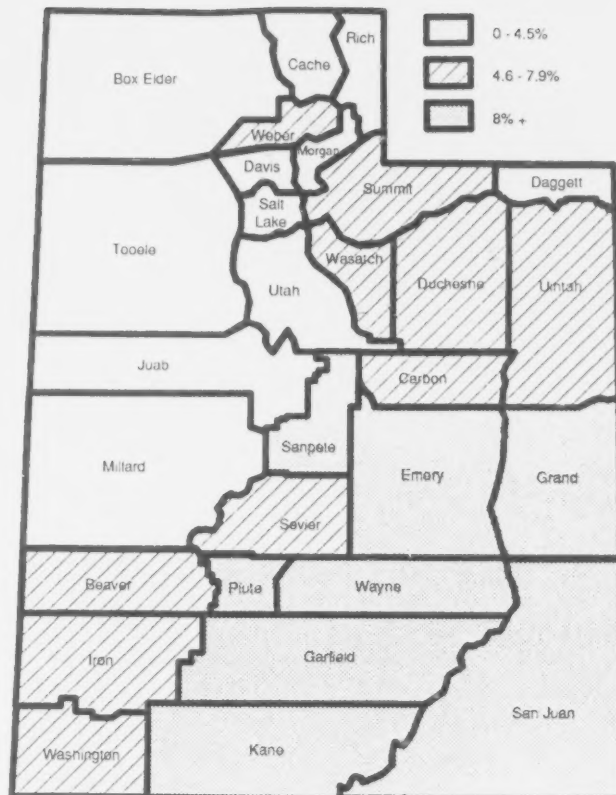
Utah's counties follow the State trend while ignoring the national pattern

Economic "blue skies" are still evident for most Utah counties despite the deepening national recession. As reflected by the combination of low unemployment rates and rapid year-over growth of nonfarm employment, four counties—Davis, Salt Lake, Utah, and Washington—stand out in this respect. For these, the current data are a continuation of trends of the past two years. "Abundant new jobs" seems to be the key to these success stories.

A few smaller counties—Daggett, Iron, Juab, Millard, and Uintah—also possess impressive current labor market statistics (job growth greater than four percent and unemployment rates less than five percent). Juab County appears to

■ *Only four counties experienced negative job growth over the past 12 months.*

■ *Utah, Morgan, Grand, Piute, and Washington counties showed the highest job growth—more than 5 percent.*



Unemployment Rates by County February 1991

be pulling out of its long-term economic stagnation.

On the other end of the spectrum are counties with very slow (or negative) employment growth. For some, such as Garfield, Duchesne, Wasatch, Wayne, and Weber, the indicators reflect ongoing economic doldrums. For others, such as San Juan, Emery, Box Elder,

and Tooele, the recession may be upon them. Box Elder and Tooele counties' job growth slowdowns began several months ago and ap-

Continued on page 7

■ *Piute, Garfield and Wayne counties experienced unemployment rates above 10 percent.*

■ *Morgan, Utah, and Daggett counties had unemployment rates below 3.5 percent.*

Continued from page 6

pear to be indicative of defense budget cutbacks.

Kane County deserves special mention. Layoffs in the mining and logging industries in nearby Arizona will likely push Kane County's already high unemployment rate considerably higher in the next three months.

To summarize by region of the state, the

Southeastern District is, as usual, in the worst economic shape. It has high unemployment and slow job growth. The Central District, with unemployment at the national average (6.5 percent), has moderate employment growth. Employment growth in Bear River District slowed markedly during 1990, but its unemployment rate remains one of the lowest in the state.

Southwestern District has the highest employment growth rate of any district, but its unemployment is somewhat high by Utah standards. Because of the strength of Utah County's economy, Mountainland District totals show rapid job growth and low unemployment. In the Wasatch Front (both North and South), job growth averages at moderate to rapid, and unemployment is relatively low. □

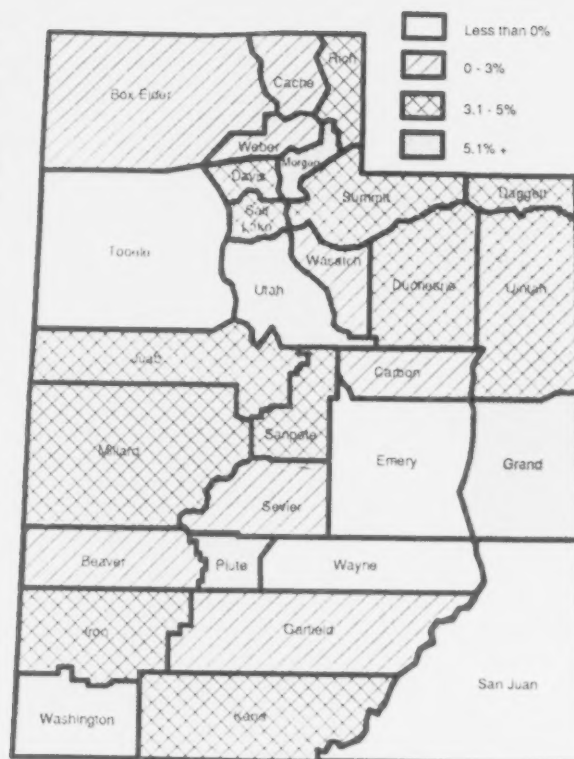
Kenneth E. Jensen
Labor Market Economist.

1990 Annual Average Utah Civilian Labor Force, Employed, and Unemployed, by County

Planning District	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	
			Number	Rate
State	792,000	758,000	34,000	4.3
Bear River	49,700	47,701	1,999	4.0
Box Elder	16,783	16,049	734	4.4
Cache	32,114	30,867	1,247	3.9
Rich	803	785	18	2.2
Wasatch Front North	155,459	148,131	7,328	4.7
Davis	79,339	76,113	3,226	4.1
Morgan	1,648	1,551	97	5.9
Weber	74,472	70,467	4,005	5.4
Wasatch Front South	368,713	354,360	14,353	3.9
Salt Lake	357,308	343,560	13,748	3.8
Tooele	11,405	10,800	605	5.3
Mountainland	130,851	125,731	5,120	3.9
Summit	8,493	8,012	481	5.7
Utah	117,656	113,329	4,327	3.7
Wasatch	4,702	4,390	312	6.6
Central	20,842	19,487	1,355	6.5
Juab	2,021	1,891	130	6.4
Millard	5,197	4,980	217	4.2
Piute	374	331	43	11.5
Sanpete	6,206	5,648	558	9.0
Sevier	6,041	5,710	331	5.5
Wayne	1,003	927	76	7.6
Southwestern	34,818	33,167	1,651	4.7
Beaver	1,940	1,846	94	4.8
Garfield	1,509	1,352	157	10.4
Iron	9,276	8,861	415	4.5
Kane	2,522	2,370	152	6.0
Washington	19,571	18,738	833	4.3
Uintah Basin	12,838	11,972	866	6.7
Daggett	456	449	7	1.5
Duchesne	4,462	4,105	357	8.0
Uintah	7,920	7,418	502	6.3
Southeastern	18,784	17,458	1,326	7.1
Carbon	8,193	7,666	527	6.4
Emery	3,543	3,263	280	7.9
Grand	3,088	2,867	221	7.2
San Juan	3,960	3,662	298	7.5

Source: Utah Dept. of Employment Security, LMI Services, 3/1/91.

Source: Utah Department of Employment
Security Labor Market Information
Services.



A horizontal bar chart with 3D-style bars showing the percentage of respondents for various industry sectors. The x-axis represents the percentage from 0% to 8% in 2% increments. The y-axis lists the sectors. The bars are filled with a diagonal hatching pattern. The data is as follows:

Industry Sector	Percentage
Total	4.2%
Mining	2.4%
Construction	6.1%
Manufacturing	3%
Trans\Comm\Utilities	2.8%
Trade	4.1%
Fin\Ins\Real Estate	2.7%
Services	7.4%
Government	1.7%

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

By County

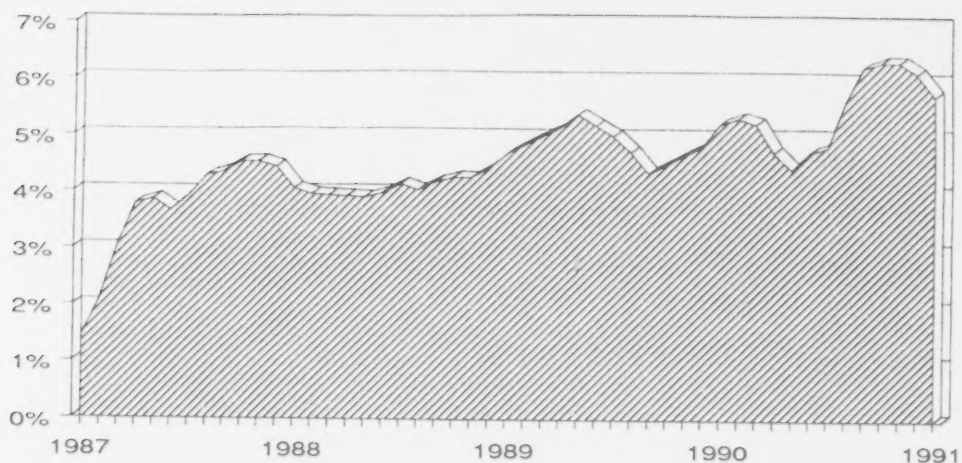
Table 3. Unemployment Rates and Nonfarm Jobs in Utah by County

	Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate				Nonfarm Wage and Salary Jobs				
	Feb 1991(f)	Jan 1991(p)	Dec 1990(r)	Feb 1990	Feb 1991(f)	Feb 1990	Percent Change	Jan 1991(p)	Dec 1990(r)
STATE TOTAL	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.2	729,800	700,710	4.2	727,800	747,100
Bear River	3.9	4.2	4.0	4.2	44,020	43,250	1.8	44,550	45,410
Box Elder.....	4.1	4.5	4.3	4.9	14,890	14,800	0.6	15,210	15,510
Cache.....	3.8	4.1	3.9	3.8	28,810	28,140	2.4	29,020	29,580
Rich	3.5	1.7	2.2	2.7	320	310	3.2	320	320
Wasatch Front	4.0	4.1	4.2	3.7	509,010	489,830	3.9	508,350	520,640
Wasatch Front North	4.1	4.5	5.2	3.8	126,620	122,910	3.0	126,750	128,150
Davis	3.5	3.9	4.4	3.3	59,770	56,920	5.0	59,250	60,610
Morgan	3.2	8.4	6.1	6.4	1,040	960	8.3	990	1,000
Weber.....	4.7	5.1	6.0	4.3	65,810	65,030	1.2	66,510	66,540
Wasatch Front South	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.7	382,390	366,920	4.2	381,600	392,490
Salt Lake	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.6	372,080	356,580	4.3	370,900	381,570
Tooele	4.3	4.5	5.3	4.7	10,310	10,340	-0.3	10,700	10,920
Mountainland	3.4	3.9	3.8	3.5	108,480	102,100	6.2	106,330	110,100
Summit.....	5.6	5.9	5.0	5.2	9,940	9,610	3.4	10,140	9,690
Utah	3.1	3.7	3.6	3.3	96,170	90,170	6.7	93,720	97,870
Wasatch.....	6.5	6.3	7.2	6.2	2,370	2,320	2.2	2,470	2,540
Central	6.5	6.8	6.9	5.5	14,480	14,060	3.0	14,590	15,610
Juab	4.4	4.6	4.5	3.2	1,730	1,650	4.8	1,720	1,740
Millard	3.8	4.5	4.5	3.5	3,410	3,260	4.6	3,440	3,520
Piute.....	17.8	16.2	9.3	13.0	190	170	11.8	180	180
Sanpete.....	8.8	9.3	10.6	7.3	3,930	3,790	3.7	3,960	4,630
Sevier.....	5.7	5.7	5.3	5.3	4,770	4,730	0.8	4,840	5,020
Wayne.....	10.4	11.2	8.5	7.3	450	460	-2.2	450	520
Southwestern	5.9	5.7	5.2	4.4	26,970	25,230	6.9	26,500	27,010
Beaver.....	5.6	4.1	4.0	3.9	1,220	1,200	1.7	1,240	1,270
Garfield	17.4	11.4	9.8	8.8	1,160	1,130	2.7	1,140	1,320
Iron.....	4.9	5.3	5.4	4.3	7,950	7,620	4.3	7,790	7,890
Kane.....	8.6	7.0	5.8	6.1	1,400	1,340	4.5	1,390	1,490
Washington.....	5.0	5.5	4.8	3.9	15,240	13,940	9.3	14,940	15,040
Uintah Basin	4.9	5.8	6.8	5.7	10,320	9,980	3.4	10,650	11,020
Daggett	1.6	3.2	1.9	2.1	260	250	4.0	260	270
Duchesne.....	5.6	6.7	8.5	5.8	3,650	3,580	2.0	3,720	3,900
Uintah.....	4.7	5.4	6.0	5.8	6,410	6,150	4.2	6,670	6,850
Southeastern	7.9	8.1	7.9	7.7	16,530	16,270	1.6	16,890	17,330
Carbon	6.2	6.3	6.2	7.6	7,670	7,520	2.0	7,730	7,940
Emery.....	9.1	9.6	9.6	9.3	3,500	3,540	-1.1	3,630	3,670
Grand	9.3	7.5	7.5	6.1	2,180	2,010	8.5	2,250	2,360
San Juan.....	9.5	10.9	10.4	7.7	3,180	3,200	-0.6	3,280	3,360
Salt Lake/Ogden MSA	4.0	4.1	4.1	3.7	497,600	478,700	3.9	496,600	508,800
Provo/Orem MSA	3.1	3.7	3.6	3.3	96,170	90,170	6.7	93,720	97,870

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

Note: *Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates should not be used for federal or state funding applications.

Year-over Percent Increase in U.S. Consumer Price Index



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

PRICES

Table 4. Current U.S. Price Indices

	INDEX		Percent Change
	Jan 1991	Jan 1990	
CONSUMER PRICES (1982-84=100)			
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U¹)	134.6	127.4	5.7
Food and Beverages	135.9	130.0	4.5
Food at Home	135.8	131.0	3.7
Housing	131.8	125.9	4.7
Rent Residential	141.2	135.8	4.0
Fuel and Other Utilities	114.8	110.8	3.6
Medical Care	171.0	155.9	9.7
Apparel and Upkeep	123.8	116.7	6.1
Transportation	125.5	117.2	7.1
Gasoline	108.0	90.6	19.2
Energy ³	107.1	97.6	9.7
PURCHASING POWER OF CONSUMER DOLLAR:			
(1982-84 = \$1.00)	\$0.743	\$0.794	-6.4
ALL ITEMS (CPI-W²)	132.8	125.9	5.5
PRODUCER PRICES (1982 = 100)			
ALL COMODITIES	118.9	114.9	3.5
Finished Goods	121.9	117.6	3.7
Intermediate Materials	116.4	113.4	2.6
Crude Materials	113.8	106.5	6.9

1 Consumer Price Index—All Urban Consumers.

2 Consumer Price Index—Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.

3 Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: fuel oil, coal, bottled gas, electricity, gasoline, and motor oil and coolant. It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Job Service

Table 5. Employment Security Activities in Utah

	Feb 1991(p)	Feb 1990	Percent Change	Jan 1991
Nonfarm Jobs Available	17,294	17,810	-2.9	17,722
New Applications for Jobs	8,476	8,493	-0.2	10,180
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	5,590	6,440	-13.2	5,661
Initial Claims	1,057	1,043	1.3	1,932
Weeks Claimed	14,706	12,537	17.3	13,775
Insured Unemployment Rate	2.22	1.98	-.7	2.03
Reserve Fund Balance	\$8,280,703	6,597,386	2.5	8,560,736

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX claims only and are listed for the week containing the 15th day of the month.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

New Data, New Publications

The following data and/or publications are now available:

- ☐ **Final Third Quarter 1990 Nonfarm Jobs and Wages by county and industry.**
- ☐ **1990 Utah State Compensation Survey Summary Report of Salaries and Fringe Benefits.**
- ☐ **Historical Consumer Price Index (CPI-U and CPI-W) series, by month, 1978-1990.**
- ☐ **Utah Reporting Units: Employment and Wages by Firm Size, 1990.**

If you would like to receive copies, please check the desired items and fill in your name and address.

Mail to: Labor Market Information Services, Utah Department of Employment Security,
P.O. Box 11249, Salt Lake City, UT, 84147-0249.

Hours and Earnings

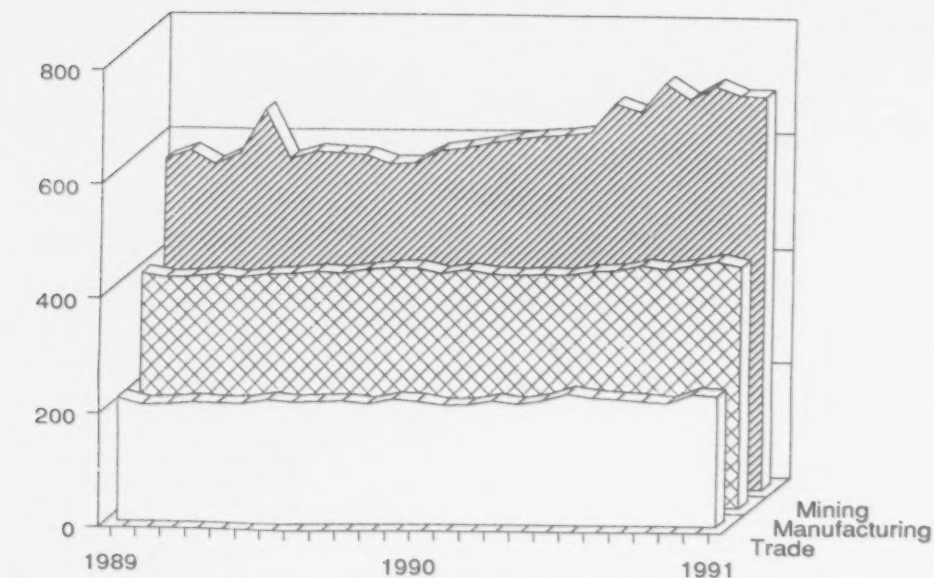
Table 6. Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in Utah

	Average Weekly Earnings				Average Weekly Hours			
	Jan 1991	Jan 1990	% Chng	Dec 1990(r)	Jan 1991(p)	Jan 1990	% Chng	Dec 1990(r)
MINING	686.39	593.14	15.7	681.68	44.6	41.8	6.7	44.7
Metal Mining	621.53	582.82	6.7	797.26	45.5	43.8	2.3	43.4
Bituminous Coal Mining	803.71	693.36	15.9	634.77	44.7	39.8	12.3	46.3
MANUFACTURING	423.06	406.13	4.2	417.68	40.1	39.5	1.5	40.2
Durable Goods	441.86	419.58	5.3	433.61	40.8	40.1	1.7	40.6
Primary Metals	576.03	532.53	8.2	540.09	42.2	43.3	-2.5	40.7
Fabricated Metal Prod. and Mach.	413.51	384.12	7.7	403.60	40.5	40.1	1.0	40.0
Transportation Equipment	575.89	552.35	4.3	560.84	43.3	41.2	5.1	42.2
Nondurable Goods	388.61	381.47	1.9	387.50	38.9	38.3	1.6	39.5
Food and Kindred Products	345.47	358.66	-3.7	344.44	38.6	37.9	1.8	39.5
TRADE	229.03	215.45	6.3	214.79	29.9	28.8	3.8	28.6
Wholesale	389.24	368.08	5.7	374.71	38.5	37.1	3.8	37.1
Retail	188.08	172.49	9.0	174.11	27.7	26.4	4.9	26.5
Food Stores	163.57	143.82	13.7	164.09	25.8	25.5	1.2	25.8
Other Retail	185.75	155.18	19.7	167.20	30.5	29.7	3.7	27.5

Note: Average hours include hours actually worked or remunerated. Average weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Average Weekly Wage for Selected Industries



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

1990 Utah State Compensation Survey of Salaries and Fringe Benefits

The State of Utah wants to know how state workers' salaries rank with their private counterparts. Therefore, state government surveys. And, the survey results provide wage information not available through other sources.

Editor's note: The 1990 Utah State Compensation Survey was a cooperative effort between the Utah State Department of Human Resource Management (DHRM) and the Utah Department of Employment Security. The primary purpose of the survey was to measure and compare salary and fringe benefit information in the local Utah market with the compensation paid to State of Utah employees.

This report summarizes the results of the 1990 Utah State Compensation Survey. It presents average and "middle range" salary information for the occupations included in the survey. It also includes a summary of employer-paid fringe benefits as a percent of average payroll costs.

Three-hundred Utah employers were included in the sample. They were re-

quested to complete both salary and fringe benefit questionnaires. Data were requested on salary structure and actual salaries paid to full-time workers in some 57 occupations. Survey occupations represent "working level" positions, those where incumbents are functioning at full performance levels.

To provide a viable representation of compensation in the Utah market, the sample of 300 employers was stratified by size (number of employees), industry, and geographic area. A total of 158 responses were received, for a response rate of 52.7 percent. Although these responding employers accounted for less than one percent of all employers in the State, the number of employees in these organizations accounted for 25 percent of all employ-

-
- *Survey occupations represent "working level" positions—where employees are functioning at full performance levels.*
 - *The survey response rate equaled nearly 53 percent.*
 - *The number of employees represented by responding employers equaled one-fourth of all employment in Utah.*
 - *Data was gathered from a broad spectrum of industrial sectors and employer sizes.*
 - *Sampled employers reported that fringe benefits accounted for an average of 31 percent of average monthly payroll.*

Continued on page 14

ment in Utah.

The sample covers a broad spectrum of Utah's industrial sectors. Industry sectors included in the survey were: mining, construction, manufacturing, transportation/communication/utilities, wholesale and retail trade, finance/insurance/real estate, services (personal and business services, repair services, health services, legal services, and accounting and engineering services), and government (federal, state, and local jurisdictions, including school districts).

The data presented includes the weighted average monthly salary and the middle range of actual salaries for each of the occupations in the scope of the survey. The "middle range" is the middle 50 percent of the salary distribution for all responses in the occupation. That is, one-fourth of the salaries reported were below the low end of the middle range and one-fourth of the salaries reported were above the high end of the middle range. Salary data represents full-time workers and excludes overtime pay and bonuses. The reference date of the data was July 1, 1990.

Salary Tables

Salary data (weighted average and middle range) are provided in two tables. Also, the tables show the number of employers responding and the number of employees reported. Table A presents the overall results of the survey from all participants across the State. Table B covers salaries for employers responding from the Wasatch Front. The Wasatch Front includes Weber, Davis, Salt Lake, Tooele, and Utah counties. To protect the confidential nature of individual employer salary information, data are provided only for occupations with responses from at least ten employers.

Fringe Benefits

The results of the fringe benefit survey are summarized on page 15. Fringe benefit in-

formation covers all employees. The summary presents estimates of the percentages of average monthly payroll for employer-paid benefits. Employers experienced difficulty in providing this information. Many could not complete the fringe benefit survey, or could only report part of the information requested. For these reasons, only a summary of the average and middle range of these figures are shown. View them only as approximations of the percent value of fringe benefits.

Fringe Benefit Survey Summary

In addition to the collection of salary information, data on the value of employer-paid fringe benefits was also requested of employers in the survey. A summary of the results of the fringe benefit survey is listed below. Fringe benefit results are in percent form. This figure represents the value of employer-paid fringe benefits as a percent of the employers overall average monthly salary. Both the average and the middle range of the percents of payroll are shown. They are provided for the overall total, by size of employer (number of employees), and by major industry sector. **These data are estimates and portray the fringe benefit information from a sample of employers. They should be used only as general indicators of the percent value of fringe benefits.**

The types of employer-paid fringe benefits *included* in the data are: life insurance; health insurance (family plan); dental insurance (family plan); vision insurance (family plan); short and long-term disability insurance; accidental death and dismemberment insurance; other insurance; legal assistance plan; retirement plan; supplementary retirement; FICA; worker's compensation; and unemployment insurance. Fringe benefits *excluded* in the calculation of the percents of payroll include employer-paid: sick leave; vacation leave; holidays; personal leave; funeral leave; jury leave; military leave; other leave; bonus pay; and overtime pay. ☐

John T. Mathews
Labor Market Economist

Table A.
July 1990 Utah State Compensation Survey
Weighted Average Monthly Salary And Middle Range Of Salaries

Occupation	Employers Responding	Employees Reported	Weighted Average Monthly Salary	Middle Range*	
Accountant	73	324	\$2,382	\$1,940	\$2,740
Accounting Tech II	87	952	1,407	1,340	1,860
Attorney, Staff II	21	108	3,552	3,250	4,440
Auditor	22	133	2,700	2,500	3,080
Boiler Operator, Journey	14	67	1,903	1,720	2,200
Carpenter, Journey	27	277	2,126	1,860	2,310
Civil Engineer II	10	185	2,775	2,700	2,870
Civil Engineer III	17	166	3,253	2,980	3,690
Computer Operator II	49	330	1,620	1,410	1,900
Computer Operator V (Shift Supv)	20	43	2,410	1,910	2,810
Custodian I	51	1,650	1,109	1,000	1,350
Data Process Svcs Tech II	16	81	1,682	1,210	1,860
Data Terminal Tech. II	36	1,300	1,298	1,100	1,420
Electrician, Journey	34	495	2,267	1,900	2,390
Engineer II	27	471	2,960	2,620	3,060
Engineer III	21	112	3,440	3,170	3,600
Engineering Tech. II	15	126	2,267	1,980	2,600
Food Service Worker II	24	830	1,074	860	1,130
General Maintenance Worker II	32	243	1,520	1,330	1,720
Groundskeeper I	32	374	1,235	1,130	1,460
Heavy Equip. Operator, Journey	29	561	2,060	1,860	2,380
Highway Patrol Trooper II	16	746	2,122	1,760	2,230
Human Resource Analyst II	38	73	2,506	2,140	2,800
Information Specialist	21	41	2,516	2,320	2,670
Laboratory Tech.	15	144	1,676	1,590	1,820
Maintenance Spec., Journey	35	503	2,152	1,860	2,280
Mechanic, Journey	46	702	2,148	1,830	2,280
Micrographics Tech. II	11	43	1,210	1,130	1,500
Nurse, Licensed Practical II	19	288	1,474	1,420	1,590
Nurse, RN - Clinical	17	753	2,256	2,020	2,400
Office Technician II	46	1,199	1,273	1,130	1,530
Painter, Journey	15	219	1,969	1,830	2,120
Plumber, Journey	17	191	1,923	1,780	2,140
Printer, Journey	18	101	1,857	1,630	2,080
Programmer Analyst II	38	522	2,922	2,500	3,090
Programmer II	38	260	2,173	2,000	2,680
Purchasing Agent III (Buyer)	53	317	2,182	1,700	2,790
Radio Dispatcher	13	205	1,512	1,410	1,560
Secretary	82	2,803	1,404	1,220	1,550
Secretary, Legal I	16	126	1,633	1,470	1,750
Social Worker (MSW)	11	159	2,258	2,200	2,380
Software Spec II (Sys Programmer)	25	243	3,262	2,790	3,440
Telecommunications Specialist I	14	101	2,370	2,160	2,710
Telephone Operator	63	263	1,150	1,000	1,340
Trainer II	15	68	2,799	2,250	3,190
Warehouse Worker	46	1,116	1,543	1,210	1,800
Welder, Journey	20	258	2,354	2,020	2,480

* Middle range is the range of salaries representing the middle 50 percent of the salary distribution for all responses in the occupation. One-fourth of salaries reported were below the low end of the middle range and one-fourth of salaries reported were above the high end of the middle range.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, LMI Services, November 1990.

Table B
July 1990 Utah State Compensation Survey
Weighted Average Monthly Salary And Middle Range Of Salaries
Wasatch Front Metro Area*

Occupation	Employers Responding	Employees Reported	Weighted Average Monthly Salary	Middle Range*	
Accountant	61	309	\$2,395	\$2,080	\$2,740
Accounting Tech II	74	929	1,410	1,350	1,900
Attorney, Staff II	19	104	3,693	3,260	4,300
Auditor	19	130	2,803	2,630	3,110
Boiler Operator, Journey	10	58	2,196	1,720	2,380
Carpenter, Journey	26	269	2,146	1,820	2,320
Civil Engineer III	16	165	3,424	2,980	3,690
Computer Operator II	41	315	1,597	1,420	1,970
Computer Operator V (Shift Supv)	19	42	2,336	1,920	2,740
Custodian I	38	1,524	1,113	980	1,360
Data Process Svcs Tech II	15	80	1,637	1,240	1,840
Data Terminal Tech. II	32	1,289	1,302	1,100	1,420
Electrician, Journey	29	481	2,279	1,970	2,400
Engineer II	22	459	2,979	2,660	3,060
Engineer III	19	110	3,441	3,280	3,580
Engineering Tech. II	13	124	2,356	2,120	2,630
Food Service Worker II	18	774	1,095	920	1,340
General Maintenance Worker II	26	222	1,542	1,360	1,810
Groundskeeper I	25	357	1,359	1,130	1,550
Heavy Equip. Operator, Journey	23	432	2,059	2,010	2,380
Highway Patrol Trooper II	13	712	2,170	1,760	2,270
Human Resource Analyst II	32	66	2,501	2,120	2,830
Information Specialist	20	37	2,519	2,420	2,620
Laboratory Tech.	13	137	1,769	1,710	1,860
Maintenance Spec., Journey	26	448	2,176	1,970	2,280
Mechanic, Journey	38	649	2,201	1,910	2,310
Micrographics Tech. II	11	43	1,269	1,130	1,500
Nurse, Licensed Practical II	14	229	1,518	1,420	1,590
Nurse, RN - Clinical	12	698	2,460	2,160	2,500
Office Technician II	40	1,057	1,364	1,150	1,530
Painter, Journey	14	212	1,968	1,830	2,170
Plumber, Journey	16	178	1,953	1,790	2,170
Printer, Journey	17	100	1,841	1,630	2,080
Programmer Analyst II	36	520	2,894	2,550	3,120
Programmer II	34	255	2,197	2,000	2,740
Purchasing Agent III (Buyer)	45	306	2,197	1,760	2,800
Radio Dispatcher	11	200	1,543	1,510	1,560
Secretary	65	2,618	1,430	1,290	1,590
Secretary, Legal I	13	122	1,712	1,570	1,750
Social Worker (MSW)	10	158	2,260	2,200	2,400
Software Spec II (Sys Programmer)	22	237	3,261	2,790	3,440
Telecommunications Specialist I	14	101	2,279	1,730	2,860
Telephone Operator	55	254	1,158	1,020	1,360
Trainer II	14	67	2,823	2,330	3,470
Warehouse Worker	39	1,057	1,554	1,240	1,810
Welder, Journey	17	245	2,365	2,020	2,480

* Includes Weber, Davis, Salt Lake, Tooele, and Utah Counties.

** Middle range is the range of salaries representing the middle 50 percent of the salaries distribution for all responses in the occupation. One-fourth of salaries reported were below the low end of the middle range and one-fourth of salaries reported were above the high end of the middle range.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, LMI Services, November 1990.

Table C
July 1990 Utah Compensation Survey
Fringe Benefits

Category	Percent of Average Monthly Payroll for Employer-Paid Fringe Benefits	
	Average	Middle Range
Overall Total	31%	25% - 36%
By Size of Employer (Number of Employees)		
Small (20 to 249)	30%	23% - 36%
Medium (250 to 499)	28%	23% - 36%
Large (500 or more)	33%	32% - 35%
By Major Industry*		
Manufacturing	28%	24% - 34%
Trade	28%	20% - 33%
Service	31%	24% - 38%
Government	34%	30% - 37%

* Insufficient response from employers in the mining, construction, transportation, and finance industry sectors precluded the release of benefit percentages.

Job Service Continues to Add Data to Electronic Bulletin Board



Labor Market Information Services has added several items to its electronic bulletin board. You can now access:

- **Consumer Price Index and Producer Price Index Data**
- **Agricultural Wage Surveys**
- **Press Releases**
- **Final Third Quarter 1990 Nonfarm Job Data**

■ **1989 and 1990 Annual Average Unemployment Rates by County**

■ **Occupations in Demand at Local Job Service Offices**

Data is usually available through the bulletin board significantly ahead of the same printed information.

Most of the files are in ASCII format. However, LOTUS 123, and dBASE files can be added to the system if demand warrants.

In the near future, Labor Market Information Services will add the entire Utah labor force/nonfarm job data base to the bulletin board.

If you would like to access the bulletin board through your personal computer, please contact Dwight Norris at (801) 533-2748. Dwight manages the bulletin board and has all the answers about signing on. Access to the board is provided at no charge and callers may dial in on a statewide "800" number. □

Summary

November 1990 Area Wage Survey

Salt Lake City - Ogden, Utah, Metropolitan Area

Occupation	Weekly Earnings		Occupation	Hourly Earnings	
	Average	Middle Range		Average	Middle Range
Office Workers			Maintenance, Toolroom, and Powerplant Workers (Hr. Earnings)		
Secretaries	\$396.50	\$321.50 - 467.00	Maintenance Carpenters	13.16	12.98 - 13.93
Secretaries I	288.50	252.00 - 316.50	Maintenance Electricians	13.25	11.47 - 14.22
Secretaries II	340.50	286.00 - 386.00	Maintenance Machinists	12.94	11.45 - 14.22
Secretaries III	407.00	345.50 - 465.00	Maintenance Mechanics (machinery)	12.25	11.63 - 13.33
Secretaries IV	513.00	458.50 - 563.00	Motor Vehicle Mechanics	14.75	12.49 - 16.42
Typists	285.50	253.00 - 316.00	Maintenance Workers (General)	8.47	6.97 - 9.77
Typists I	284.50	248.00 - 320.00	Tool and Die Makers	14.84	13.00 - 16.65
Word Processors	329.50	290.00 - 357.50			
Word Processors I	313.00	283.50 - 357.50	Material Movement and Custodial Workers (Hr. Earnings)		
Word Processors II	345.00	311.50 - 370.50	Truckdrivers	11.30	9.50 - 15.80
Key Entry Operators	282.50	256.00 - 308.00	Truckdrivers, light truck (under 1 1/2 tons)	4.81	3.92 - 5.30
Key Entry Operators I	277.00	230.50 - 308.00	Truckdrivers, medium truck (1 1/2 to 4 ton inclusive, 6 wheels)	11.21	7.73 - 15.80
Key Entry Operators II	287.00	263.00 - 310.00	Truckdrivers, heavy truck (over 4 tons, usually 10 wheels)	12.38	9.50 - 15.80
File Clerks	203.50	184.50 - 212.50	Truckdrivers, Tractor - Trailer	12.87	10.27 - 15.80
File Clerks I	194.00	184.50 - 210.00	Shippers	7.28	5.31 - 8.89
Messengers	235.00	207.50 - 258.50	Receivers	8.43	7.00 - 10.25
Receptionists	242.50	207.50 - 271.50	Shippers and Receivers	9.37	7.95 - 10.90
Switchboard Operators	226.50	196.00 - 244.00	Warehousemen	8.42	6.77 - 9.50
Switchboard Operators/Receptionists	253.00	219.00 - 268.00	Order Fillers	9.14	7.69 - 10.25
Order Clerks	292.00	240.00 - 327.00	Shipping Packers	7.05	4.70 - 8.95
Order Clerks I	267.00	233.50 - 307.50	Material Handling Laborers	11.67	6.50 - 15.75
Order Clerks II	346.50	317.00 - 360.00	Forklift Operators	9.68	8.30 - 10.28
Accounting Clerks	324.00	260.00 - 373.00	Guards	4.92	4.25 - 5.20
Accounting Clerks I	296.50	253.00 - 332.00	Guards I	4.83	4.15 - 5.10
Accounting Clerks II	413.50	338.00 - 470.00	Guards II	6.53	5.50 - 7.30
Accounting Clerks III	404.50	355.00 - 438.00	Janitors, Porters, and Cleaners	5.67	4.25 - 6.70
Accounting Clerks IV					
Payroll Clerks	332.00	244.00 - 390.00			
Professional and Technical Workers			SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Area Wage Survey, Salt Lake City - Ogden, Utah Metropolitan Area, November, 1990 (Bulletin 3055-46).		
Computer Systems Analysts (Business)	791.50	667.00 - 905.00	Bureau of Labor Statistics Releases Salt Lake/Ogden Area Wage Survey		
Computer Systems Analysts (Business) I	601.00	533.50 - 662.50	This table summarizes data recently released by the Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. To order the full publication—including wage rates, occupational descriptions, and methodology, send \$1.75 (payable to the Superintendent of Documents) to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Publications Sales Center, P.O. Box 2145, Chicago, IL 60690.		
Computer Systems Analysts (Business) II	776.00	724.00 - 833.50	Any questions about the data should be referred to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Federal Office Building, 911 Walnut Street, 15th Floor, Kansas City, MO 64106; telephone (816) 426-2481.		
Computer Systems Analysts (Business) III	918.50	845.00 - 970.00			
Computer Systems Analysts IV	1,037.50	991.00 - 1,068.00			
Computer Programmers (Business)	604.00	525.00 - 702.50			
Computer Programmers (Business) II	524.50	453.00 - 611.50			
Computer Programmers (Business) III	674.00	635.00 - 723.00			
Computer Operators	396.50	331.00 - 420.00			
Computer Operators I	282.00	269.00 - 290.00			
Computer Operators II	356.50	321.00 - 359.00			
Computer Operators III	455.00	372.50 - 504.00			
Drafters	474.50	405.00 - 552.50			
Drafters III	444.00	389.50 - 490.00			
Drafters IV	495.50	452.00 - 543.00			
Electronic Technicians	569.00	467.50 - 637.00			
Electronic Technicians I	353.00	316.00 - 383.50			
Electronic Technicians II	560.00	459.00 - 637.00			
Electronic Technicians III	623.00	552.50 - 733.00			

Labor Surplus Areas

The U.S. Department of Labor has classified the following as "labor surplus areas."

*Carbon County
Duchesne County
Emery County
Garfield County
Grand County
Juab County
Morgan County
Ogden City
Piute County
San Juan County
Sanpete County
Uintah County
Wasatch County
Wayne County*

Employers located in labor surplus areas can be given preference in bidding on Federal procurement contracts. The aim is to direct the government's procurement dollars into areas where people are in the most severe economic need.

An area is classified as a labor surplus area when its average unemployment rate was at least 20 percent above the average unemployment rate

for all States (including the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico) during the previous two calendar years. During periods of high unemployment—when the 2-year average for all States registers 8.3 or above—an area is classified as a labor surplus area if its unemployment rate during the previous two calendar years was 10 percent or more. This list is updated each year on October 1.



Data Definitions

(f)—forecast.

(p)—preliminary.

(r)—revised.

Employed Persons—Civilians who did any work as paid employees, worked more than 15 hours as unpaid workers in a family business, or were temporarily absent from work because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management disputes. Each person is counted only once.

Unemployed Persons—Civilians who had no employment, were available for work, and made specific efforts to find work sometime during the prior four weeks. Persons waiting to be recalled to a job or waiting to report for a new job within 30 days need not be looking for work to be classified as unemployed.

Civilian Labor Force—Employed persons plus unemployed persons. Individuals are counted by place of residence.

Unemployment Rate—Unemployed persons as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Nonfarm Employment—A count of jobs by place of work for the pay period including the 12th of the month. Excludes proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid/volunteer workers, military personnel, Central Intelligence Agency employees, and employees of the National Security Agency. Includes salaried officers of corporations.

Production and Related Workers—Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers closely associated with the production process.

Average Weekly Hours—The average hours for which pay was received during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Includes paid holidays, vacations, and sick leave.

Average Weekly Earnings—Includes hourly and incentive pay and is reported before deductions. Includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacation, and sick leave.

Initial Claims—Request by an individual following a period of unemployment to determine entitlement to compensation under unemployment insurance laws.

Weeks Claimed—Requests for weekly unemployment insurance benefits filed by claimants.

Insured Unemployment Rate—The ratio of (1) the number of weeks claimed by individuals under the unemployment compensation program to (2) average employment covered by the program.

Reserve Fund Balance—Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund to pay unemployment compensation benefits.



Utah Labor Market Report

Floyd G. Astin, Administrator

Ron M. Ahlstrom, Acting Director, Labor Market Information Services

Lecia Parks Langston, Chief Economist

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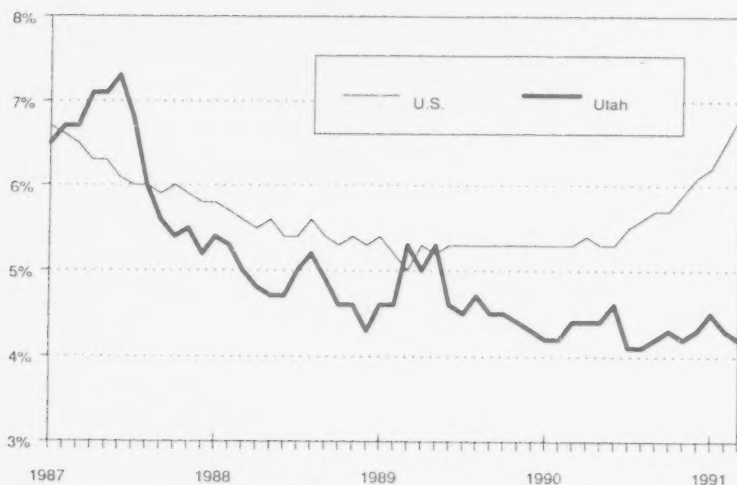
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Utah

Labor Market Report

March 1991
Volume 1, No. 3

Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rates



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

Utah beats back the recessionary hounds with continued strong job growth and low unemployment—

Utah's economy asks, "Recession? What recession?" Could the State escape any significant recessionary effects? It just might.

Utah's unemployment rate dropped one-tenth of a percentage point to 4.2 percent in March. Nearly 33,800 Utahns were out of work during March 1991—1,100 fewer than a year ago. In addition, the March 1991 jobless rate registered two-tenths of a point lower than Utah's March 1990 figure. On top of all this, the gap between the State and national joblessness continued to widen. Utah's unemployment rate is now more than two and one-half points below the national average.

Despite higher U.S. joblessness in March, the recent rise in the nation's Index of Leading Economic Indicators suggests that the U.S. will

soon start to climb out of its economic downturn. (The unemployment rate tends to be a lagging rather than a leading indicator of economic health.) Utah may almost dodge this national downturn with only minor economic aches and pains.

Utah has created 31,500 net new nonfarm jobs over the past 12-month period for a strong, broad-based 4.4 percent gain. Even so, the State is not totally unscathed by the U.S. recessionary fires. Utah has felt the sting of a few layoffs—in defense-related (private and public) industries and air transportation, for example. And, more have been announced for the next few months. Still, Utah's economy remains one of the strongest in the nation.

With a 7 percent expansion rate, the service industry generated the largest share of new Utah positions—13,000 since March 1990. New service industry employment represents 41 percent of Utah's total additional nonfarm positions. Computer services

Continued on page 2

Inside

Economic Events.....	6
County Highlights.....	7
New Publications.....	11
Washington County.....	14
Data Definitions.....	19
New LMI Director.....	19

THE RATE (Seasonally Adjusted)

Mar 1991	Utah	4.2%	U.S.	6.8%
Feb 1991	Utah	4.3%	U.S.	6.5%
Mar 1990	Utah	4.4%	U.S.	5.3%

NONFARM JOBS (% Change from a year ago)

Mar 1991	Utah	4.4%	U.S.	-0.7%
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CPI-U (Base Year 1982-84 = 100)

Feb 1991	U.S.	134.8	Yr-over chng	5.3%
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PPI (Base Year 1982-84 = 100)

Feb 1991	U.S.	117.2	Yr-over chng	2.4%
----------	------	-------	--------------	------

(which include software companies) remained one of the hottest Utah industries. Employment in this sector is up 14 percent and 1,100 jobs.

One of the best construction performances in years has fueled employment expansion, supporting reports of a "hot Utah housing market." Construction employment is up almost 9 percent from March 1990—a net increase of 2,100 jobs.

The mining industry made a strong employment showing in March. Mining industry jobs

are up 5 percent (400 jobs) due primarily to expansion in Utah's oil fields. However, if the price of oil drops, this expansion could prove short-lived.

The trade sector added 7,400 new jobs to Utah's total between March 1990 and March 1991 for a growth rate of 4.5 percent. Expansion proved particularly robust in retail trade. Eating and drinking places made a particularly energetic showing with 2,600 additional jobs and a year-to-year growth rate of 6 percent.

Finance/insurance/real estate jobs continued to show improved performance—employment is up 1,300 jobs and almost 4 percent. Even the

■ **Utah's unemployment rate edged down one-tenth of a percentage point to 4.2 percent.**

■ **With a 4.4 percent nonfarm job expansion rate, Utah is one of the top job producing states in the country.**

■ **The gap between Utah and U.S. unemployment rates widened to two and one-half percentage points in March.**

banking industry has started to experience noticeable expansion—up over 2 percent.

Manufacturing jobs are still growing at a "remarkable" 3 percent rate. Since March 1990, Utah's manufacturing sector has netted 3,200 new jobs. Compared to national declines in manufacturing employment, Utah's "moderate" showing is particularly noteworthy. However, several manufacturing sectors are experiencing "slow or no" growth.

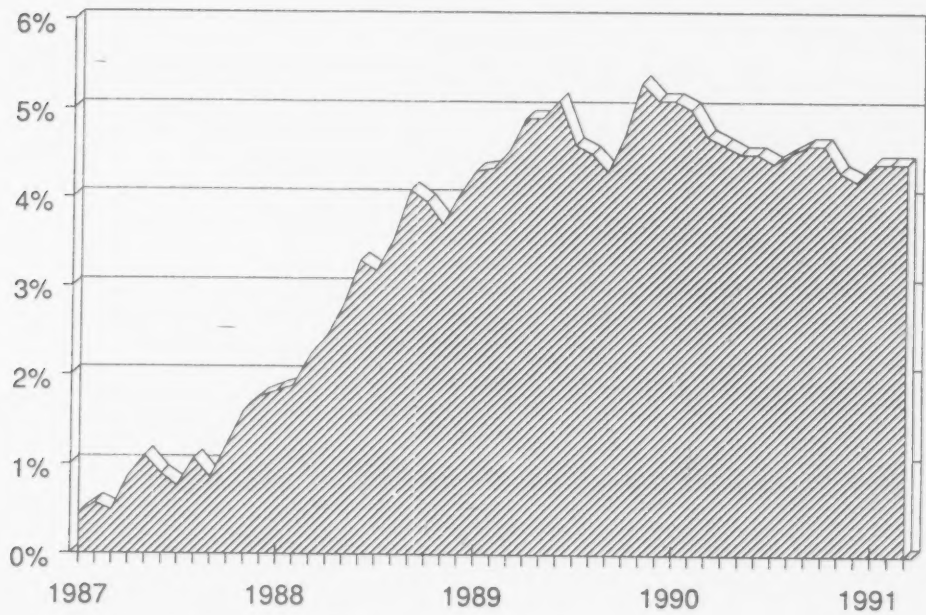
Government and transportation/communications/utilities experienced the slowest job growth—both encountered expansion rates near 2 percent. Government performance was again hampered by employment losses in federal government—primarily defense-related jobs. Since March 1990, transportation/communications/utilities (TCPU) added 800 new jobs but was inhibited by the recent loss of airline jobs.

All in all, Utah's economy is basically thriving—even in this recessionary and defense-cut environment. Of course, some sectors are feeling the pinch; but overall, Utah is the place to be during this economic downturn. □

Lecia Parks Langston
Chief Economist

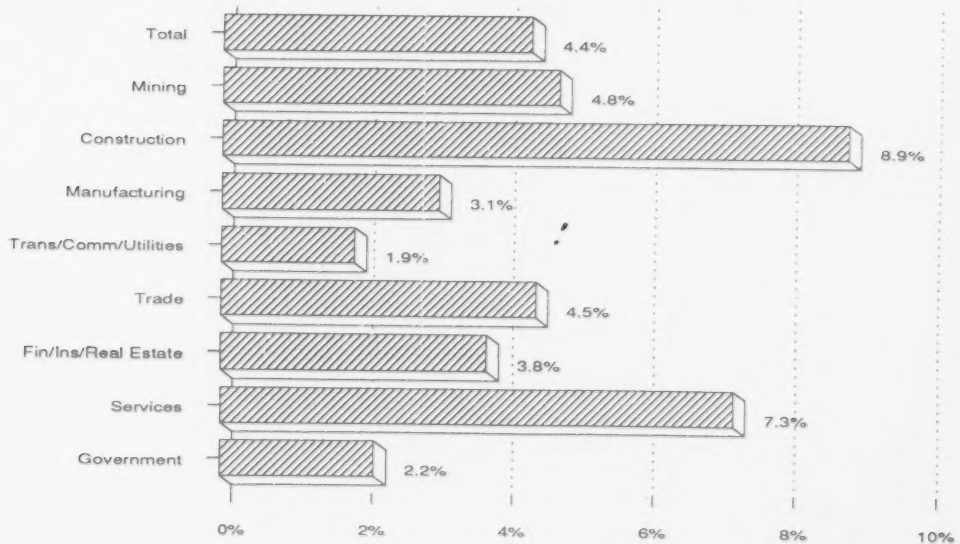
■ **Services, construction, and trade showed the strongest employment expansion over the past 12 month period.**

Year-Over Percent Change in Utah Nonfarm Jobs



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

March 1990-91 Percent Growth In Utah Nonfarm Jobs by Industry



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

RAW

**Table 1. Utah Civilian Labor Force and Nonagricultural Jobs,
Not Seasonally Adjusted (Numbers in Thousands)**

	Mar 1991(f)	Mar 1990	Percent Change	Feb 1991(p)	Jan 1991(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	799.4	777.1	2.9	794.7	788.6
Employed	761.2	737.7	3.2	756.9	752.1
Unemployed	38.2	39.4	-3.0	37.8	36.5
Percent of Labor Force	4.8	5.1	--	4.8	4.6
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	739.6	708.1	4.4	731.2	728.9
Mining	8.7	8.3	4.8	8.7	8.7
Metal Mining	3.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	3.0
Bituminous Coal Mining	2.6	2.6	0.0	2.6	2.6
Oil/Gas Extraction & Quarrying*	3.1	2.7	14.8	3.1	3.1
Contract Construction	25.8	23.7	8.9	24.4	24.6
Manufacturing	108.1	104.9	3.1	107.4	107.1
Durable Goods	71.6	69.2	3.5	71.1	71.1
Primary Metals	6.0	5.7	5.3	6.0	6.0
Fabricated Metals, Machinery, & Computers	13.7	13.7	0.0	13.6	13.7
Electrical/Electric Equipment (ex. Computers)	11.6	11.7	-0.9	11.6	11.6
Transportation Equipment	18.1	17.5	3.4	18.1	18.0
Lumber/Furniture, Stone/Clay/Glass*	9.9	9.8	1.0	9.7	9.9
Other Durable Goods*	12.3	10.9	12.8	12.1	11.8
Nondurable Goods	36.5	35.6	2.5	36.3	36.0
Food & Related Products	11.7	11.6	0.9	11.6	11.5
Other Nondurable Goods*	24.8	24.0	3.3	24.7	24.5
Transportation, Communications, & Utilities	42.6	41.8	1.9	42.4	43.0
Railroad Transportation	2.5	2.3	8.7	2.5	2.5
Trucking & Warehousing	15.8	14.9	6.0	15.5	15.6
Transportation by Air*	6.6	6.9	-4.3	6.6	7.3
Other Transportation & Related Services*	3.2	3.2	0.0	3.2	3.1
Communications	7.1	6.9	2.9	7.2	7.2
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	7.4	7.6	-2.6	7.4	7.3
Trade	173.4	166.0	4.5	171.0	172.3
Wholesale Trade	38.8	37.3	4.0	38.4	38.2
Durable Goods*	22.4	22.1	1.4	22.4	22.3
Nondurable Goods*	16.4	15.2	7.9	16.0	15.9
Retail Trade	134.6	128.7	4.6	132.6	134.1
Food Stores	24.0	23.1	3.9	24.2	24.3
Auto Dealers/Parts Stores, & Gas Stations	16.0	15.3	4.6	15.8	15.8
Eating & Drinking Places	44.8	42.2	6.2	43.2	43.1
Home Furniture/Equipment & Clothing Stores*	11.6	10.8	7.4	11.4	11.7
Gen. Merchandise/Building & Garden Supply*	20.6	20.7	-0.5	20.5	21.7
Miscellaneous Retail	17.6	16.5	6.7	17.5	17.5
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	35.2	33.9	3.8	35.0	34.6
Depository Institutions*	13.3	13.0	2.3	13.2	13.2
Other Finance/Insurance/Real Estate*	21.9	20.9	4.8	21.8	21.4
Services	190.5	177.5	7.3	187.6	185.6
Hotels & Lodging Places	13.8	12.4	11.3	13.6	13.4
Personal, Amusement & Recreational*	18.2	17.2	5.8	17.8	17.7
Computer-Related*	8.9	7.8	14.1	8.8	8.8
Other Business Services*	30.3	28.2	7.4	29.2	28.8
Auto Repair/Rental/Parking*	7.2	6.8	5.9	7.1	7.0
Health	47.9	44.6	7.4	47.7	47.4
Education/Social & Membership Organizations*	38.3	37.4	2.4	38.0	37.3
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	4.7	4.7	0.0	4.7	4.7
Engineering, Accounting, & Related*	15.1	13.4	12.7	15.0	14.9
Other Repair/Ag. Services & Museums, etc.*	6.1	5.0	22.0	5.7	5.6
Government	155.3	152.0	2.2	154.7	153.0
Federal Government	39.3	40.4	-2.7	38.9	38.3
U.S. Defense*	19.8	21.6	-8.3	19.9	20.0
Other Federal*	19.5	18.8	3.7	19.0	18.3
State Government	43.5	42.0	3.6	44.1	43.4
State Education*	23.9	23.4	2.1	24.4	23.7
Other State*	19.6	18.6	5.4	19.7	19.7
Local Government	72.5	69.6	4.2	71.7	71.3
Public School Districts*	48.0	46.3	3.7	47.4	47.2
Other Local*	24.5	23.3	5.2	24.3	24.1

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). NOTE: Forecast data and cells marked by an asterisk (*) are not sanctioned by BLS.

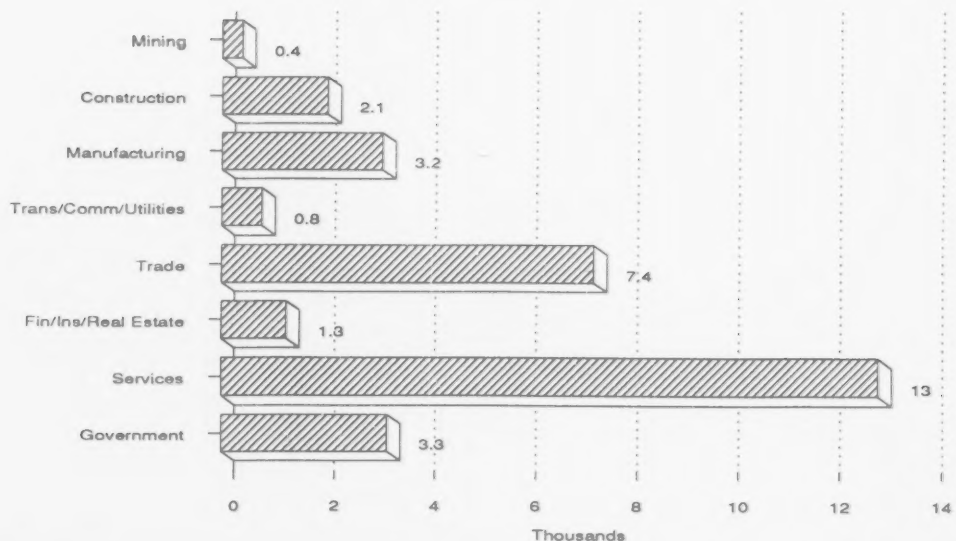
ADJUSTED

**Table 2. Utah Civilian Labor Force and Nonagricultural Jobs
Seasonally Adjusted (Numbers in Thousands)**

	Mar 1991(r)	Mar 1990	Percent Change	Feb 1991(p)	Jan 1991(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	810.2	787.3	2.9	809.1	803.0
Employed	776.4	752.4	3.2	774.6	767.1
Unemployed	33.8	34.9	-3.2	34.5	35.9
Percent of Labor Force	4.2	4.4	--	4.3	4.5
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	744.1	712.2	4.5	740.5	738.5
Mining	8.6	8.2	4.8	8.6	8.5
Contract Construction	29.3	26.9	8.9	29.2	28.9
Manufacturing	109.1	105.7	3.1	108.0	108.9
Durable Goods	72.2	69.8	3.5	72.1	72.1
Nondurable Goods	36.9	36.0	2.5	36.9	36.9
Trans., Comm., Public Utilities	43.0	42.2	1.9	42.9	43.7
Trade	177.0	169.5	4.5	175.7	174.8
Wholesale	39.1	37.6	4.0	39.0	38.7
Retail	137.9	131.9	4.6	136.7	136.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	35.2	33.9	3.8	35.2	34.9
Services	189.3	176.4	7.3	187.3	186.1
Government	152.6	149.4	2.1	152.8	152.7
Federal Government	39.3	40.4	-2.7	39.2	38.8
State Government	42.1	40.6	3.6	42.5	42.6
Local Government	71.2	68.4	4.2	71.0	71.3

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

March 1990-91 Growth in Utah Nonfarm Jobs by Industry



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

Economic Events

Please note: Information contained in Economic Events is obtained from regional newspapers, local job service offices, trade publications, clipping services, and local area chamber of commerce publications.

- Hercules Aerospace has laid off 80 workers at its Bacchus plant in Magna. This brings the number of employees released since September to 282.
- Wilson Products Company is making a major expansion of its manufacturing division. The 38,000 square foot, \$2 million expansion will require the hiring of 20 new people.
- Rexene Corporation, a maker of thermoplastic and petrochemical products, is scheduled to hire approximately 100 people in April for its 80,000 square foot facility at the Freeport Center in Clearfield.
- New York-based Borden Incorporated is consolidating its corporate accounting and management functions of three subsidiaries—Clover Club, Laura Scudder, and Southwest Snacks, at a facility in Airport Park near the Salk Lake City International Airport. Total personnel involved in the move could reach 130.
- Environmental Power Corporation will break ground on an \$85 million cogeneration power plant near Sunnyside, Carbon County. The plant will provide 50 permanent jobs and 200 construction jobs during its 27-month construction phase. □

Electronic Bulletin Board Service



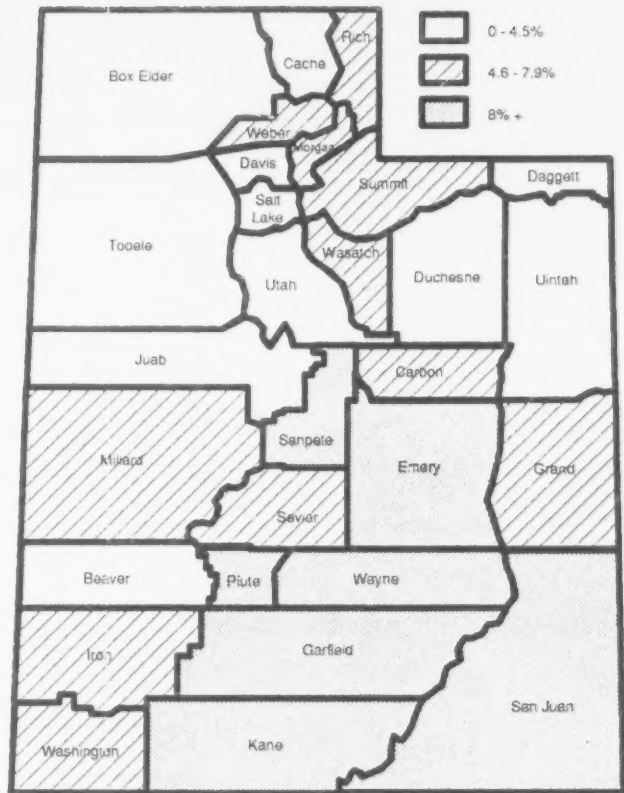
We are continuing to add data to our electronic bulletin board service! The service is free and can be accessed via a statewide "800" number. Contact Dwight Norris at (801) 533-2748 for more information. □

Utah's counties offer a mixed bag of unemployment rates

While most Utah counties are virtually ignoring the national recession, some areas are facing economic difficulties.

During the past fifteen months, the unemployment rates of most of Utah's counties have remained relatively stable. These counties have followed the trend of the state rate, which has ranged between 4.1 and 4.6 percent over the period and is presently at virtually the same level as in early 1990. In contrast, the U.S. rate has increased from 5.3 to 6.8 percent since March 1990.

Four of Utah's counties—Box Elder, Tooele, Uintah, and Carbon—have experienced substantial declines in their unemployment rates in the past 12 months. Box Elder and Tooele counties are both



Unemployment Rates by County March 1991

recovering from recent cutbacks in defense-related jobs, while Uintah and Carbon counties are recovering from long-term economic setbacks resulting from loss of mining jobs.

On the other hand, San Juan, Kane, and Emery counties have suffered recent layoffs resulting in unemployment rate increases and economic hardship. In San Juan County,

cessation of uranium mining and milling operations late last fall pushed the unemployment rate from 7.3 percent in October to 10.4 percent in December. The problems in

Continued on page 8

■ **Box Elder, Tooele, Uintah, and Carbon counties have experienced substantial declines in unemployment during the past 12 months.**

■ **Utah, Davis, Morgan, Grand, Piute, San Juan, and Washington counties showed the highest job growth—more than 5 percent.**

■ **Unemployment was highest in Sanpete, Emery, Piute, Wayne, Garfield, Kane, and San Juan counties—over 8 percent.**

■ **The unemployment rate in 18 of Utah's 29 counties remain far lower than the national average.**

■ **The loss of jobs in San Juan, Emery, and Kane counties pushed their unemployment rates higher.**

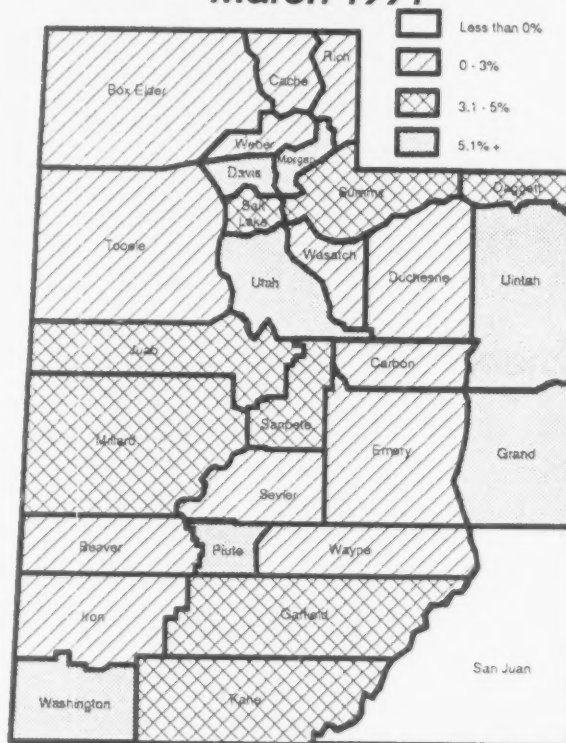
Continued from page 7

the uranium industry are also affecting Kane County. A mine nearby in Arizona began laying off workers the end of February, and roughly half are Kane County residents. Concurrently, a sawmill operation in nearby Fredonia, Arizona, also laid off several Kane County residents, with more layoffs occurring April 1. Emery County's problems stem from a coal mine layoff last summer and some winter-time construction unemployment.

Also, noteworthy is ongoing high unemployment in Piute, Garfield, Sanpete, and Wayne counties. But to end on a positive note, the unemployment rates in 18 of Utah's 29 counties are far lower than the national average. □

Kenneth E. Jensen
Labor Market Economist

Year-Over Percent Change in Nonfarm Jobs by County March 1991



Metro Areas

Table 3. Civilian Labor Force and Nonfarm Jobs for Salt Lake/Ogden and Provo/Orem Metropolitan Statistical Areas (Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake/Ogden					Provo/Orem				
	Mar 1991(f)	Mar 1990	Percent Change	Feb 1991(r)	Jan 1991(p)	Mar 1991(f)	Mar 1990	Percent Change	Feb 1991(r)	Jan 1991(p)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	515.5	500.5	3.0	515.5	512.5	117.2	114.8	2.1	117.2	114.3
Employed.....	492.9	476.6	3.4	492.9	490.6	112.2	110.1	1.9	112.2	109.7
Unemployed.....	22.6	23.9	-5.4	22.6	21.9	5.0	4.7	6.4	5.0	4.6
Rate.....	4.4	4.8	—	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.1	—	4.3	4.0
TOTAL NONFARM JOBS	505.7	483.1	4.7	498.5	497.6	96.6	91.5	5.6	96.3	93.8
Mining.....	3.0	2.6	15.4	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Construction.....	18.6	16.9	10.1	17.4	17.4	2.7	2.5	8.0	2.5	2.7
Manufacturing.....	70.4	67.8	3.5	69.8	69.4	14.2	13.7	3.6	14.0	13.9
Durable.....	48.9	47.0	4.0	48.4	48.2	8.5	8.2	3.7	8.4	8.4
Nondurable.....	21.5	20.8	3.4	21.4	21.2	5.7	5.5	3.6	5.6	5.5
Trans/Comm/Utilities.....	33.2	32.2	3.1	33.1	33.4	2.4	2.6	-7.7	2.4	2.5
Trade.....	122.5	117.7	4.1	119.6	122.3	21.6	20.5	5.4	22.5	20.7
Wholesale.....	31.9	30.4	4.9	30.5	31.3	3.7	3.7	0.0	4.7	3.6
Retail.....	90.6	87.3	3.8	89.1	91.0	17.9	16.8	6.5	17.8	17.1
Fin/Ins/Real Estate.....	28.5	27.5	3.6	28.3	28.1	2.4	2.3	4.3	2.3	2.3
Service.....	128.5	119.2	7.8	126.4	124.6	37.9	35.1	8.0	37.3	36.5
Government.....	101.0	99.2	1.8	100.9	99.4	15.4	14.8	4.1	15.3	15.2

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

By County

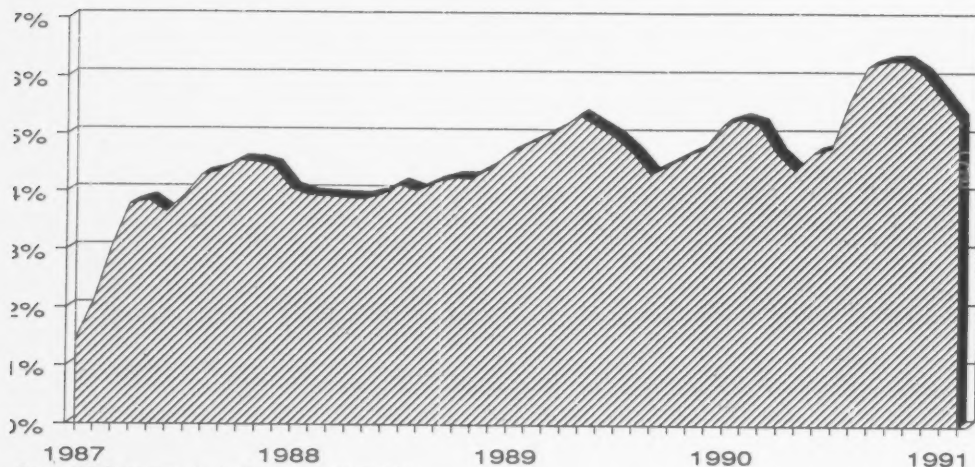
Table 4. Unemployment Rates and Nonfarm Jobs in Utah by County

	Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate				Nonfarm Wage and Salary Jobs				
	Mar 1991(r)	Feb 1991(p)	Jan 1991(r)	Mar 1990	Mar 1991(r)	Mar 1990	Percent Change	Feb 1991(p)	Jan 1991(r)
STATE TOTAL	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.4	739,600	708,090	4.4	731,200	728,900
Bear River	3.7	3.7	4.2	4.5	44,150	43,280	2.0	44,130	44,630
Box Elder.....	3.4	4.1	4.4	5.0	15,000	14,820	1.2	14,950	15,320
Cache.....	3.7	3.4	4.2	4.3	28,830	28,140	2.5	28,860	29,000
Rich.....	6.4	3.4	1.5	2.0	320	320	0.0	320	310
Wasatch Front	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.2	517,360	494,390	4.6	510,030	509,060
Wasatch Front North	4.4	4.1	4.8	4.6	128,350	124,110	3.4	127,280	127,120
Davis	3.8	3.7	4.3	3.9	60,660	57,360	5.8	60,050	59,220
Morgan.....	7.5	5.8	8.1	7.4	1,040	980	6.1	1,040	990
Weber.....	5.0	4.6	5.3	5.2	66,650	65,770	1.3	66,190	66,910
Wasatch Front South	3.6	3.9	4.0	4.0	389,010	370,280	5.1	382,750	381,940
Salt Lake	3.6	3.8	4.0	3.9	378,370	359,930	5.1	372,290	371,390
Tooele.....	3.9	4.4	4.7	5.4	10,640	10,350	2.8	10,460	10,550
Mountainland	3.5	3.8	4.1	3.7	108,640	103,500	5.0	108,630	106,590
Summit.....	5.6	5.5	6.2	5.5	9,810	9,420	4.1	9,940	10,250
Utah	3.2	3.5	3.8	3.5	96,440	91,700	5.2	96,320	93,870
Wasatch.....	7.1	5.8	6.4	6.2	2,390	2,380	0.4	2,370	2,470
Central	6.5	7.6	7.0	6.7	14,760	14,330	3.0	14,530	14,580
Juab.....	2.1	5.3	5.4	5.3	1,750	1,680	4.2	1,730	1,720
Millard.....	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.3	3,430	3,300	3.9	3,410	3,440
Piute.....	17.8	15.4	17.2	16.8	190	180	5.6	190	180
Sanpete.....	9.0	11.4	9.4	9.7	4,040	3,890	3.9	3,970	3,940
Sevier.....	5.2	5.9	6.0	5.4	4,880	4,820	1.2	4,780	4,850
Wayne.....	8.8	9.5	10.8	7.9	470	460	2.2	450	450
Southwestern	5.4	5.3	5.7	4.8	27,150	25,760	5.4	26,970	26,470
Beaver.....	2.6	5.5	4.1	5.2	1,240	1,210	2.5	1,220	1,240
Garfield.....	11.5	11.5	11.0	10.5	1,250	1,200	4.2	1,160	1,140
Iron.....	5.1	5.0	5.4	4.7	7,850	7,660	2.5	7,940	7,760
Kane.....	9.4	7.2	6.5	6.1	1,470	1,410	4.3	1,400	1,390
Washington.....	4.8	4.8	5.5	4.2	15,340	14,280	7.4	15,250	14,940
Uintah Basin	4.2	5.1	6.1	5.9	10,510	10,060	4.5	10,390	10,670
Daggett.....	2.3	2.2	3.4	1.4	280	270	3.7	260	260
Duchesne.....	4.2	6.0	7.2	5.5	3,700	3,610	2.5	3,650	3,720
Uintah.....	4.3	4.8	5.6	6.3	6,530	6,180	5.7	6,480	6,690
Southeastern	7.3	7.6	8.0	7.1	17,060	16,760	1.8	16,540	16,920
Carbon.....	5.9	5.9	6.5	7.4	7,750	7,640	1.4	7,670	7,730
Emery.....	8.7	8.9	9.2	7.8	3,610	3,610	0.0	3,500	3,630
Grand.....	7.3	7.9	7.5	6.0	2,400	2,190	9.6	2,180	2,250
San Juan.....	9.1	10.0	10.3	6.7	3,300	3,320	-0.6	3,190	3,310
Salt Lake/Ogden MSA	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.1	505,700	483,100	4.7	498,500	497,600
Provo/Orem MSA	3.2	3.5	3.8	3.5	96,440	91,700	5.2	96,320	93,870

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

Note: Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates should not be used for federal or state funding applications.

Year-over Percent Increase in U.S. Consumer Price Index



PRICES

Table 5. Current U.S. Price Indices

	INDEX		Percent Change
	Feb 1991	Feb 1990	
CONSUMER PRICES (1982-84=100)			
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U¹)	134.8	128.0	5.3
Food and Beverages	136.0	130.9	3.9
Food at Home	135.7	132.1	2.7
Housing	132.4	126.1	5.0
Rent Residential	141.5	136.0	4.0
Fuel and Other Utilities	114.7	110.2	4.1
Medical Care	172.5	157.5	9.5
Apparel and Upkeep	126.2	120.4	4.8
Transportation	123.7	117.1	5.6
Gasoline	99.3	90.2	10.1
Energy ³	102.8	96.0	7.1
PURCHASING POWER OF CONSUMER DOLLAR:			
(1982-84 = \$1.00)	\$0.742	\$0.782	-5.1
ALL ITEMS (CPI-W²)	132.8	126.4	5.1
PRODUCER PRICES (1982 = 100)			
ALL COMMODITIES	117.2	114.4	2.4
Finished Goods	121.2	117.4	3.2
Intermediate Materials	115.5	112.5	2.7
Crude Materials	104.4	106.8	-2.2

1 Consumer Price Index—All Urban Consumers.

2 Consumer Price Index—Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.

3 Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: fuel oil, coal, bottled gas, electricity, gasoline, and motor oil and coolant. It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Job Service

Table 6. Employment Security Activities in Utah

	March 1991(p)	March 1990	Percent Change	Feb 1991
Nonfarm Jobs Available	18,616	19,498	-4.5	17,558
New Applications for Jobs	10,416	10,259	1.6	8,623
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	6,717	7,417	-9.4	5,832
Initial Claims	1,257	1,016	23.7	1,057
Weeks Claimed	13,598	11,834	14.9	14,706
Insured Unemployment Rate	2.07	1.86	-.1	2.22
Reserve Fund Balance	\$8,661,238	\$6,608,714	31.1	\$7,840,358

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX claims only and are listed for the week containing the 15th day of the month.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

New Data, New Publications

The following data and/or publications are now available:

- ☐ **Final Third Quarter 1990 Nonfarm Jobs and Wages by county and industry.**
- ☐ **Historical Consumer Price Index (CPI-U and CPI-W) series, by month, 1978-1990.**
- ☐ **Utah Reporting Units: Employment and Wages by Firm Size, 1990.**
- ☐ **Selected Demographic, Labor Market, and Economic Characteristics for Iron County.**

If you would like to receive copies, please check the desired items and fill in your name and address.

Mail to: Labor Market Information Services, Utah Department of Employment Security,
P.O. Box 11249, Salt Lake City, UT, 84147-0249.

Hours and Earnings

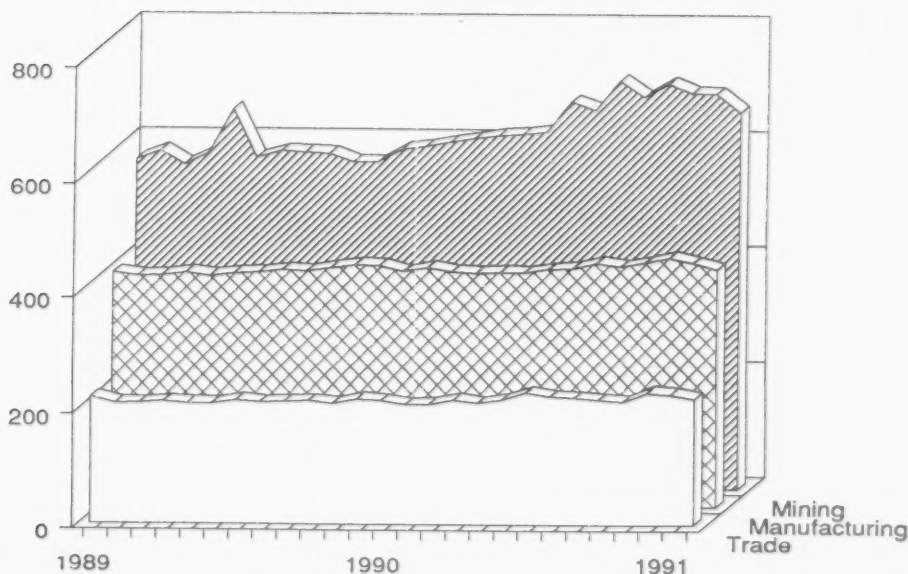
Table 7. Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in Utah

	Average Weekly Earnings				Average Weekly Hours			
	Feb 1991	Feb 1990	% Chng	Jan 1990(r)	Feb 1991(p)	Feb 1990	% Chng	Jan 1990(r)
MINING	654.60	600.93	8.9	670.56	44.2	42.2	4.7	45.4
Metal Mining	738.78	722.29	2.2	740.03	42.0	40.9	2.7	43.0
Bituminous Coal Mining	659.86	559.20	18.0	669.37	48.2	44.7	7.8	49.4
MANUFACTURING	412.26	413.48	-0.3	412.52	39.3	40.3	-2.5	39.4
Durable Goods	426.49	421.61	1.2	426.26	39.6	40.5	-2.2	39.8
Primary Metals	524.51	512.09	2.4	545.73	40.1	41.0	-2.2	41.5
Fabricated Metal Prod. and Mach.	406.93	390.74	4.1	395.36	39.7	40.2	-1.2	39.3
Transportation Equipment	562.21	564.71	-0.4	555.86	41.8	42.3	-1.2	41.7
Nondurable Goods	383.30	396.41	-3.3	384.23	38.6	39.8	-3.0	38.5
Food and Kindred Products	353.81	353.81	0.0	336.04	39.4	39.4	0.0	38.1
TRADE	220.98	208.97	5.7	218.68	29.0	27.9	3.9	28.4
Wholesale	378.71	363.96	4.0	388.11	38.1	36.0	5.8	38.2
Retail	178.08	163.97	8.6	173.63	26.5	25.5	3.9	25.8
Food Stores	158.87	142.00	11.9	156.78	25.5	25.0	2.0	26.0
Other Retail	159.13	156.17	1.9	153.92	25.1	24.1	4.1	25.4

Note: Average hours include hours actually worked or remunerated. Average weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Average Weekly Wage for Selected Industries



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

The Economy of Washington County

Washington County is known as the hottest non-metro economy in the State. Just how fast is this area growing? What industries are flourishing? What jobs are being created? Are wages keeping up with the rest of the State? Is the economy as "hot" as it seems?

Population

The newly available 1990 U.S. Bureau of the Census county population figures indicate that Washington County's population was 48,560, up 86 percent or 22,435 from 1980. This compares with a state increase of 18 percent. Since 1980, the county's 86.3 percent growth rate has far exceeded the growth rates of all other counties in the State. The next fastest growing counties were Summit at 52 percent, Kane at 29 percent, and Davis at 26 percent. At the bottom of the scale, six counties had population decreases. Grand's loss was the largest at almost 20 percent.

At this time, census migration figures are

not available. But, preliminary analysis indicate that 75 percent of the 22,435 increase in Washington County's population since 1980 resulted from people moving into the county. Washington County was the only area in the State during the 1980s where immigration played such an important part.

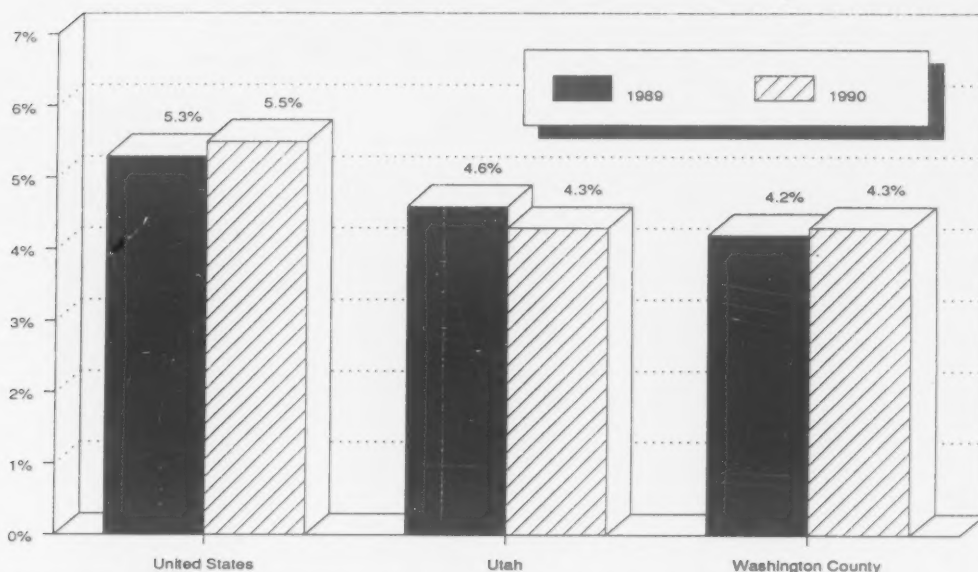
Unemployment Rate

In 1990, the United States experienced the start of a recession and the coincident rise in unemployment rates. In Washington County, signs of a recession were not evident; but, the county did experience a slight rise in its unemployment to 4.4 percent from 4.3 percent in 1989. However, in 1990, the county's un-

-
- *Between 1980 and 1990, Washington County experienced the highest population growth of all Utah counties—86 percent.*
 - *Washington County's 1990 unemployment rate of 4.3 percent was one of the lowest non-metro jobless rates and equaled the state figure.*
 - *The county created 1,600 new jobs in 1990 for a annual growth rate of almost 12 percent. (Utah's rate was 4.7 percent.)*
 - *The value of residential construction permits increased 66 percent between 1989 and 1990. In 1990, one out of every 9 new authorized dwelling units were located in Washington County.*
 - *Almost half of the income received by persons in Washington County is from property income (dividends, interest, rent) and from transfer payments (social security, retirement income, government payments, unemployment insurance benefits, etc.).*

Continued on page 14

Annual Unemployment Rates



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

employment rate registered the same as State of Utah at 4.3 percent, and lower than the 5.5 percent for the Nation. Most of the increase in the number of people unemployed seems due to people entering the county's labor force for the first time. Despite its slight rise in unemployment, Washington County was among the counties with the lowest unemployment rates in the Utah. Only eight Utah counties had the same or lower rates than Washington County in 1990.

Nonagricultural Jobs

In 1988, nonagricultural job growth in Washington County totaled about 680 positions. In 1989, the number of new jobs increased to 1,350. By 1990, new jobs had continued to expand with over 1,600 new positions created. The new 1988 Washington County jobs represented 3 of every 100 new jobs in the State. In 1990, the county increased its share of new jobs to 5 of every 100 new

jobs—significantly higher than its 3 percent share of the population.

The county's 12 percent job growth in 1990 was two and one-half times greater than the state average of 4.7 percent. However, like the State in general, most of the new jobs in Washington County came in services and trade (500 and 360 respectively). However, manufacturing added 300 positions—for a 23 percent growth rate for this important industry.

Since 1986, nonfarm jobs in St. George have increased from approximately 8,500 to 11,800 in 1990, a gain of 39 percent—an average annual growth of nearly 10 percent per year. Comparatively, the State's growth over this period has averaged 3.5 percent per year.

Changing Industrial Dispersion

Private industry's share of total jobs in Washington County increased from 74 percent to 82 percent from 1980 to 1990

at the expense of the public sector which decreased from 26 to 18 percent.

Increased shares of jobs have occurred primarily in private sector service-producing industries: from 54 percent in 1980 to 64 percent (nearly two-thirds) of total jobs in 1990. The share of jobs in goods-producing industries declined from 20 percent to 18 percent. At the same time, the state's goods-producing industries in aggregate declined from 25 to 20 percent.

Major Employers and Payrolls

The Washington County School District continues to be the largest employer in the county in terms of both employment and payroll. Since Dixie College is number three in jobs and number six in payroll, education ranks as the largest single industry in the county. During third quarter 1990, education accounted for over 1,400 jobs and \$7.6 million in payroll.

The largest private employer in terms of both jobs and payroll is the Dixie Medical

Center. During third quarter 1989, the medical services industry, which includes Dixie Medical Center, accounted for 1,300 jobs and \$6.1 million in payroll, making it the second most important industry in the county.

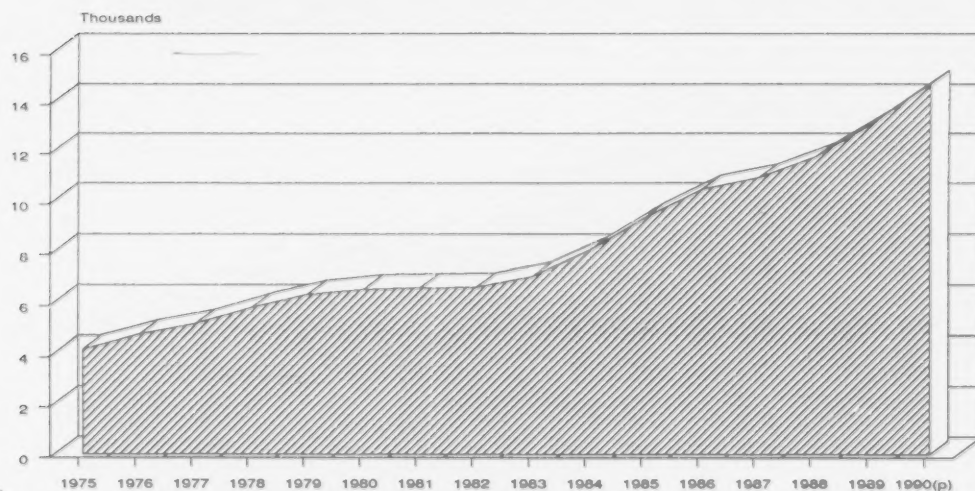
Employment/Payrolls by Firm Size

One out of every two employers in Washington County employs four or fewer people. However, these same firms account for less than 10 percent of the total jobs and 10 percent of total annual payrolls. Statewide figures indicate a comparable share of employers with four or fewer workers, but they account for an even smaller portion of total jobs and wages than in Washington County.

At the other end of the spectrum, less than 2 percent of Washington County employers have 100 or more employees, but they provide 24 percent of jobs and 29 percent of total annual payrolls.

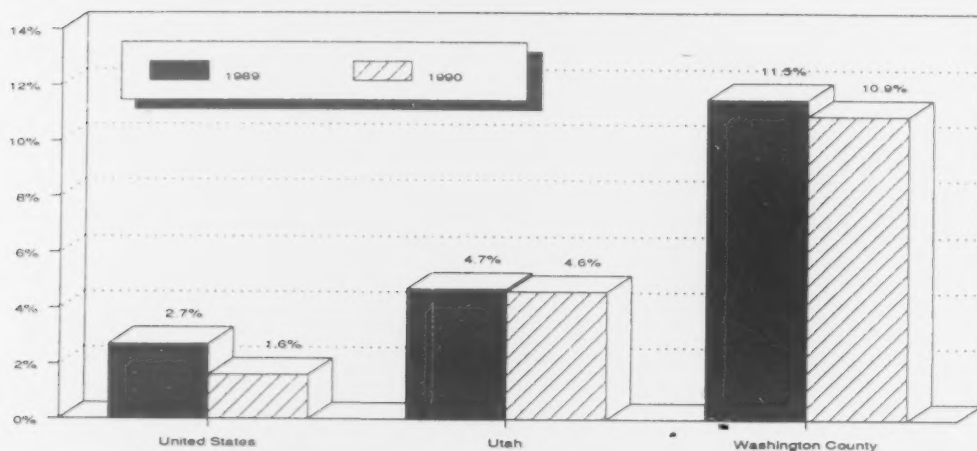
During third quarter 1990, there were 22 employers in Washington County with

Washington County Nonfarm Job Growth



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

Nonfarm Job Growth



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

100 or more workers; they provided 32 percent of all nonfarm jobs. These employers also paid 42 percent of total quarterly payrolls.

St. George's Share of County Jobs

In 1989, St. George claimed 73 percent of firms, 80 percent of employment, and 80 percent of payrolls in Washington County. For all private sector industries except construction, St. George accounts for 70 percent or more of all firms and 75 percent of the employment in the county. In government, St. George's share of county employment was 71 percent while representing just 48 percent of all government entities.

Purchasing Power

The American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association (ACCRA) included St. George in its national survey during 1990. This survey produces a "cost of living index" which is a "reasonably accurate measure of living cost differences among urban areas." In first quarter 1990, the composite index

for St. George stood at 90.3 compared with 92.9 for Salt Lake City. This meant that for that period of time, a person could get slightly more for their money in St. George than in Salt Lake. St. George was more expensive in groceries, transportation, and housing, but less expensive in utilities, health, and miscellaneous goods & services.

However, cost of goods and services is just part of the equation. What about wages and taxes? Because they play a very important part in the purchasing power of individuals it would be nice for them to also be considered. Since the ACCRA index does not include any of these items, Job Service has factored in one component, wages, in a buying power index that is published every year in its *Utah Labor Market Report*. For 1989, St. George had a buying power index of 75.7, Cedar City an index of 79.1, and Salt Lake City an index of 102.6. Based on 100 being the national average, a number greater than 100 means that a wage earner has greater than average purchasing power and a

number less than 100 means an average wage earner has less buying power. For the three cities listed above, based on wages and cost of living, a person is slightly better off in Cedar City than in St. George, but Salt Lake City workers have much higher buying power. However, keep in mind that this comparison is between a metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas, which may or may not be an accurate comparison.

Between 1980 and 1989, the consumer price index for urban consumers increased by 50.5 percent. Did wages in Washington County keep up with this inflation? Over the same period, the average monthly wage of Washington County nonfarm workers increased only 41.9 percent (from \$841 to \$1,193). If wages had kept up with inflation, the average wage would have been \$1,266. Consequently, the purchasing power of the average wage was \$73 less than it would have been if wage increases had matched inflation.

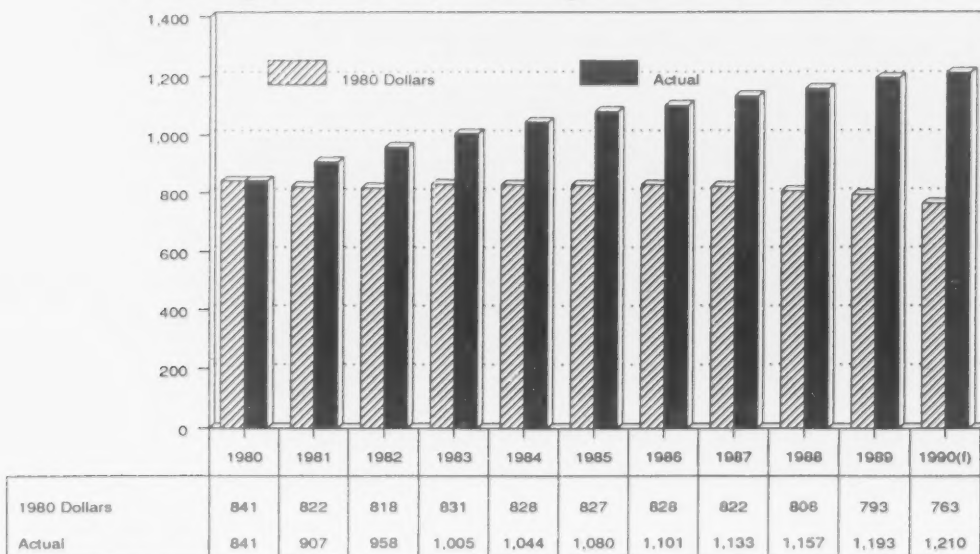
Retail Sales

Gross taxable (retail) sales volume, from 1980-1990, increased three-fold in Washington County, and over three-fold in St. George. Comparatively, Utah's gross taxable sales grew by 65.3 percent for the same period. Gross sales volume in St. George has grown an average of 13.1 percent (not compounded) every year since 1980. St. George's sales, as a share of Washington County sales, have increased from 75 percent to 83 percent during this period.

Room Rents

Washington County's gross taxable room rents exceeded an estimated \$17 million in 1990. The value of room rents has increased by an average of \$1 million plus per year since 1987. The largest yearly gain (almost \$2.4 million) occurred in 1988. In 1990, the increase was an estimated \$1.8 million. From 1980 to 1990, Washington County's total room rents increased by nearly three-

Washington County Average Monthly Wages



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

fold (11.5 percent annually). Unlike many areas of Utah, Washington County enjoys a high and relatively level stream of tourism.

Residential Construction

The value of residential construction building permits (\$52.9 million) issued during 1990 for Washington County registered 65.7 percent higher than in 1989. On the other hand, the State's figure grew only 29.4 percent during the same time period. A dramatic turn around in the number of dwelling units constructed occurred in 1990. Each year between 1985 and 1989, the number of building permits for new dwelling units dwindled. However, in 1990, the number jumped to 805 from 482 in 1989 to its highest level since 1986. This awakening of the construction industry took place in the State as well.

In St. George, the number of new dwelling units increased by 241, a 77.7 percent increase. This surge in new residential construction helped push construction employment in the county to 900 workers in 1990, a gain of 180 positions from a year ago. In 1990, one out of every 13 (7.9 percent) new dwelling units in Utah were in St. George.

Taxable Income

Data from income tax returns filed in 1989 show that taxpayers in St. George and Washington County received 14 to 15 percent less income than the average taxpayer in the State of Utah. The average income per tax return for Washington County was \$21,861, compared to \$25,644 for the State.

Personal Income

From 1987 to 1988, total personal income (TPI) in Washington County increased by 8 percent to a total of \$425 million. This was one of the highest TPI growth rates of all counties in Utah, and better than the state's 6.4 percent. How-

ever, because of the county's rapid population growth, its per capita income increased approximately one-half as much as the 6 percent State increase. Consequently, per capita income in Washington County declined from 82 percent of the state's per capita income to 80 percent. Washington county's per capita income in 1988 was \$9,787 compared to \$12,189 for the State. Other factors contributing to Washington County's slow per capita income growth are:

- *Its relatively large population of youth and retired persons*
- *Faster employment growth in lower-paying trade and service industries.*

The largest single source of personal income in Washington County continues to be property income (dividends, interest, and rent), which accounts for over 22 percent of total personal income. The corresponding figure for the state is only 14 percent.

The second largest source of income (21 percent) in Washington County is transfer payments (money received for which current work or service is not rendered). Examples of transfer payments are social security benefits, military retirement, pensions from private employers, and unemployment insurance benefits. In contrast, only 15 percent of TPI came from transfer payments in Utah. In other words, nearly one-half of all income in the county is generated by properties/investments or is paid from government and private pension sources which are located beyond the borders of the county. Not surprisingly, over 90 percent of Utahns work for wages and other types of labor income compared to only 78 percent in Washington County. □

Brad McGarry
Labor Market Economist

A recent report released by the Bureau of the Census indicates that 37 percent of employed Americans used a computer at work in 1989—up from 25 percent in 1984.

Job Service Announces New Director of Labor Market Information Services

William R. Horner has been selected as the new director of the Labor Market Information Services at the Utah Department of Employment Security (Job Service). Mr. Horner has worked for many years at Job Service—most of which have been in the Labor Market Information area.

Data Definitions

(f)—forecast.

(p)—preliminary.

(r)—revised.

Salt Lake/Ogden Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)—Salt Lake, Ogden, and Weber counties.

Provo/Orem Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)—Utah County.

Employed Persons—Civilians who did any work as paid employees, worked more than 15 hours as unpaid workers in a family business, or were temporarily absent from work because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management disputes. Each person is counted only once.

Unemployed Persons—Civilians who had no employment, were available for work, and made specific efforts to find work sometime during the prior four weeks. Persons waiting to be recalled to a job or waiting to report for a new job within 30 days need not be looking for work to be classified as unemployed.

Civilian Labor Force—Employed persons plus unemployed persons. Individuals are counted by place of residence.

Unemployment Rate—Unemployed persons as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Nonfarm Employment—A count of jobs by place of work for the pay period including the 12th of the month. Excludes proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid/volunteer workers, military personnel, Central Intelligence Agency employees, and employees of the National Security Agency. Includes salaried officers of corporations.

Production and Related Workers—Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers closely associated with the production process.

Average Weekly Hours—The average hours for which pay was received during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Includes paid holidays, vacations, and sick leave.

Average Weekly Earnings—Includes hourly and incentive pay and is reported before deductions. Includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacation, and sick leave.

Initial Claims—Request by an individual following a period of unemployment to determine entitlement to compensation under unemployment insurance laws.

Weeks Claimed—Requests for weekly unemployment insurance benefits filed by claimants.

Insured Unemployment Rate—The ratio of (1) the number of weeks claimed by individuals under the unemployment compensation program to (2) average employment covered by the program.

Reserve Fund Balance—Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund to pay unemployment compensation benefits.



Utah Labor Market Report

Floyd G. Astin, Administrator

William R. Horner, Director, Labor Market Information Services

Lecia Parks Langston, Chief Economist

The Utah Labor Market Report is published by the Labor Market Information Services Division of the Utah Department of Employment Security, 174 Social Hall Avenue, Salt Lake City, Utah. To order this publication, call (801) 533-2293.

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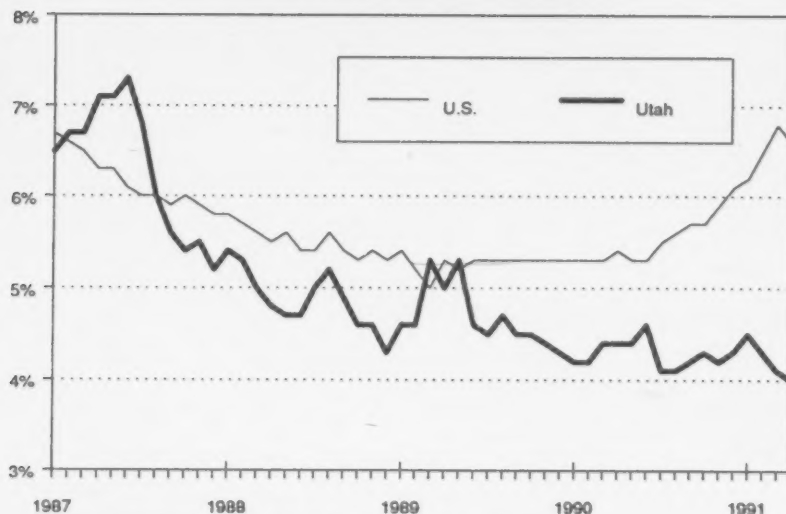
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Utah

Labor Market Report

April 1991
Volume 1, No. 4

Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rates



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

The nation's in an economic downturn, yet Utah unemployment continues to drop—how low can it go?

Could Utah's unemployment rate continue to decline in the midst of national recession? The answer is a resounding, "Yes!"

The State April jobless rate fell one-tenth of a percentage point to 4.0 percent from a revised 4.1 percent in March. Although Utah continues to see some layoffs, overall employment expansion remains strong enough to push unemployment lower. Approximately 32,800 Utahns were out-of-work in April 1991—1,600 fewer than in the same month last year.

We see no reason to curb our optimism that Utah will escape any serious effects from the current national downturn. Unemployment is down and job growth is holding strong. In fact, Utah's economy ranks with the top economies in the nation.

In 1990, Utah was fourth in the nation in terms of job expansion. Even with the two-tenths of a point decline in the U.S. unemployment rate, Utah's rate measures more than two and one-half percentage points *lower* than the national average.

Between April 1990 and April 1991, Utah created 29,700 net new jobs—for a robust 4.2-percent growth rate. However, while remaining strong, Utah's job growth did feel a whisper of the national recession in April—some industries are feeling the downturn's pinch—particularly areas of federal defense, manufacturing, mining, and air transportation. But, overall Utah's job growth is the envy of much of the nation. Just this month, the U.S. lost 124,000 jobs.

Services continued to lead the industrial pack with a 7.2-percent growth rate and 12,900 new jobs (over 40 percent of new Utah jobs). Computer services (which include software companies) followed

Continued on page 2

Inside

Economic Events.....	6
County Highlights.....	7
Iron County Economy....	14
New DOT Manual.....	19
Cost of Living.....	19
Health Care Benefits.....	20
State Rankings.....	20
Job Service Award.....	21

summary table

THE RATE (Seasonally Adjusted)

Apr 1991	Utah	4.0%	U.S.	6.6%
Mar 1991	Utah	4.1%	U.S.	6.8%
Apr 1990	Utah	4.4%	U.S.	5.4%

NONFARM JOBS (% Change from a year ago)

Mar 1991	Utah	4.2%	U.S.	-0.9%
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CPI-U (Base Year 1982-84 = 100)

Mar 1991	U.S.	135.0	Yr-over chng	4.9%
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PPI (Base Year 1982-84 = 100)

Mar 1991	U.S.	116.1	Yr-over chng	1.7%
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recent trends to generate one of the highest growth rates—15 percent.

Although services contributed the highest number of new jobs to the State's economy, construction produced the highest growth rate—almost 9 percent. One of the best Utah building years in recent history has kept construction employment on the upswing. Since April of last year, this industry has added 2,200 new positions.

Manufacturing expansion slipped slightly to just

under 3 percent in April. The squeeze of a national recession is being felt in manufacturing, and defense spending cuts have also contributed to the slower growth. However, compared with the massive loss of manufacturing jobs nationally (down 4.5 percent), Utah looks like a production hot spot.

The trade industry increased its employment ranks by 5,900 positions over the past 12 months. As usual, retail trade (particularly restaurants and variety stores) accounted for the bulk of the additional jobs.

Finance/insurance/real estate has made a strong comeback—jobs are up 3.5 percent (1,200 positions) since April 1990. Businesses in this

industry *other* than those performing "banking-type" functions were responsible for the majority of the new additions.

Government expansion was again hindered by employment cuts in defense-related agencies. Federal government employment is down 900 since April of last year—a decline of 2.2 percent—and more layoffs are expected in May. However, state and local governments held their own to give government a 3,700 job, 2-percent increase.

Transportation/communications/utilities occupies the lowest spot on the employment growth totem pole. Even so, jobs here are still up almost 2 percent from last year. The loss of airline reservation positions continues to plague this sector. On the other hand, railroad transportation and trucking/warehousing have produced some very healthy growth rates.

In the final analysis, Utah's economy should hang tough through the end of the national downturn. Given the positive indicators of the past few months, the U.S. economy should start showing signs of recovery. With the end of the U.S. recession in sight, Utah should continue to thrive. □

Lecia Parks Langston
Chief Economist

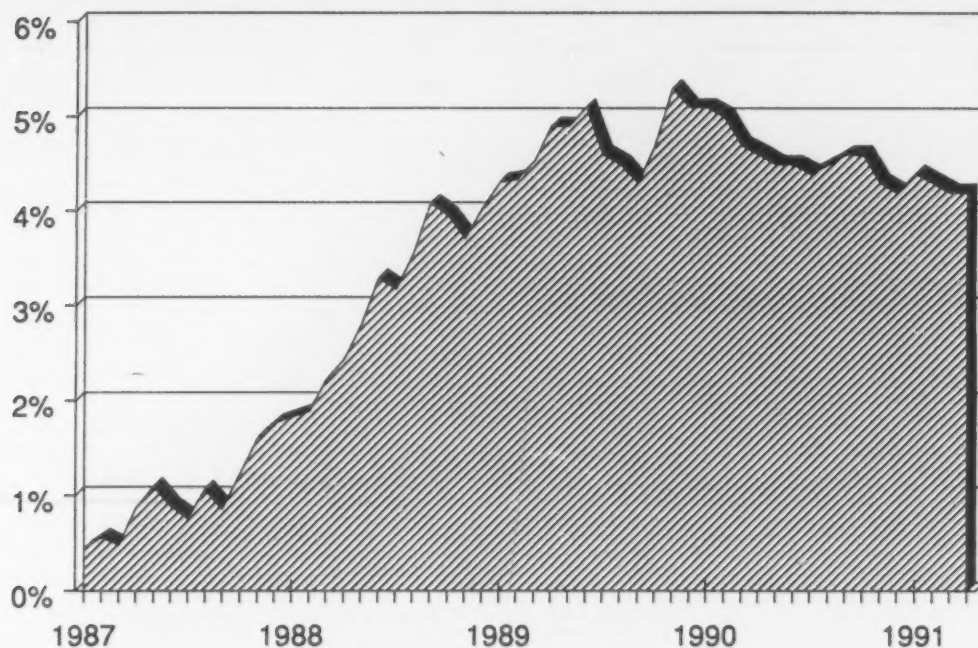
■ **Utah's unemployment rate edged down another tenth of a point to 4.0 percent.**

■ **With a 4.2 percent nonfarm job expansion rate, Utah is one of the top job-producing states in the country.**

■ **The gap between Utah and U.S. unemployment rates held firm—near two and one-half percentage points.**

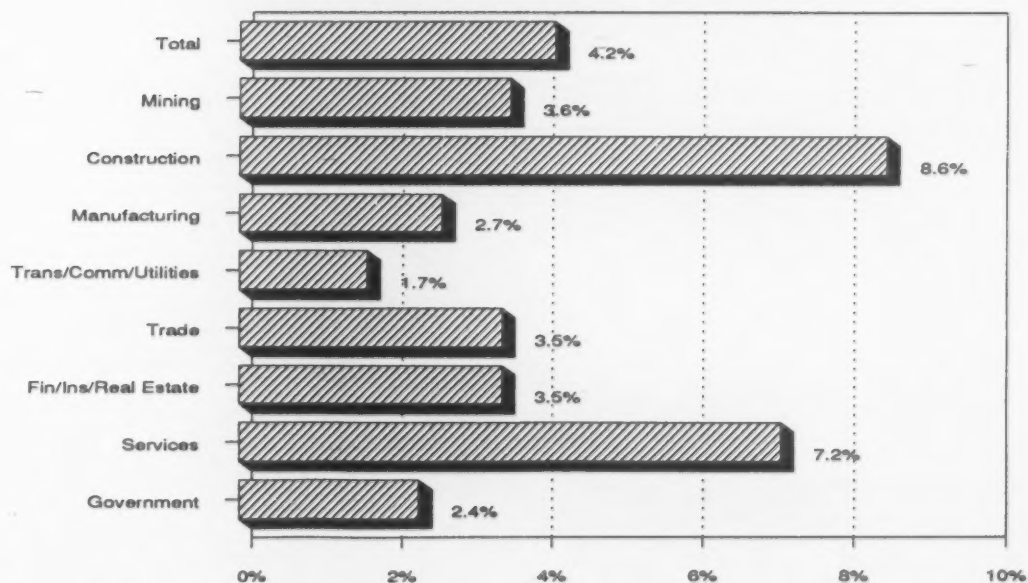
■ **Services, construction, and trade showed the strongest employment expansion over the past 12-month period.**

Year-Over Percent Change in Utah Nonfarm Jobs



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

April 1990-91 Percent Growth In Utah Nonfarm Jobs by Industry



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

RAW

**Table 1. Utah Civilian Labor Force and Nonagricultural Jobs,
Not Seasonally Adjusted (Numbers in Thousands)**

	Apr. 1991(f)	Apr. 1990	Percent Change	Mar. 1991(p)	Feb. 1991(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	806.4	779.6	3.4	797.7	794.4
Employed	769.2	740.7	3.8	760.1	755.6
Unemployed	37.2	38.9	-4.4	37.7	37.8
Percent of Labor Force	4.6	5.0	—	4.7	4.8
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	744.9	715.2	4.2	737.7	730.7
Mining	8.7	8.4	3.6	8.6	8.6
Metal Mining	3.1	3.1	0.0	3.0	3.0
Bituminous Coal Mining	2.6	2.6	0.0	2.6	2.6
Oil/Gas Extraction & Quarrying*	3.0	2.7	11.1	3.0	3.0
Contract Construction	27.9	25.7	8.6	25.7	24.6
Manufacturing	108.0	105.2	2.7	108.3	108.0
Durable Goods	71.4	69.3	3.0	71.8	71.5
Primary Metals	5.9	5.6	5.4	6.0	6.0
Fabricated Metals, Machinery, & Computers	14.0	13.8	1.4	13.9	13.8
Electrical/Electric Equipment (ex. Computers)	11.5	11.7	-1.7	11.5	11.6
Transportation Equipment	17.7	17.5	1.1	18.0	18.0
Lumber/Furniture, Stone/Clay/Glass*	10.3	10.2	1.0	9.9	9.8
Other Durable Goods*	12.0	10.5	14.3	12.5	12.3
Nondurable Goods	36.6	35.9	1.9	36.5	36.5
Food & Related Products	11.6	11.7	-0.9	11.7	11.9
Other Nondurable Goods*	25.0	24.2	3.3	24.8	24.6
Transportation, Communications, & Utilities	42.5	41.8	1.7	42.5	42.1
Railroad Transportation	2.6	2.4	8.3	2.5	2.5
Trucking & Warehousing	15.4	14.8	4.1	15.5	15.4
Transportation by Air*	6.5	6.8	-4.4	6.6	6.6
Other Transportation & Related Services*	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.2
Communications	7.1	7.0	1.4	7.0	7.0
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	7.7	7.7	0.0	7.6	7.5
Trade	173.8	167.9	3.5	171.6	170.6
Wholesale Trade	38.7	37.7	2.7	38.2	38.2
Durable Goods*	22.4	22.3	0.4	22.2	22.2
Nondurable Goods*	16.3	15.4	5.8	16.1	16.0
Retail Trade	135.1	130.2	3.8	133.4	132.4
Food Stores	24.0	23.3	3.0	23.8	24.1
Auto Dealers/Parts Stores, & Gas Stations	15.9	15.6	1.9	15.6	15.6
Eating & Drinking Places	44.6	42.9	4.0	43.9	43.2
Home Furniture/Equipment & Clothing Stores*	11.7	10.8	8.3	11.7	11.4
Gen. Merchandise/Building & Garden Supply*	20.9	21.1	-0.9	20.5	20.5
Miscellaneous Retail	18.0	16.6	8.4	17.9	17.6
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	35.1	33.9	3.5	35.1	34.8
Depository Institutions*	13.4	13.3	0.8	13.1	12.9
Other Finance/Insurance/Real Estate*	21.7	20.6	5.3	22.0	21.9
Services	191.4	178.5	7.2	190.3	187.4
Hotels & Lodging Places	13.0	12.0	8.3	13.4	13.4
Personal, Amusement & Recreational*	18.8	17.4	8.0	18.6	18.0
Computer-Related*	9.2	8.0	15.0	9.0	8.8
Other Business Services*	30.3	28.1	7.8	30.4	29.3
Auto Repair/Rental/Parking*	7.0	6.7	4.5	7.1	6.9
Health	47.5	44.8	6.0	47.3	47.3
Education/Social & Membership Organizations*	38.8	37.5	3.5	38.7	38.4
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	4.7	4.7	0.0	4.7	4.7
Engineering, Accounting, & Related*	15.6	13.6	14.7	15.4	15.1
Other Repair/Ag. Services & Museums, etc.*	6.5	5.7	14.0	5.7	5.5
Government	157.5	153.8	2.4	155.6	154.6
Federal Government	40.2	41.1	-2.2	39.5	38.9
U.S. Defense*	19.6	21.5	-8.8	19.7	19.9
Other Federal*	20.6	19.6	5.1	19.8	19.0
State Government	44.0	42.3	4.0	43.7	44.0
State Education*	24.4	23.5	3.8	24.3	24.5
Other State*	19.6	18.8	4.3	19.4	19.5
Local Government	73.3	70.5	4.0	72.4	71.7
Public School Districts*	48.2	46.5	3.7	48.0	47.4
Other Local*	25.1	24.0	4.6	24.4	24.3

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). NOTE: Forecast data and cells marked by an asterisk (*) are not sanctioned by BLS.

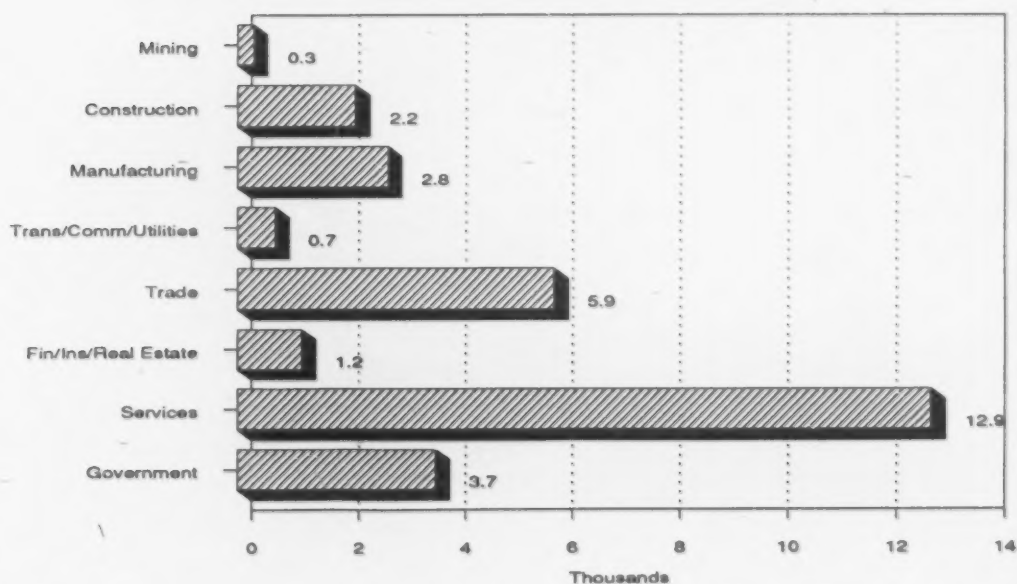
ADJUSTED

**Table 2. Utah Civilian Labor Force and Nonagricultural Jobs
Seasonally Adjusted (Numbers in Thousands)**

	Apr 1991(t)	Apr 1990	Percent Change	Mar 1991(p)	Feb 1991(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	815.3	790.5	3.1	808.6	809.2
Employed	782.5	753.2	3.9	775.3	774.6
Unemployed	32.8	37.3	-12.1	33.3	34.6
Percent of Labor Force	4.0	4.4	—	4.1	4.3
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	746.3	716.6	4.1	742.1	725.7
Mining	8.9	8.6	3.6	8.5	8.5
Contract Construction	29.9	27.6	8.6	29.2	15.1
Manufacturing	108.8	106.0	2.7	109.3	109.6
Durable Goods	71.8	69.7	3.0	72.4	72.5
Nondurable Goods	37.0	36.3	1.9	36.9	37.1
Trans., Comm., Public Utilities	42.6	41.9	1.7	42.9	42.6
Trade	176.6	170.6	3.5	175.2	175.3
Wholesale	39.0	38.0	2.7	38.5	38.8
Retail	137.6	132.6	3.8	136.7	136.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	35.1	33.9	3.5	35.1	35.0
Services	190.0	177.2	7.2	189.1	187.1
Government	154.3	150.8	2.3	152.9	152.7
Federal Government	39.8	40.7	-2.2	39.5	39.2
State Government	42.9	41.3	4.0	42.3	42.5
Local Government	71.5	68.8	4.0	71.1	71.0

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

April 1990-91 Growth in Utah Nonfarm Jobs by Industry



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

Economic Events

Please note: Information contained in Economic Events is obtained from regional newspapers, local job service offices, trade publications, clipping services, and local area chamber of commerce publications.

- Morton International announced a major expansion plan at its automobile airbag plant in Brigham City. If all goes according to plan, an additional 4,000 workers will be hired to staff the plant.
- Jetway Systems, Incorporated obtained two contracts worth \$20 million. Most of Jetway's orders seem now to be coming from airports rather than airlines.
- Phoenix-based Imsamet, Incorporated will break ground on an \$1 million salt cake recycling facility outside of Wendover, Utah. The initial staff will be approximately 20 people.
- Georgia-Pacific announced a lay-off of approximately 40 people at its Sigurd, Utah, gypsum plant. Total plant employment is approximately 100 workers.
- Valley Camp Coal in Carbon County gave 60-day notice of impending layoffs to 84 of its mining employees.
- At another Carbon County coal mine, U.S. Fuel reduced its force by about 130 miners in April.

Electronic Bulletin Board Service



We are continuing to add data to our electronic bulletin board service! You can access employment, unemployment, affirmative action, and consumer/producer price indices at the touch of personal computer button. The service is free and can be accessed via a statewide "800" number. Contact Dwight Norris at (801) 533-2748 for more information.□

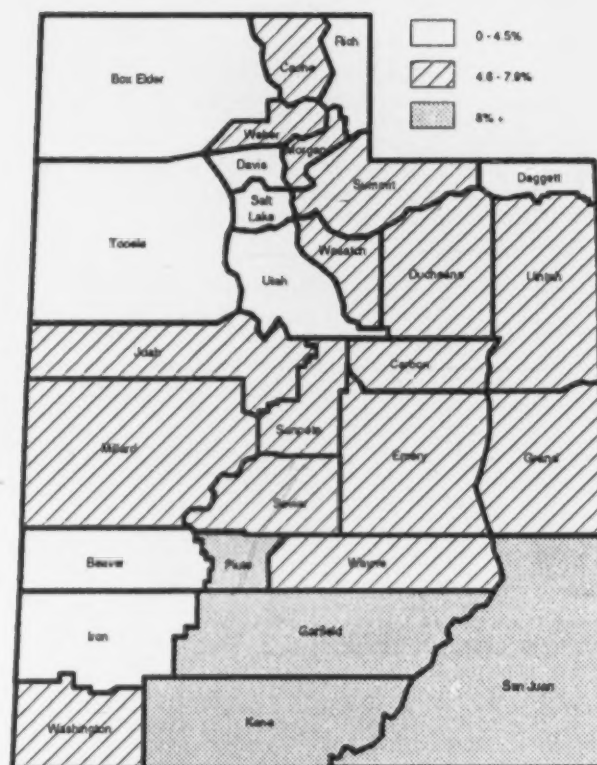
Most counties untouched by recessionary woes

Southeastern Utah is the only one of Utah's eight districts that is presently engulfed in the recession that has swept much of the United States. Both its unemployment rate and its job growth rate are virtually the same as the respective U.S. indicators. Employment reductions in coal and uranium mining are the primary reason for this condition, and more layoffs are pending.

Reviewing the data for the remaining districts, one may be tempted to ask, "What recession?" The districts dominated by metropolitan areas—Mountainland and Wasatch Front North and South—have "rock-bottom" unemployment rates and rapid, broadbased nonfarm job growth rates. Nevertheless, scattered layoffs have occurred, and more have been announced. Layoff effects should soon be reflected in the data. But on the whole, prospects for the near and distant future remain bright because of anticipated job growth.

Recent announcements of planned expansions by manufacturing plants in the Bear River District have further brightened the economic

■ *The Southeast District appears to be the only Utah area engulfed in the recession.*



Unemployment Rates by County April 1991

outlook for this area. Its non-farm job growth and unemployment rates remain favorable.

The Uintah Basin District finally appears to have shaken its economic doldrums with rapid job expansion in many industries,

■ *In the metro areas, unemployment rates are "rock-bottom, while job growth remains strong.*

■ *The Uintah Basin is finally shaking the economic doldrums with rapid job expansion.*

especially those that are tourism-related. In fact, Uintah County leads the state in the year-over rate of nonfarm job growth. Duchesne County is also seeing job growth, and its unemployment rate has declined from eight percent to below six percent in the past year. Oil exploration activities are reportedly up in both of these counties, and the area's housing glut has largely been eliminated.

Continued on page 8

■ *Other areas present a broad range of labor market indicators.*

Continued from page 7

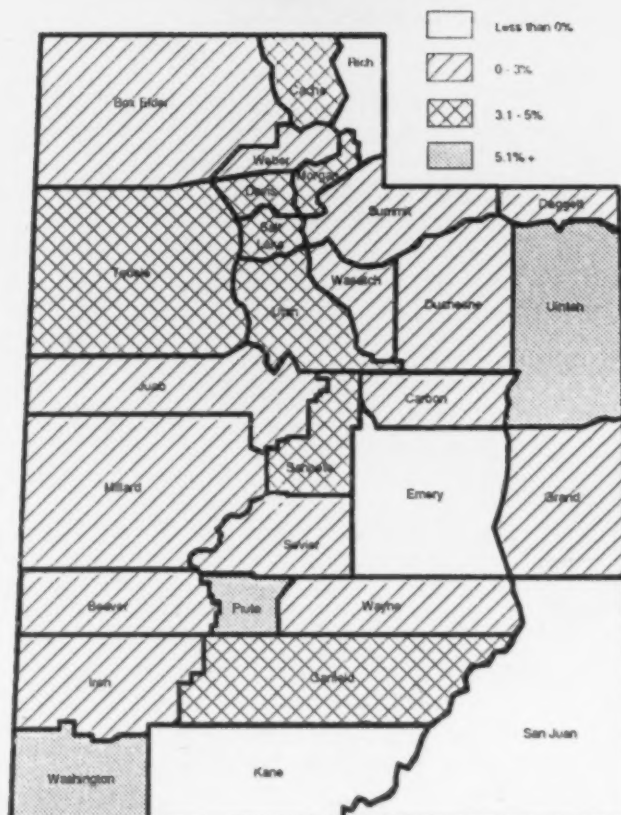
Southwestern Utah (the "Five-County" area) is somewhat of a

dichotomy. The western portion (Washington, Iron, and Beaver counties) is enjoying low unemployment rates and, in Washington County, rapid economic expansion. In contrast, Kane and Garfield counties face high unemployment and economic stagnation or decline.

The six counties comprising the Central District present a broad range of current labor market indicators. Unemployment rates range from Millard's 4.6 to Piute's 11.5, while nonfarm job growth rates range from nil in Wayne County to rapid in Sanpete and Piute counties. On the whole, however, the District continues its lethargic economic growth.

Kenneth E. Jensen
Labor Market Economist

Year-Over Percent Change in Nonfarm Jobs by County April 1991



Metro Areas

Table 3. Civilian Labor Force and Nonfarm Jobs for Salt Lake/Ogden and Provo/Orem Metropolitan Statistical Areas (Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake/Ogden					Provo/Orem				
	Apr 1991(t)	Apr 1990	Percent Change	Mar 1991(p)	Feb 1991(r)	Apr 1991(t)	Apr 1990	Percent Change	Mar 1991(p)	Feb 1991(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	520.6	500.9	3.9	517.1	515.8	119.2	114.8	3.8	117.8	116.8
Employed	498.5	477.5	4.4	494.5	493.0	114.7	110.4	3.9	112.7	112.0
Unemployed	22.1	23.4	-5.6	22.6	22.9	4.5	4.4	2.3	5.1	4.8
Rate	4.2	4.7	—	4.4	4.4	3.8	3.8	—	4.3	4.1
TOTAL NONFARM JOBS	509.4	488.4	4.3	504.0	498.3	97.5	92.9	5.0	96.4	96.1
Mining	3.0	2.7	11.1	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	19.9	18.0	10.6	18.5	17.6	3.1	2.8	10.7	2.7	2.5
Manufacturing	70.4	68.4	2.9	70.4	70.2	14.1	13.8	2.2	14.2	14.1
Durable	48.9	47.4	3.2	49.0	48.6	8.4	8.2	2.4	8.6	8.5
Nondurable	21.5	20.9	2.9	21.5	21.6	5.7	5.6	1.8	5.7	5.6
Trans/Comm/Utilities	33.2	30.4	3.6	31.3	30.4	2.3	2.6	-11.5	2.3	2.3
Trade	122.4	118.7	3.1	121.0	119.4	21.8	20.8	4.8	21.5	22.3
Wholesale	31.5	30.4	3.6	31.3	30.4	4.0	4.1	-2.4	3.7	3.6
Retail	90.9	88.3	2.9	89.7	89.0	17.8	16.7	6.6	17.8	17.7
Fin/Ins/Real Estate	28.6	27.7	3.2	28.4	28.2	2.3	2.2	4.5	2.4	2.3
Service	129.4	120.1	7.7	128.4	126.4	38.3	35.6	7.6	37.9	37.3
Government	102.5	100.6	1.9	101.2	100.9	15.6	15.0	4.0	15.5	15.2

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

By County

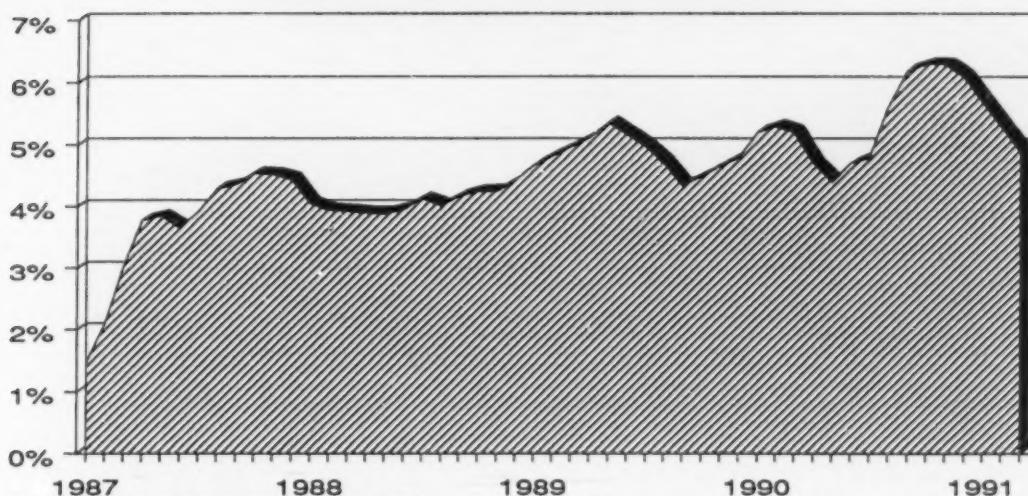
Table 4. Unemployment Rates and Nonfarm Jobs in Utah by County

	Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate				Nonfarm Wage and Salary Jobs				
	Apr 1991(r)	Mar 1991(p)	Feb 1991(r)	Apr 1990	Apr 1991(r)	Apr 1990	Percent Change	Mar 1991(p)	Feb 1991(r)
STATE TOTAL.....	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.4	744,900	715,170	4.2	737,700	730,700
Bear River	4.5	3.2	4.1	4.6	44,230	42,950	3.0	44,160	44,210
Box Elder.....	3.2	3.3	4.3	4.3	15,080	14,850	1.5	15,050	15,030
Cache.....	5.2	3.2	4.1	4.9	28,830	27,770	3.8	28,790	28,860
Rich	2.6	3.2	2.2	2.8	320	330	-3.0	320	320
Wasatch Front	3.7	3.7	4.0	4.1	521,260	499,810	4.3	515,690	509,890
Wasatch Front North.....	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.5	130,790	126,390	3.5	128,370	127,240
Davis	3.5	3.9	3.7	3.9	61,860	58,940	5.0	60,580	59,980
Morgan	5.4	7.7	5.8	6.0	1,030	990	4.0	1,040	1,040
Weber.....	4.8	4.8	4.7	5.0	67,900	66,460	2.2	66,750	66,220
Wasatch Front South	3.5	3.5	3.9	4.0	390,470	373,420	4.6	387,320	382,650
Salt Lake	3.5	3.5	3.9	4.0	379,620	363,040	4.6	376,700	372,190
Tooele	3.5	3.9	4.0	5.6	10,850	10,380	4.5	10,620	10,460
Mountainland.....	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.8	108,230	103,320	4.8	108,600	108,300
Summit.....	6.5	5.0	6.0	6.0	8,280	8,000	3.5	9,790	9,850
Utah	3.5	3.8	3.3	3.5	97,500	92,900	5.0	96,440	96,100
Wasatch.....	6.9	6.5	5.7	6.8	2,450	2,420	1.2	2,370	2,350
Central.....	6.3	7.0	6.9	7.4	15,150	14,760	2.6	14,700	14,520
Juab	6.9	5.0	4.5	6.9	1,730	1,700	1.8	1,710	1,730
Millard	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.3	3,460	3,380	2.4	3,430	3,410
Piute.....	11.5	15.6	16.3	14.8	190	180	5.6	190	190
Sanpete.....	7.5	10.3	10.2	11.6	4,270	4,080	4.7	4,020	3,950
Sevier.....	5.9	5.4	5.1	5.2	4,950	4,870	1.6	4,880	4,790
Wayne.....	6.5	8.3	8.4	6.2	550	550	0.0	470	450
Southwestern	5.0	5.2	5.5	5.0	27,490	26,410	4.1	27,200	26,910
Beaver.....	4.0	5.0	3.8	4.3	1,260	1,240	1.6	1,240	1,220
Garfield.....	8.6	10.2	11.0	10.5	1,440	1,390	3.6	1,250	1,160
Iron.....	4.5	5.0	5.0	4.7	7,850	7,660	2.5	7,910	7,850
Kane.....	8.7	7.9	6.9	6.9	1,540	1,560	-1.3	1,460	1,400
Washington.....	4.7	4.5	5.3	4.5	15,400	14,560	5.8	15,340	15,280
Uintah Basin	5.4	4.7	4.9	6.8	11,000	10,580	4.0	10,490	10,390
Daggett	1.4	2.0	4.0	0.9	310	310	0.0	280	260
Duchesne.....	5.9	4.8	5.3	8.0	3,780	3,760	0.5	3,700	3,650
Uintah.....	5.4	4.8	4.7	6.5	6,910	6,510	6.1	6,510	6,480
Southeastern	6.6	7.1	7.3	7.1	17,480	17,380	0.6	16,880	16,520
Carbon	5.8	6.0	5.9	7.3	7,850	7,690	2.1	7,730	7,660
Emery.....	7.0	8.4	7.9	6.9	3,680	3,720	-1.1	3,610	3,500
Grand.....	6.4	5.8	7.4	6.9	2,490	2,470	0.8	2,250	2,170
San Juan.....	8.2	9.0	9.7	6.7	3,460	3,500	-1.1	3,290	3,190
Salt Lake/Ogden MSA.....	3.7	3.7	4.0	4.1	509,400	488,400	4.3	504,000	498,300
Provo/Orem MSA	3.5	3.8	3.3	3.5	97,500	92,900	5.0	96,440	96,100

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

Note: Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates should not be used for federal or state funding applications.

Year-over Percent Increase in U.S. Consumer Price Index



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

PRICES

Table 5. Current U.S. Price Indices

	INDEX		Percent Change
	Mar 1991	Mar 1990	
CONSUMER PRICES (1982-84=100)			
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U¹)	135.0	128.7	4.9
Food and Beverages	136.3	131.2	3.9
Food at Home	136.0	131.9	3.1
Housing	132.6	126.8	4.6
Rent Residential	142.0	136.5	4.0
Fuel and Other Utilities	114.1	109.9	3.8
Medical Care	173.7	158.7	9.5
Apparel and Upkeep	128.8	125.4	2.7
Transportation	122.3	116.8	4.7
Gasoline	94.2	89.1	5.7
Energy ³	99.7	95.5	4.4
PURCHASING POWER OF CONSUMER DOLLAR:			
(1982-84 = \$1.00)	\$0.741	\$0.777	-4.6
ALL ITEMS (CPI-W²)	133.0	127.1	4.6
PRODUCER PRICES (1982 = 100)			
ALL COMMODITIES	116.1	114.2	1.7
Finished Goods	120.6	117.2	2.9
Intermediate Materials	114.3	112.4	1.7
Crude Materials	101.6	105.6	-3.8

1 Consumer Price Index—All Urban Consumers.

2 Consumer Price Index—Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.

3 Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: fuel oil, coal, bottled gas, electricity, gasoline, and motor oil and coolant. It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Job Service

Table 6. Employment Security Activities in Utah

	April 1991(p)	April 1990	Percent Change	March 1991
Nonfarm Jobs Available	18,747	21,869	-14.3	17,026
New Applications for Jobs	9,125	9,106	0.2	10,280
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	5,552	7,838	-29.2	5,254
Initial Claims	1,388	1,028	35.0	1,257
Weeks Claimed	11,124	9,917	12.2	13,598
Insured Unemployment Rate	1.67	1.53	—	2.07
Benefits Paid (Monthly)	\$7,187,180	5,334,459	34.7	\$7,370,175

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX claims only and are listed for the week containing the 15th day of the month.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

New Data, New Publications

The following data and/or publications are now available:

- ☐ Historical Consumer Price Index (CPI-U and CPI-W) series, by month, 1978-1991.
- ☐ Utah Reporting Units: Employment and Wages by Firm Size, 1990.
- ☐ Selected Demographic, Labor Market, and Economic Characteristics for Iron County.

If you would like to receive copies, please check the desired items and fill in your name and address.

Mail to: Labor Market Information Services, Utah Department of Employment Security,
P.O. Box 11249, Salt Lake City, UT, 84147-0249.

Hours and Earnings

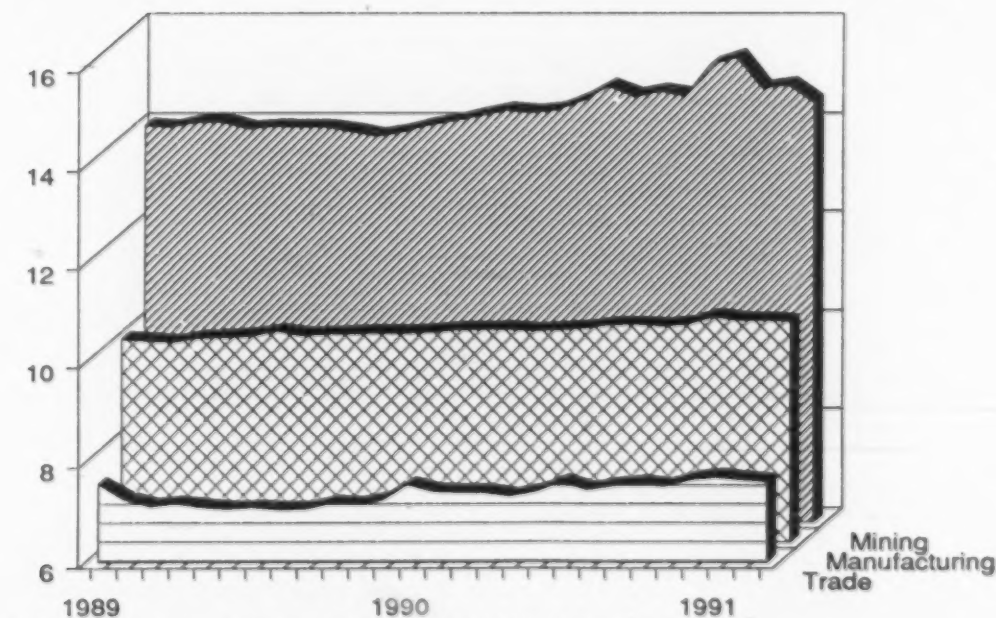
Table 7. Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in Utah

	Average Hourly Earnings				Average Weekly Hours			
	Mar 1991	Mar 1990	% Chng	Feb 1990(r)	Mar 1991(p)	Mar 1990	% Chng	Feb 1990(r)
MINING	14.49	14.33	1.1	14.84	39.8	42.4	-6.1	44.2
Metal Mining	13.47	12.36	9.0	13.69	46.4	44.4	4.5	42.0
Bituminous Coal Mining	17.67	17.77	-0.6	17.60	35.5	40.8	-13.0	48.2
MANUFACTURING	10.44	10.28	1.6	10.47	39.4	39.6	-0.5	39.4
Durable Goods	10.66	10.44	2.1	10.77	39.7	40.3	-1.5	39.6
Primary Metals	13.09	12.68	3.2	13.08	40.8	40.9	-0.2	40.2
Fabricated Metal Prod. and Mach.	10.27	9.74	5.4	10.32	39.7	39.9	-0.5	39.8
Transportation Equipment	13.22	13.37	-1.1	13.45	40.5	41.1	-0.2	41.8
Nondurable Goods	10.00	9.96	0.4	9.88	38.7	38.3	1.0	38.9
Food and Kindred Products	9.07	8.90	1.9	8.85	40.5	38.2	6.0	40.0
TRADE	7.61	7.40	2.8	7.65	28.3	27.8	1.8	28.0
Wholesale	10.15	9.98	1.7	10.01	37.6	36.2	3.9	38.0
Retail	6.62	6.41	3.3	6.69	25.8	25.5	1.2	25.3
Food Stores	6.29	5.77	9.0	6.37	24.8	23.4	6.0	24.8
General Merchandise	6.34	6.46	-1.9	6.23	25.7	25.0	2.8	25.5

Note: Average hours include hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Average Hourly Wage for Selected Industries



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

The Economy of Iron County

Iron County is often overlooked for the flashier performance of its neighbor to the south—Washington County. But, Iron County is expanding its manufacturing base and employment at a steady rate.

Population

Newly available 1990 U.S. Bureau of the Census figures indicate that Iron County's population equaled 20,789, up almost 20 percent (3,440) from 1980. This expansion compares with a State rate of about 18 percent. The county's 20-percent growth rate ranked eighth in the State.

Census migration figures are not currently available, but projections indicate that all of the 1980-1990 increase in Iron County's population resulted from natural increase (more births than deaths). From 1980 to 1989, the county experienced a large out-migration, as much as 31 percent of the natural increase in population. However, this loss of population took an abrupt halt in 1989 as major new companies moved in and

existing industries increased employment. This trend of out-migration was not unique to Iron County; 18 other counties experienced the same phenomenon.

About 72 percent of the county's population gains since 1980 have occurred in Cedar City. Cedar City gained 2,471 new residents, bringing Cedar's 1990 population to 13,443. However, the most explosive growth occurred in Enoch where the population more than doubled from 678 in 1980 to 1,947 in 1990. On the other hand, the cities of Paragonah and Kanarrville experienced population declines along with the unincorporated area of the county.

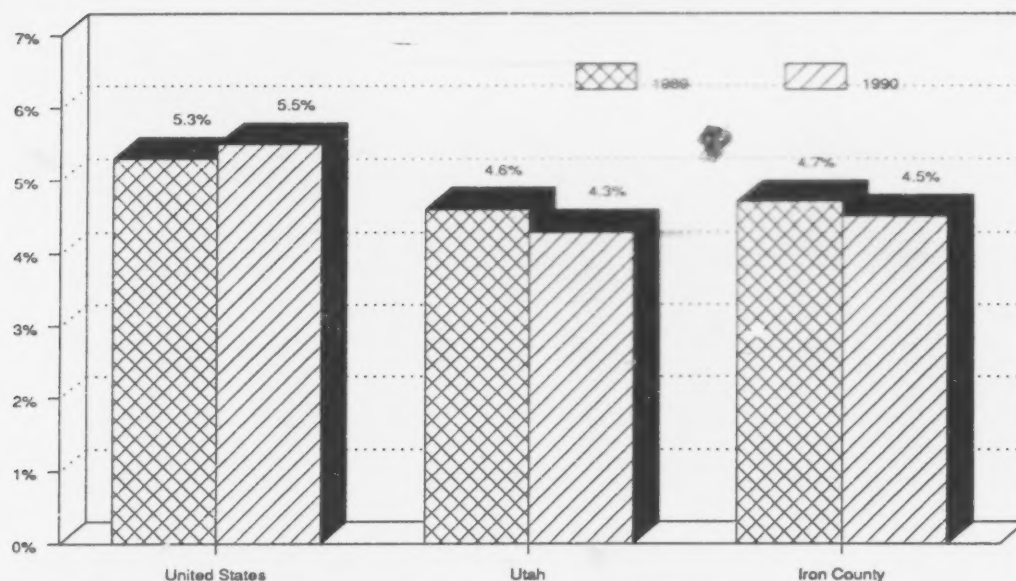
Unemployment Rate

The nation felt the pangs of recession in 1990 and unemployment rates started

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- *Between 1980 and 1990, Iron County experienced the eighth highest population growth of all Utah counties—20 percent.*
 - *Iron County's 1990 unemployment rate of 4.5 percent was one of the lowest non-metro jobless rates and registered just higher than the State rate.*
 - *The county created 450 new jobs in 1990 for an annual growth rate of more than 7 percent. (Utah's rate was 4.7 percent.)*
 - *Iron County has experienced noteworthy expansion in manufacturing employment. Manufacturing positions made up 43 percent of the new 1990 jobs.*
 - *Running contrary to the State trend, the value of Iron County's residential construction permits decreased 34 percent between 1989 and 1990.*

Continued on page 14

Annual Unemployment Rates



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

moving up. However, in Iron County, signs of a recession were absent. For example, the Iron County unemployment rate decreased to 4.5 percent from 4.7 percent in 1989. The county's unemployment rate was slightly higher than the State of Utah's 4.5 percent, but was far lower than the U.S. figure of 5.5 percent. Iron County's rate was also one of the lowest non-metro jobless rates in the State. Only nine of 29 Utah counties experienced lower rates than Iron County in 1990. Most of the decrease in the number of unemployed people seems due to an improved labor market where new and additional jobs are available.

Nonagricultural Jobs

In 1990, Iron County added 450 new nonfarm jobs, down from 600 new jobs in 1989. Still the 450 new 1990 jobs represented a healthy growth rate of 7.3 percent—noticeably exceeding the State's job growth rate of 4.6 percent.

Like the State, many of the new Iron County jobs were generated by wholesale and retail trade (27 percent of all new positions). But *unlike* the rest of the State, the greatest increase came in manufacturing with 195 new jobs—a remarkable 43 percent of total new employment. The addition of some major manufacturers over the past year or so spurred this production. The only other sizable job growth came in government with 90 new jobs. Finance/insurance/real estate (FIRE), which has been on a three-year downward trend, was the only major industry to report a loss in jobs in 1990 (16 fewer positions).

Changing Industrial Dispersion

Private industry's share of total jobs in Iron County increased from 67 percent to over 69 percent from 1980 to 1990. This occurred at the expense of the public sector which decreased from 33 to 31 percent.

Increased job shares occurred primarily in private sector service-producing industries. They grew from 51 percent in 1980 to 55 percent (over one-half) of total jobs in 1990. The share of jobs in goods-producing industries declined from 16 percent to 14 percent. At the same time, the State's goods-producing industries declined from 25 to 20 percent.

Compared with 1989, manufacturing increased its share of jobs in 1990. Manufacturing went from 7.4 percent of all jobs to 9.5 percent. The industries of mining and trade also expanded but at less than 1 percent. Of course, as the share in one industry goes up, another industry's share must fall. In 1990, construction and services dropped in importance with construction falling 1.3 points to stand at 2.7 percent and services falling 1.7 points to stand at 19.6 percent.

Major Employers and Payrolls

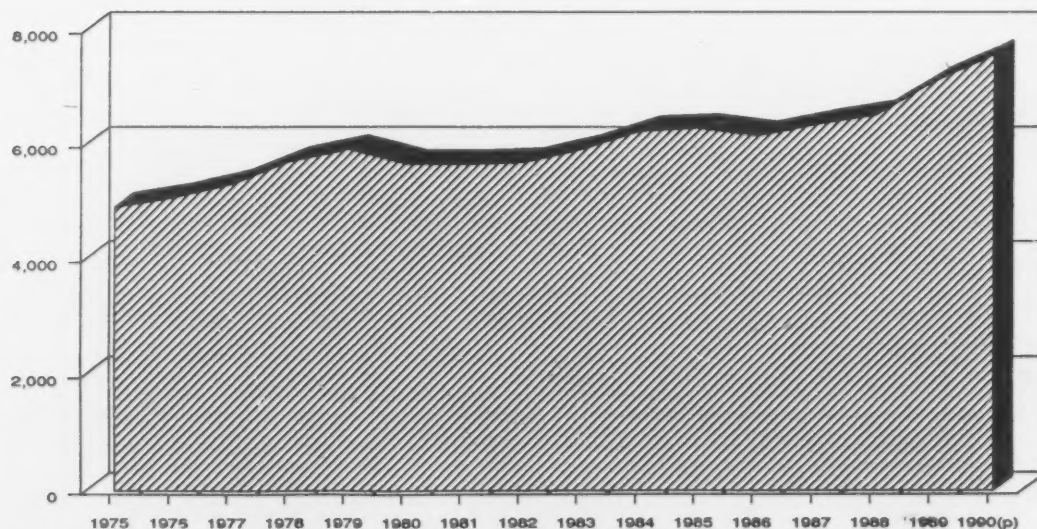
Southern Utah University is still the number one employer in terms of both employment and payroll in Iron County.

The Iron County School District ranks second in each category. This makes the education industry the single most important industry in the county. In third quarter of 1990, these two employers provided over 1,780 jobs, or 24 percent of total jobs; and \$8.1 million in payrolls (27 percent of total county payrolls).

In terms of jobs, the largest private employers were GOER Manufacturing and T.W. Recreational Services. In terms of payrolls Pacific Corporation's Utah Power and Light division ranked on top. The second largest private payroll was Western Electrochemical Corporation with T.W. Recreational Services and GOER manufacturing at third and fourth place.

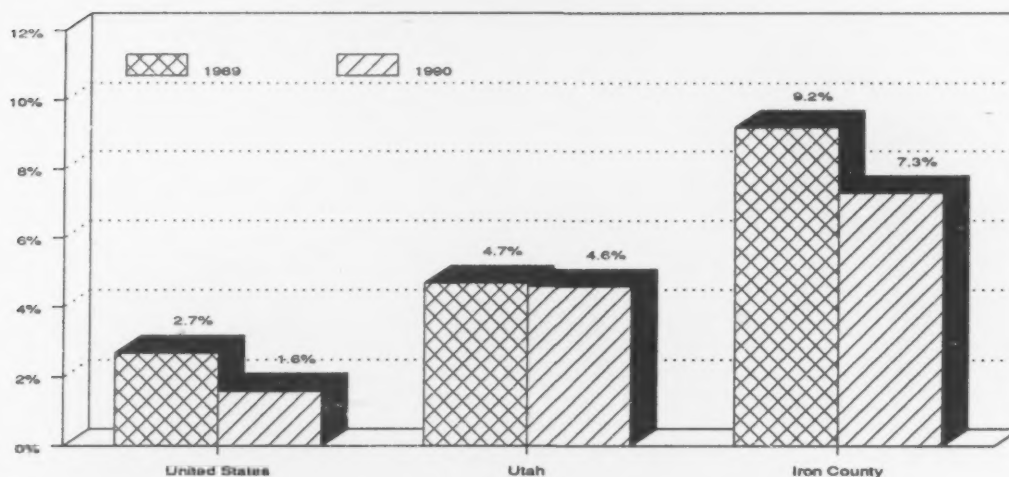
Government ranks number one in jobs and payroll, followed by trade and services. Goods-producing industries (mining, construction, and manufacturing) combined to provide 14 percent of jobs and 20 percent of total payrolls in 1990. Conversely, nongovernmental service-

Iron County Nonfarm Job Growth



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

Nonfarm Job Growth



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

producing industries (TCU, trade, FIRE, and services) provided 55 percent of jobs and 46 percent of payrolls.

Employment/payrolls By Firm Size

Wide disparity exists in employment and payrolls by firm size. Forty-nine percent of Iron County employers have four or fewer employees. However, these same firms provide only 8 percent of jobs, and 7 percent of total annual payrolls. On the other hand, only 2 percent of employers have 100 or more employees, but they provide over 33 percent of jobs and 38 percent of total annual payrolls. However, this situation is not unique to Iron County. Forty-nine percent of all firms statewide have four or less employees and slightly more than 2 percent have 100 employees or more. During third quarter 1990, there were 15 employers in Iron County with 100 or more workers and who provided 52 percent of all non-farm jobs. These employers paid 59 percent of total quarterly payrolls.

Cedar City's Share Of Jobs

In 1989, Cedar City claimed 81 percent of firms, 86 percent of employment, and 88 percent of payrolls in Iron County. For all private sector industries except transportation/communications/utilities and mining, Cedar City accounted for 75 percent or more of all firms and 75 percent or more of the employment in the county. In government, Cedar City's share of county employment was 85 percent while representing just 73 percent of all government entities.

Purchasing Power

During 1990, the American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association (ACCRA) included Cedar City in its national survey. This survey produces a "cost of living index" which is a "reasonably accurate measure of living cost differences among urban areas." A score of 100 is equal to the national average. If a city scores below 100 then it is relatively better off than a city that scores above 100. Currently, this index provides the only empirical comparison

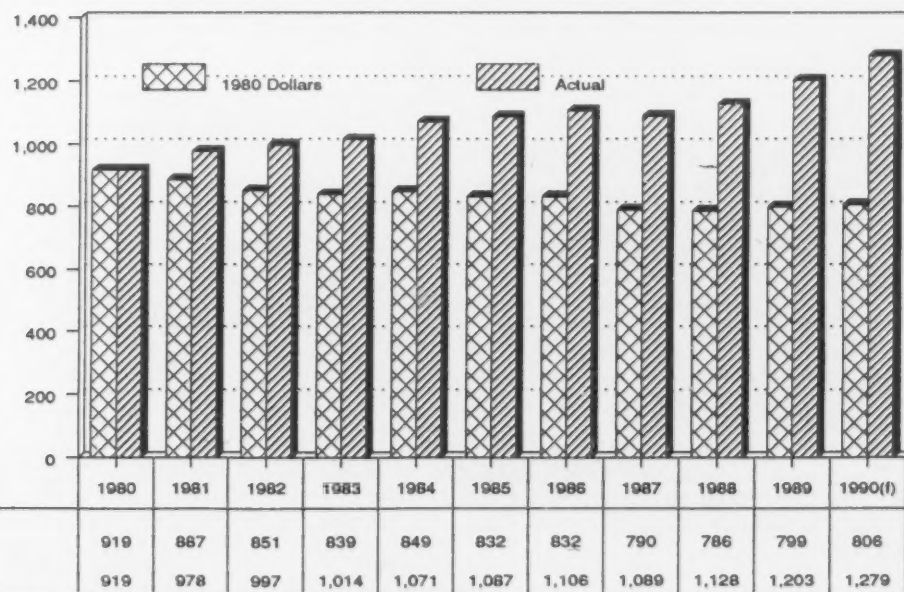
of the cost of living in Cedar City and that of Salt Lake City or Provo.

In fourth quarter 1990, the composite index for Cedar City stood at 88.2 compared to 94.6 for Salt Lake City. For that period of time, a person could get more for their dollar in Cedar City than in Salt Lake. This was also true when Cedar City was compared to St. George. Cedar City was more expensive in groceries, transportation, and housing; but less expensive in utilities, health, and miscellaneous goods and services when compared with Salt Lake City. However, the cost of goods and services is just part of the equation. What about wages and taxes? Since the ACCRA index does not include any of these items, Job Service has factored in wages, to produce a buying power index that is published every year in the *Utah Labor Market Report*. For 1989, Cedar City had a buying power index of 79.1, St. George a index of 75.7, and Salt Lake City a index of 102.6. The national

average equals 100. So, a number greater than 100 means greater purchasing power and a number less than 100 means less purchasing power than the U.S. average. For the three cities listed above, based on wages and cost of products, a person is slightly better off in Cedar City than in St. George, but Salt Lake City workers have much higher buying power. However, keep in mind that this comparison is between metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas, which may skew the results.

Relating annual changes in average monthly wages with the change in the U.S. Consumer Price Index (CPI) is another way of comparing purchasing power over time. This approach eliminates the effects of inflation so that "real" wages can be analyzed. Of course, we make the assumption that the CPI adequately reflects inflation in the county. Between 1980 and 1989, the average annual CPI-U (for urban consumers) increased by 50.5 percent. Over

Iron County Average Monthly Wages



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

the same period, the average monthly wage of nonfarm workers in Iron County increased only 30.9 percent (from \$919 to \$1,203). If wages had kept up with inflation, the average wage would have equaled \$1,383. In other words, the worker was "worse off" in 1989 than in 1980.

Gross Taxable (Retail) Sales

Gross taxable sales in Iron County exceeded \$100 million for the first time in 1981. Sales volume peaked in 1985 for both Iron County and Cedar City—\$178 and \$157 million respectively. However, total sales volume declined the following two years, bottoming out in 1987. By 1990, the sales volume of \$177.6 million fell \$400,000 short of the record 1985 sales figure of \$178 million.

Building Construction

From 1984 to 1990, a total of \$89.8 million in building permits were authorized in Iron County. Of this total, \$30.7 million, or 34.2 percent, went to residential building, primarily new homes. During this same period, the county authorized the building of 600 new dwelling units. The construction value of nonresidential building projects totaled \$50.2 million. Over 75 percent of all construction was in Cedar City. Also, 71.5 percent (429) of all new dwelling units were in Cedar City.

In 1990, building construction in Iron County contrasted with the State trend. While all construction categories in the State were up over 1989, Iron County's categories were all down. Overall, the State of Utah ended 1990 with \$1.2 billion in construction for a 23.5 percent increase over 1989. For Iron County, 1990 ended at \$9 million, a decrease of 34.2 percent. However, 1989 was an outstanding construction year for Iron County, but a 13-year low for the State of Utah.

Taxable Income

Data from income tax returns filed in 1989 show that on average taxpayers in Cedar City and Iron County received 20 percent less income than the average taxpayer in the State of Utah. The average income per tax return for Cedar City was \$20,469, for Iron County it was \$20,561, and for the state it was \$25,644.

These data indicate that nearly 68 percent of Cedar City and Iron County income tax filers reported incomes of under \$25,000 in 1989. For the State of Utah the corresponding figure is 61 percent. Conversely, only 32 percent of Iron County and Cedar City tax filers had incomes of \$25,000 or more; while 39 percent of Utah tax filers were in that income category.

Personal Income

From 1988 to 1989, total personal income (TPI) in Iron County increased by 7 percent to a total of \$209 million. This was slightly lower than the State's 8 percent. Iron County's share of total state personal income remained at 0.9 percent. The county's per capita income in 1989 increased 8 percent to \$10,600—approximately 81 percent of the state's \$13,100 average.

The earnings distributions vary between the State and Iron County. In the state, over 90 percent of the people work for wages and other types of labor income compared to only 82 percent in Iron County. Wages for work are slightly less as important a source of income in the county as in the State. Of greater importance are farm and nonfarm proprietors' income, reflecting the county's greater dependency on farming income. □

Brad McGarry
Labor Market Economist

ACCRA Composite Cost-of-Living Comparisons for Selected Metropolitan Areas—FOURTH QUARTER 1990

Component Weights: City	100% All Items	17% Groceries	22% Housing	11% Utilities	13% Trans	7% Hlth Care	30% Misc
U.S. Average	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Salt Lake City UT	94.6	98.1	81.1	89.7	103.5	91.8	101.0
Cedar City UT (Nonmetro)	88.2	98.0	71.7	81.6	95.6	86.9	94.3
Provo-Orem UT	93.2	94.4	78.1	91.3	100.7	90.3	101.7
St George UT (Nonmetro)	91.1	95.9	88.6	65.0	100.9	98.0	93.8
Western States							
Phoenix AZ	100.8	94.6	96.4	103.2	102.2	116.2	102.4
Los Angeles CA	1239	105.0	196.9	76.0	109.5	131.5	103.0
San Diego CA	132.2	106.9	214.4	72.9	123.7	136.7	110.6
Denver CO	101.3	93.4	101.7	97.6	108.6	118.2	99.9
Boise ID	98.8	95.3	111.2	70.2	93.1	109.3	102.3
Las Vegas NV	107.6	93.5	120.2	83.6	117.3	122.4	107.6
Albuquerque NM	101.1	97.9	101.6	97.4	98.1	106.2	104.1
Portland OR	109.2	101.7	133.4	72.5	107.0	131.7	104.7
Seattle WA	111.2	109.8	135.8	63.0	116.5	136.9	103.2
Casper WY	99.5	101.7	85.3	96.0	99.4	103.5	109.1
Other Areas							
Juneau AK (Nonmetro)	131.1	128.0	135.0	134.8	118.6	190.4	120.2
Atlanta GA	101.9	100.4	100.0	115.4	101.3	116.6	95.9
St. Louis MO	97.8	96.5	97.2	108.5	100.4	100.3	93.3
Nassau-Suffolk NY	152.6	119.7	207.1	221.7	127.4	135.3	121.0
Houston TX	101.2	107.7	86.8	95.0	117.6	103.2	102.9
*Highest City	San Diego CA	Hartford CT	Orange Co CA	Philadelphia PA	San Diego CA	Orange Co CA	Bakersfield CA
	132.2	113.8	219.9	180.7	123.7	148.3	129.2
*Lowest City	Ft Collins CO	Kansas City MO-KS	Brownsville TX	Tacoma WA	Albany GA	Knoxville TN	Raleigh MO
	87.1	91.0	69.5	60.2	85.0	80.3	89.1

*Does not include cities in Alaska or New York.

Source: American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association.

Magnum Opus of Occupations Available Soon

The Department of Labor (DOL) will soon be publishing the Revised 4th Edition of the *Dictionary of Occupational Titles (DOT)*, a comprehensive body of standardized occupational information. The *DOT* describes typical occupations in the economy in terms of what the worker actually does and what worker characteristics are required to satisfactorily perform those tasks. It is widely used by educational institutions, government agencies, private for-profit companies, and non-profit agencies for purposes such as career and vocational counseling, library reference, rehabilitation counseling, personnel management, employment placement, and a wide range of research activities.

Occupational definitions in the *DOT* are the result of comprehensive studies of how similar jobs are performed in establishments across

the nation and are composites of data collected from diverse sources. State Employment Security Agency (Job Service) staff, working under contract with DOL in regional occupational analysis field centers located in Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, North Carolina, and Utah, gather data to support *DOT* definitions.

The Revised 4th Edition *Dictionary of Occupational Titles* should be available for purchase (approximately \$32) in July 1991 from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20401, (202) 783-3238. For more information about the *DOT*, contact the Utah Occupational Analysis Field Center, 174 Social Hall Avenue, P.O. Box 11249, Salt Lake City, Utah, 84147, (801) 533-2225. □

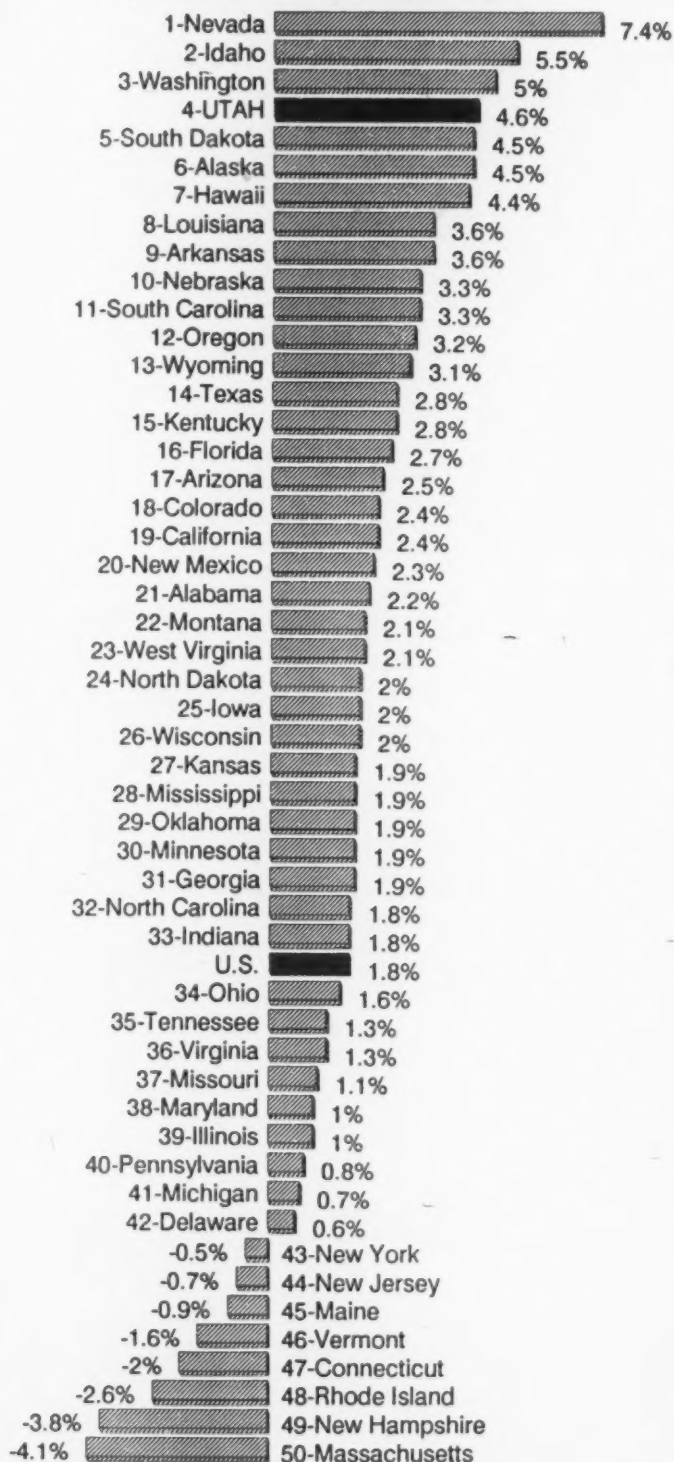
Nontraditional health care plans on the rise

A recent report in the U.S. Department of Labor's *Monthly Labor Review* reports that after a decade of growth, non-traditional health care plans such as health maintenance organizations and preferred provider organizations have emerged as viable alternatives to long-established fee-for-service plans. Virtually nonexistent 10 years earlier, these newer arrangements covered one-fourth of all full-time participants in employer-financed health care benefit plans in medium and large private establishments in 1989.

The report indicates that this development is, in part, a response to rapid escalation in health care costs as a result of both increases in the prices of medical services and the introduction of expensive new ways of diagnosing and treating illness. From 1979 to 1989 the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for medical care products and services increased 119 percent compared with a 64-percent rise in goods and services.

By introducing alternative health care plans, employers are providing employees with a choice. Alternative plans emphasize preventive care and out-of-hospital services and provide incentives for receiving care at designated locations. The introduction of cost control features in traditional health care plans has provided another response to rising costs. □

Nonfarm Job Growth Ranking by State (Percent Change 1989 - 1990)



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Job Service Recognized for Excellence

Utah Job Service has been presented the Michael J. Nas-tick Award in recognition of su-perior performance in both the employment Service and the Unemployment Insurance Programs.

In receiving this award, the Department was identified as the top state in the Region and among the top five states in

the nation. Our performance – was deemed excellent in numerous audits performed by the Department of Labor.

Some of the factors included:

- Number of job place-ments.
- Number of job referrals
- Percentage of referred individuals placed

- Timeliness of issuing unemployment benefits

- Processing and timely handling of unemployment insurance trust fund monies

The award was presented to Administrator Floyd G. Astin at a recent meeting of Job Service Administrators in Denver. □

Data Definitions

(f)—forecast.

(p)—preliminary.

(r)—revised.

Salt Lake/Ogden Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)—Salt Lake, Ogden, and Weber counties.

Provo/Orem Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)—Utah County.

Employed Persons—Civilians who did any work as paid employees, worked more than 15 hours as un-paid workers in a family business, or were temporarily absent from work because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management disputes. Each person is counted only once.

Unemployed Persons—Civilians who had no employment, were available for work, and made specific efforts to find work sometime during the prior four weeks. Persons waiting to be recalled to a job or wait-ing to report for a new job within 30 days need not be looking for work to be classified as unemployed.

Civilian Labor Force—Employed persons plus unemployed persons. Individuals are counted by place of residence.

Unemployment Rate—Unemployed persons as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Nonfarm Employment—A count of jobs by place of work for the pay period including the 12th of the month. Excludes proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid/volunteer workers, military personnel, Central In-telligence Agency employees, and employees of the National Security Agency. Includes salaried officers of corporations.

Production and Related Workers—Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers closely associated with the production process.

Average Weekly Hours—The average hours for which pay was received during the pay period includ-ing the 12th of the month. Includes paid holidays, vacations, and sick leave.

Average Weekly Earnings—Includes hourly and incentive pay and is reported before deductions. In-cludes pay for overtime, holidays, vacation, and sick leave.

Initial Claims—Request by an individual following a period of unemployment to determine entitlement to compensation under unemployment insurance laws .

Weeks Claimed—Requests for weekly unemployment insurance benefits filed by claimants.

Insured Unemployment Rate—The ratio of (1) the number of weeks claimed by individuals under the unemployment compensation program to (2) average employment covered by the program.

Reserve Fund Balance—Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund to pay unemployment compensation benefits.



Utah Labor Market Report

Floyd G. Astin, Administrator

William R. Horner, Director, Labor Market Information Services

Lecia Parks Langston, Chief Economist

The Utah Labor Market Report is published by the Labor Market Information Services Division of the Utah Department of Employment Security, 174 Social Hall Avenue, Salt Lake City, Utah. To order this publication, call (801) 533-2293.

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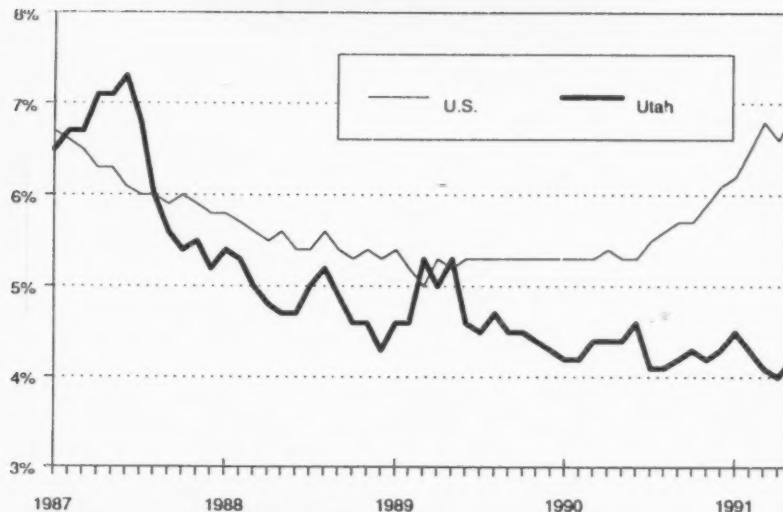
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Utah

Labor Market Report

May 1991
Volume 1, No. 5

Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rates



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

**Utah's jobless rate edged up in May, but—
a State recession is nowhere in sight**

While the State keeps playing the same old economic refrain—low unemployment with moderate job growth, the early signs of a national recovery strengthen the case for a recessionless Utah.

Joblessness in Utah increased slightly to 4.2 percent in May. The layoffs Utah has experienced in the past several months have finally begun to impact the State's unemployment rate. Has Utah started the slide into economic decline? Hardly.

Utah's economy is still incredibly strong in the wake of the U.S. downturn. Furthermore, unemployment rates rarely remain constant. In midst of a recession, the national April unemployment rate actually dropped! The State's unemployment rate currently registers 2.7 points lower than the national average and the current range of Utah joblessness is the lowest of the past

ten years. Approximately 33,900 Utahns were out of work in May 1991, 800 fewer than in May a year ago, and the jobless rate is down two-tenths of percentage point.

Strong employment growth has kept Utah joblessness low. Most Utah industries continued to ignore the national recession. Non-agricultural jobs totaled 749,800 in May 1991—a 4 percent increase over May 1990 figures. Since May 1990, Utah has added 28,800 net nonfarm jobs to the State's economy. This is the first time in recent memory that the State, in general, has so vehemently disregarded a national recession. However, while all major industries continue to grow, several industrial sectors have felt the sting of the nation's recessionary woes.

Services continued as the kingpin of Utah job expansion. Services have netted 13,300 new positions since May of last year for a growth rate near 8 percent. In fact, the service industry accounted for

Continued on page 2

Inside

Economic Events.....	6
County Highlights.....	7
Youth Outlook.....	14
Graduate Outlook.....	17

THE RATE (Seasonally Adjusted)

May 1991	Utah	4.2%	U.S.	6.9%
Apr 1991	Utah	4.0%	U.S.	6.6%
May 1990	Utah	4.4%	U.S.	5.3%

NONFARM JOBS (% Change from a year ago)

May 1991	Utah	4.0%	U.S.	-1.4%
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CPI-U (Base Year 1982-84 = 100)

Apr 1991	U.S.	135.2	Yr-over chng	4.9%
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PPI (Base Year 1982-84 = 100)

Apr 1991	U.S.	116.0	Yr-over chng	1.7%
----------	------	-------	--------------	------

almost half of the net new Utah jobs created over the past 12 months. Expansion has proved particularly strong in computer services (up 15 percent) and engineering and management services (up 16 percent).

Since May 1990, employment in construction has increased 8 percent—thanks to Utah's construction boom. That gain translates into 2,200 new Utah jobs. Since construction is usually one of the first industries to feel the bite of a downturn, Utah's strong perfor-

mance in this area is particularly welcome.

Manufacturing, traditionally a prime target of recessionary strikes, continues to hold its own in Utah. Manufacturing employment is up nearly 3 percent from May 1990—an increase of 2,800 new jobs. However, several manufacturing industries have been left reeling from recessionary blows—defense-related transportation equipment manufacturing, electric machinery production, and food products manufacturing have all experienced declining employment. However, primary metals production and jewelry and sporting goods manufacturing are up 400 and 2,000 jobs respectively.

On the more moderate side, trade has added 5,500 new positions over the past 12 months (up 3 percent)—as usual, mostly in the retail sector. Finance/insurance/real estate expansion (up 900 jobs) is being generated by the insurance and real estate sectors—banks and their kin have experienced declining employment levels. Mining grew a mere 200 jobs (2.3 percent), while earlier declines in airline industry and utilities jobs kept transportation/communications/utilities down at only 1.7 percent growth (700 jobs). Government expansion continues to be hampered by cuts in defense jobs. However, gains in state and local government gave the sector a 3,300 job, 2 percent increase over May 1990 figures.

While the State has had good and bad job news recently, announcements of planned expansions have outweighed disclosures of layoffs. With the national economy starting its turn-around, Utah should only see improved economic growth through the rest of this year. □

Lecia Parks Langston
Chief Economist

■ **Utah's unemployment rate edged up two-tenths of a percentage point to 4.2 percent.**

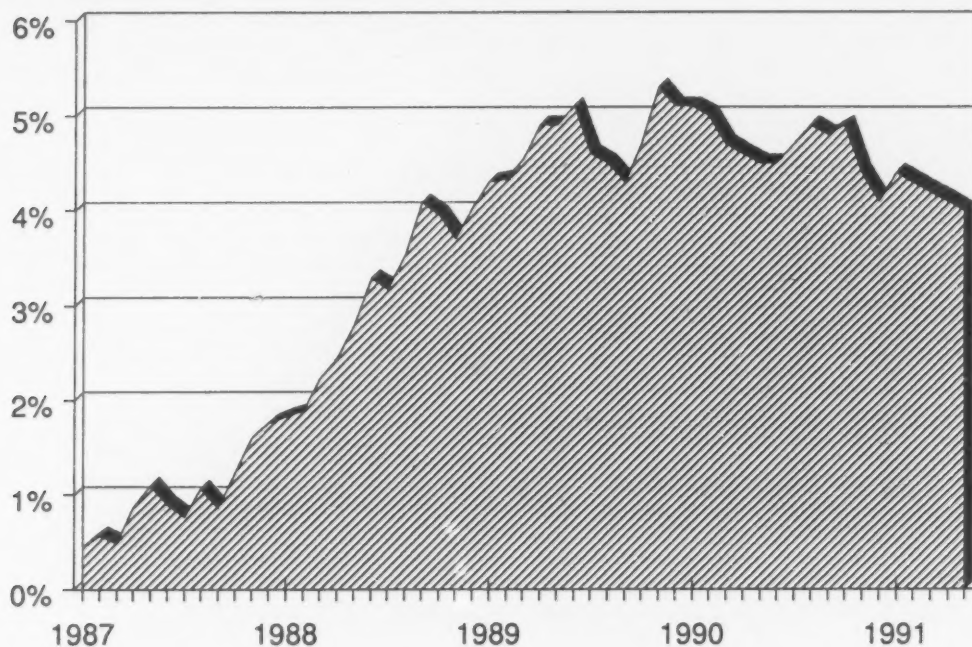
■ **Nonfarm jobs maintained a healthy May-to-May growth rate of 4 percent.**

■ **The Utah jobless rate currently falls 2.7 percentage points below the national average**

■ **Services, construction, and trade showed the strongest employment expansion over the past 12 month period.**

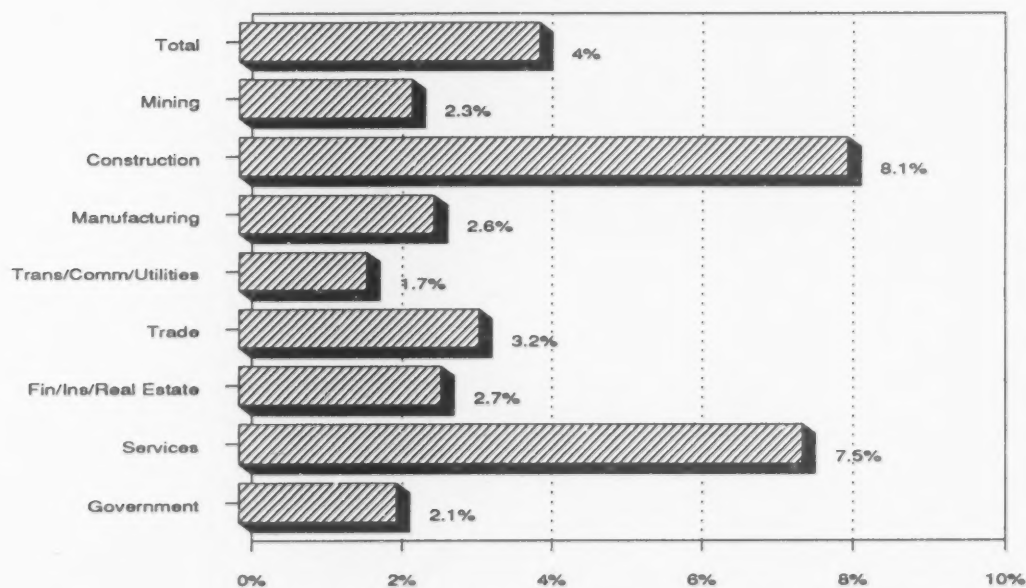
■ **Utah's current economic strength should ward off a recession this time around.**

Year-Over Percent Change in Utah Nonfarm Jobs



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

May 1990-91 Percent Growth In Utah Nonfarm Jobs by Industry



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

RAW

**Table 1. Utah Civilian Labor Force and Nonagricultural Jobs,
Not Seasonally Adjusted (Numbers in Thousands)**

	May 1991(f)	May 1990	Percent Change	Apr. 1991(p)	Mar. 1991(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	803.2	783.3	2.5	806.0	797.6
Employed	767.4	746.7	2.8	768.9	759.9
Unemployed	35.8	36.5	-1.9	37.1	37.7
Percent of Labor Force	4.5	4.7	--	4.6	4.7
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	749.8	721.0	4.0	744.3	737.5
Mining	8.8	8.6	2.3	8.7	8.7
Metal Mining	3.0	3.1	-3.2	3.0	3.0
Bituminous Coal Mining	2.5	2.6	-3.8	2.6	2.6
Oil/Gas Extraction & Quarrying*	3.3	2.9	13.8	3.1	3.1
Contract Construction	29.4	27.2	8.1	27.9	25.8
Manufacturing	109.0	106.2	2.6	107.9	108.1
Durable Goods	72.6	70.0	3.7	71.8	71.8
Primary Metals	6.0	5.6	7.1	6.0	6.0
Fabricated Metals, Machinery, & Computers	14.1	14.1	0.7	13.9	13.9
Electrical/Electric Equipment (ex. Computers)	11.5	11.8	-2.5	11.4	11.5
Transportation Equipment	17.4	17.6	-1.1	17.9	18.0
Lumber/Furniture, Stone/Clay/Glass*	11.0	11.0	0.0	10.3	10.1
Other Durable Goods*	12.6	10.6	18.9	12.3	12.3
Nondurable Goods	36.4	36.2	0.6	36.1	36.3
Food & Related Products	11.5	11.8	-2.5	11.4	11.5
Other Nondurable Goods*	24.9	24.4	2.0	24.7	24.8
Transportation, Communications, & Utilities	42.6	41.9	1.7	42.5	42.3
Railroad Transportation	2.6	2.4	8.3	2.6	2.5
Trucking & Warehousing	15.8	15.0	5.3	15.6	15.5
Transportation by Air*	6.7	6.9	-2.9	6.6	6.6
Other Transportation & Related Services*	3.3	3.1	6.5	3.3	3.3
Communications	7.0	6.9	1.4	7.1	7.0
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	7.2	7.6	-5.3	7.3	7.4
Trade	176.4	170.9	3.2	173.5	172.0
Wholesale Trade	39.4	38.2	3.1	38.9	38.5
Durable Goods*	22.9	22.6	1.3	22.6	22.4
Nondurable Goods*	16.5	15.6	5.8	16.3	16.1
Retail Trade	137.0	132.7	3.2	134.6	133.5
Food Stores	24.2	23.7	2.1	23.8	23.9
Auto Dealers/Parts Stores, & Gas Stations	16.4	16.1	1.9	15.9	15.7
Eating & Drinking Places	45.4	43.8	3.7	44.5	43.9
Home Furniture/Equipment & Clothing Stores*	11.8	10.9	8.3	11.7	11.7
Gen. Merchandise/Building & Garden Supply*	21.4	21.6	-0.9	20.9	20.4
Miscellaneous Retail	17.8	16.6	7.2	17.8	17.9
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	34.7	33.8	2.7	34.8	34.9
Depository Institutions*	13.0	13.3	-2.3	13.0	12.9
Other Finance/Insurance/Real Estate*	21.7	20.5	5.9	21.8	22.0
Services	190.0	176.7	7.5	192.0	190.2
Hotels & Lodging Places	13.0	11.8	10.2	13.2	13.4
Personal, Amusement & Recreational*	18.3	17.4	5.2	18.3	18.3
Computer-Related*	9.2	8.0	15.0	9.2	9.0
Other Business Services*	31.0	28.4	9.2	30.7	30.4
Auto Repair/Rental/Parking*	7.3	6.7	9.0	7.3	7.2
Health	48.0	45.3	6.0	47.5	47.2
Education/Social & Membership Organizations*	35.6	34.3	3.8	38.9	38.7
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	4.8	4.7	2.1	4.8	4.7
Engineering, Accounting, & Related*	16.2	14.0	15.7	15.8	15.4
Other Repair/Ag. Services & Museums, etc.*	6.6	6.0	10.0	6.3	5.7
Government	158.9	155.6	2.1	157.0	155.5
Federal Government	40.3	41.3	-2.4	40.1	39.4
U.S. Defense	19.6	21.6	-9.3	19.5	19.7
Other Federal*	20.7	19.7	5.1	20.6	19.7
State Government	44.2	42.7	3.5	43.8	43.6
State Education*	24.5	23.7	3.4	24.3	24.1
Other State*	19.7	19.0	3.7	19.5	19.5
Local Government	74.4	71.7	3.8	73.1	72.5
Public School Districts*	48.7	47.0	3.5	48.2	48.0
Other Local*	25.7	24.7	4.0	24.9	24.5

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). NOTE: Forecast data and cells marked by an asterisk (*) are not sanctioned by BLS.

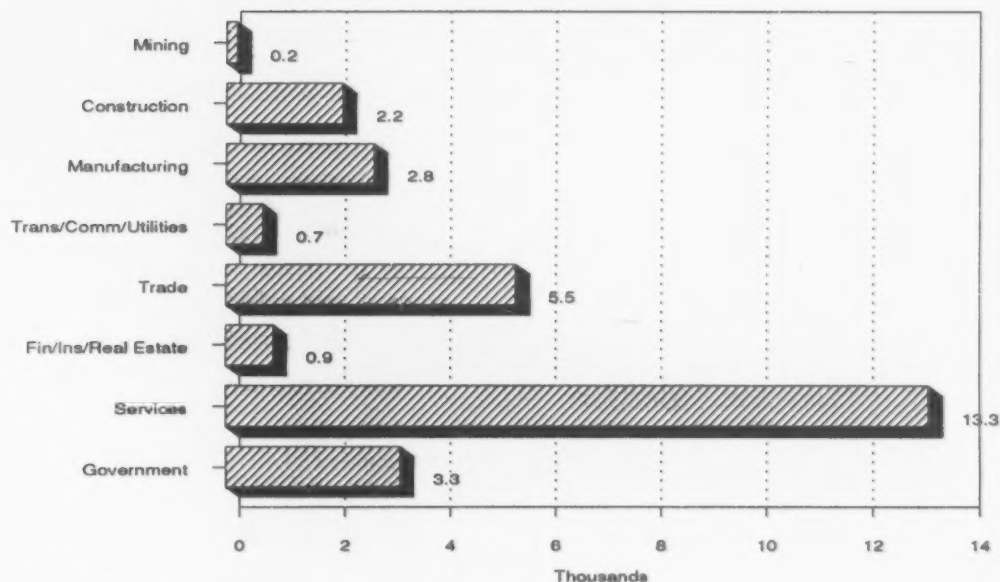
ADJUSTED

**Table 2. Utah Civilian Labor Force and Nonagricultural Jobs
Seasonally Adjusted (Numbers in Thousands)**

	May 1991(n)	May 1990	Percent Change	Apr 1991(p)	Mar 1991(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	810.6	790.2	2.6	814.9	808.4
Employed	776.7	755.5	2.8	782.2	775.1
Unemployed	33.9	34.7	-2.3	32.7	33.3
Percent of Labor Force	4.2	4.4	---	4.0	4.1
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	751.5	722.4	4.0	745.7	742.0
Mining	8.9	8.7	2.3	8.9	8.6
Contract Construction	29.5	27.3	8.1	29.9	29.3
Manufacturing	109.2	106.4	2.6	108.7	109.1
Durable Goods	72.6	70.0	3.7	72.2	72.4
Nondurable Goods	36.6	36.4	0.6	36.5	36.7
Trans., Comm., Public Utilities	42.7	42.0	1.7	42.6	42.7
Trade	177.7	172.2	3.2	176.3	175.6
Wholesale	39.5	38.3	3.1	39.2	38.8
Retail	138.2	133.8	3.2	137.1	136.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	34.6	33.7	2.7	34.8	34.9
Services	194.1	180.5	7.5	190.6	189.0
Government	154.7	151.6	2.0	153.8	152.8
Federal Government	39.8	40.8	-2.4	39.7	39.4
State Government	43.0	41.5	3.5	42.8	42.2
Local Government	71.9	69.3	3.8	71.3	71.2

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

May 1990-91 Growth in Utah Nonfarm Jobs by Industry



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

Economic Events

Please note: Information contained in Economic Events is obtained from regional newspapers, local job service offices, trade publications, clipping services, and local area chamber of commerce publications.

- Denver-based Gates Rubber Corp., a supplier of automotive aftermarket products, plans construction of a 220,000 square-foot warehouse and distribution facility in West Valley City. The Facility, which is expected to be completed by late December, should employ up to 80 people.
- Consolidated Thermal Plastics Co., a major manufacturer of plastic film, has opened a plant in the Freeport Center in Clearfield. The new 80,000 square-foot facility will employ about 85 people.
- Salt Lake City is among four U.S. cities being considered for a final assembly plant for McDonnell Douglas' new-generation jumbo jet. The plant would create 1,500 initial jobs with the potential for 5,000 jobs.
- Continental Airlines recently opened its new Salt Lake City reservation center. The center was closed by Eastern Airlines which filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy in March 1989. The reservation center, which currently employs about 400 people, will provide jobs for as many as 1,500 employees in about two years.
- Utmeco plans to restart processing uranium and vanadium in April 1992 at its White Mesa mill south of Blanding.
- Nu Skin International announced the opening of its 200,000 square-foot Provo distribution facility. Over 500 are currently employed at the center and company officials indicate employment could reach over 3,000 positions.
- Acme Electric Corp. will close its plant at the Salt Lake International Center within four to six months. The plant currently employs 155 people, some of which will be offered transfers to Acme facilities in New York and other locations. □

Most Utah counties show strong job growth

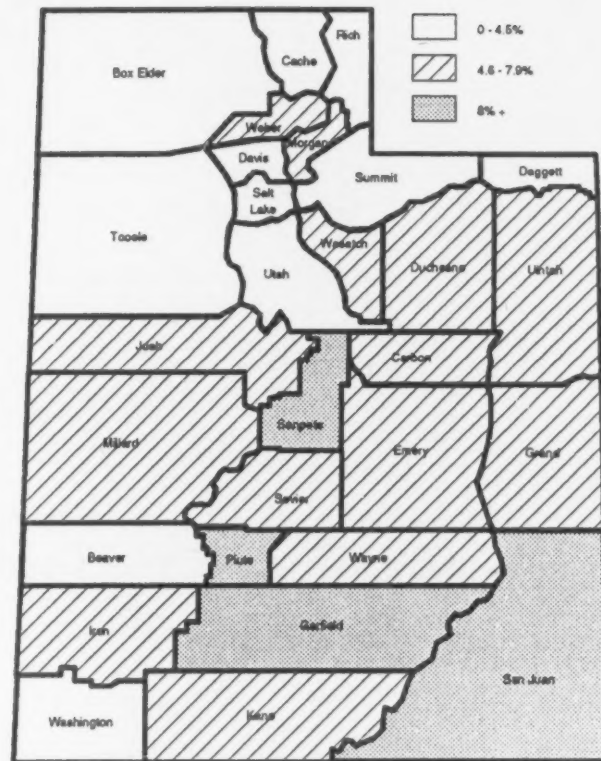
The key to Utah's economic strength in the midst of a national recession is its continuing rapid and widespread production of new nonfarm jobs coupled with relatively few layoffs. Of the 28,800 net growth in jobs over the past 12 months, nearly half (13,900) occurred in Salt Lake County. Another 6,000 were added by Utah County. Weber and Davis counties contributed 2,900 and 2,100 jobs respectively to this effort.

Thus, 86 percent of Utah's net job growth occurred in the four metropolitan counties. The growth rates of these counties ranged from Utah's 6.6 percent to Davis's 3.5 percent. One-half of the new jobs in metropolitan Utah were in the services industry. Trade, government, manufacturing, and construction also achieved noteworthy job growth.

In nonmetropolitan Utah, Washington County continued its accelerated and broad-based expansion, adding 1,100 new jobs at a rate of eight percent. On the strength of rapid increases in mining and retail trade, Uintah County's employers created 600 new jobs, a growth of nine percent. Fueled by new

■ **Metro counties accounted for 86 percent of the State job growth between May 1990 and May 1991.**

■ **Among the non-metro counties, Washington, Uintah, Cache, and Rich counties showed the highest percentage growth.**



Unemployment Rates by County May 1991

jobs in the manufacture of durable goods, Cache County employment increased by 1,000; its growth was a moderate 3.5 percent. Neighboring Rich County added fifty jobs; they were spread among

manufacturing, trade, and services.

In contrast, six non-metropolitan counties lost jobs or had no growth. The worst of these was Tooele County, which had a net decrease of 300 jobs, comprising a decline of three percent from a year ago. Cutbacks in federal employment were the cause of most of this decline. Largely due to coal mining layoffs, Emery County employment was 100 lower

Continued on page 8

■ **Six non-metro areas lost jobs or showed no employment growth.**

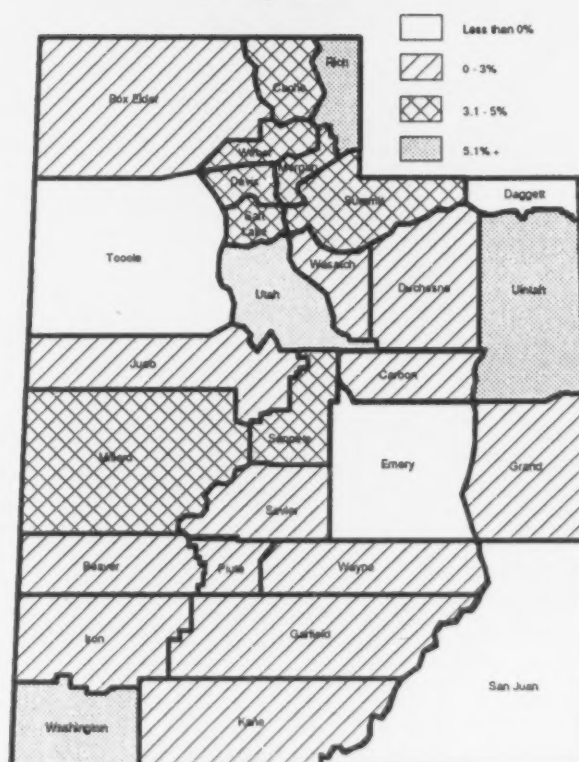
Continued from page 7

than in May 1990. Similarly, San Juan County has lost 50 jobs because of recent uranium mining-related layoffs. Other counties in this category are Daggett, Wayne, and Piute.

Nine nonmetro counties had May 1991 unemployment rates equal to or higher than the national average of 6.9 percent. Highest were Piute and Garfield (near 14 percent), followed by San Juan and Sanpete at 9 percent. Kane and Emery counties' rates were near 8 percent; rates for Duchesne, Juab, and Wayne counties were clustered around the national average. Interestingly, only two, Wasatch and Morgan, of the eleven northern Utah counties had rates above 5 percent, while four were below 4 percent. □

Kenneth E. Jensen
Labor Market Economist

Year-Over Percent Change in Nonfarm Jobs by County May 1991



Metro Areas

Table 3. Civilian Labor Force and Nonfarm Jobs for SaltLake/Ogden and Provo/Orem Metropolitan Statistical Areas (Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake/Ogden					Provo/Orem				
	May 1991 ^(t)	May 1990	Percent Change	Apr 1991 ^(p)	Mar 1991 ^(r)	May 1991 ^(t)	May 1990	Percent Change	Apr 1991 ^(p)	Mar 1991 ^(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	518.6	504.1	2.9	519.2	515.0	117.0	114.9	1.8	120.4	117.5
Employed	496.7	481.2	3.2	497.3	492.5	112.8	110.5	2.1	115.8	112.0
Unemployed	21.9	22.9	-4.4	21.9	22.5	4.2	4.4	-4.5	4.6	4.8
Rate	4.2	4.5		4.2	4.4	3.6	3.8		3.8	4.1
TOTAL NONFARM JOBS	512.7	493.7	3.8	502.3	502.3	96.9	91.1	6.4	99.1	98.4
Mining	2.9	2.8	3.6	2.9	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	20.6	19.0	8.4	19.7	18.4	3.3	3.1	6.5	3.2	2.8
Manufacturing	70.9	69.0	2.8	70.3	70.2	14.3	14.0	2.1	14.1	14.4
Durable	49.6	48.0	3.3	48.9	48.9	8.7	8.3	4.8	8.7	8.7
Nondurable	21.3	21.0	1.4	21.4	21.3	5.6	5.7	-1.8	5.4	5.7
Trans/Comm/Utilities	33.2	32.4	2.5	33.2	33.0	2.4	2.6	-7.7	2.3	2.3
Trade	122.5	120.4	1.7	120.8	119.8	23.1	21.3	8.5	22.7	22.4
Wholesale	31.6	30.6	3.3	31.5	31.3	4.5	4.3	4.7	4.2	3.9
Retail	90.9	89.8	1.2	89.3	88.5	18.6	17.0	9.4	18.5	18.5
Fin/Ins/Real Estate	28.6	27.9	2.5	28.4	28.2	2.3	2.3	0.0	2.3	2.4
Service	130.4	121.0	7.8	129.7	128.1	35.6	32.6	9.2	38.8	38.4
Government	103.6	101.2	2.4	102.7	101.7	15.9	15.2	4.6	15.7	15.7

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

By County

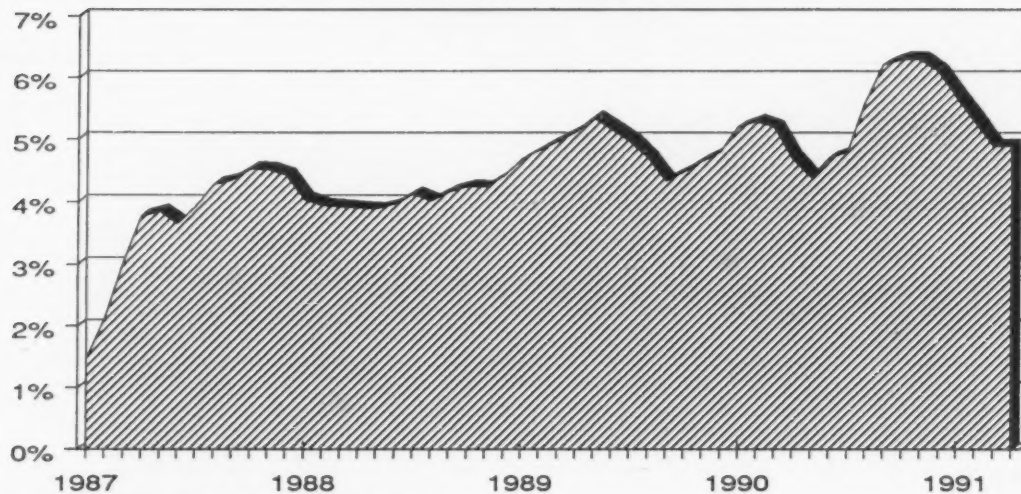
Table 4. Unemployment Rates and Nonfarm Jobs in Utah by County

	Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate				Nonfarm Wage and Salary Jobs				
	May 1991(f)	Apr 1991(p)	Mar 1991(r)	May 1990	May 1991(f)	May 1990	Percent Change	Apr 1991(p)	Mar 1991(r)
STATE TOTAL	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.4	749,800	720,970	4.0	744,300	737,500
Bear River	4.0	4.5	3.2	3.7	45,180	43,700	3.4	44,250	44,220
Box Elder.....	3.3	3.1	3.3	4.1	15,410	14,990	2.8	15,240	15,070
Cache.....	4.5	5.3	3.2	3.6	29,350	28,340	3.6	28,650	28,790
Rich.....	2.3	1.9	3.1	2.5	420	370	13.5	360	360
Wasatch Front	4.2	3.7	3.7	4.3	524,170	505,590	3.7	518,790	513,350
Wasatch Front North	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.7	132,810	127,870	3.9	130,970	128,190
Davis	3.8	3.7	3.9	4.0	62,400	60,280	3.5	61,830	60,410
Morgan.....	5.5	4.6	5.7	5.4	1,050	1,010	4.0	1,030	1,040
Weber.....	4.6	4.7	4.9	5.3	69,360	66,580	4.2	68,110	66,740
Wasatch Front South	4.1	3.5	3.5	4.1	391,360	377,720	3.6	387,820	385,160
Salt Lake	4.1	3.4	3.5	4.1	380,920	366,990	3.8	377,700	375,230
Tooele	4.1	3.8	3.9	5.0	10,440	10,730	-2.7	10,120	9,930
Mountainland	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.9	106,900	100,530	6.3	109,840	110,380
Summit.....	4.1	6.4	5.0	5.7	7,160	6,850	4.5	8,250	9,760
Utah	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.7	97,100	91,090	6.6	99,140	98,250
Wasatch.....	6.2	7.1	6.4	6.2	2,640	2,590	1.9	2,450	2,370
Central	6.7	6.8	7.0	5.9	15,610	15,240	2.4	15,090	14,670
Juab	7.0	5.0	5.0	6.0	1,760	1,730	1.7	1,730	1,710
Millard	4.6	4.6	4.6	3.9	3,620	3,510	3.1	3,460	3,430
Piute.....	14.6	14.7	16.9	9.9	190	190	0.0	190	190
Sanpete.....	9.0	9.6	10.4	7.8	4,330	4,180	3.6	4,210	4,000
Sevier.....	5.7	5.7	5.4	5.2	5,110	5,030	1.6	4,950	4,870
Wayne.....	6.9	6.5	8.3	6.6	600	600	0.0	550	470
Southwestern	5.0	5.0	5.1	4.7	28,600	27,220	5.1	27,960	27,540
Beaver.....	4.2	4.4	5.0	3.8	1,310	1,300	0.8	1,260	1,240
Garfield	13.6	12.5	8.6	9.8	1,700	1,650	3.0	1,440	1,250
Iron.....	4.7	4.3	5.0	4.3	7,820	7,680	1.8	7,850	7,910
Kane.....	7.9	7.8	7.9	7.5	1,710	1,670	2.4	1,610	1,460
Washington.....	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.3	16,060	14,920	7.6	15,800	15,680
Uintah Basin	6.3	5.3	4.7	7.1	11,600	10,940	6.0	11,200	10,710
Daggett	2.2	1.6	2.0	1.5	350	360	-2.8	310	280
Duchesne.....	7.1	6.1	4.8	8.9	3,870	3,820	1.3	3,780	3,710
Uintah.....	6.1	5.1	4.7	6.5	7,380	6,760	9.2	7,110	6,720
Southeastern	7.3	6.7	7.2	6.6	17,770	17,780	-0.1	17,180	16,650
Carbon	6.8	6.1	6.1	6.2	7,840	7,760	1.0	7,700	7,620
Emery.....	7.6	6.9	8.6	6.9	3,610	3,730	-3.2	3,530	3,480
Grand.....	6.5	6.3	5.8	6.8	2,700	2,630	2.7	2,490	2,250
San Juan.....	9.0	8.1	9.0	6.9	3,620	3,660	-1.1	3,460	3,300
Salt Lake/Ogden MSA	4.2	3.7	3.7	4.3	512,700	493,700	3.8	507,700	502,300
Provo/Orem MSA	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.7	97,100	91,090	6.6	99,140	98,250

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

Note: Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates should not be used for federal or state funding applications.

Year-over Percent Increase in U.S. Consumer Price Index



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

PRICES

Table 5. Current U.S. Price Indices

	INDEX		% CHANGE FROM	
	Apr 1991	Apr 1990	Prior Year	Prior Month
CONSUMER PRICES (1982-84=100)				
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U¹)	135.2	128.9	4.9	0.1
Food and Beverages	137.2	131.0	4.7	0.7
Food at Home	137.0	131.1	4.5	0.7
Housing	132.5	126.8	4.5	-0.1
Rent Residential	142.5	137.0	4.0	0.4
Fuel and Other Utilities	113.1	109.4	3.4	-0.9
Medical Care	174.4	159.8	9.1	0.4
Apparel and Upkeep	130.1	126.7	2.7	1.0
Transportation	122.2	117.3	4.2	-0.1
Gasoline	95.9	91.0	5.4	1.8
Energy	99.5	95.7	4.0	-0.2
PURCHASING POWER OF CONSUMER DOLLAR: (1982-84 = \$1.00)				
ALL ITEMS (CPI-W²)	\$0.739	\$0.775	-4.8	-0.3
	133.3	127.3	4.7	0.2
PRODUCER PRICES (1982 = 100)				
ALL COMMODITIES	110.0	114.1	1.7	-0.1
Finished Goods	120.9	117.2	3.2	2.9
Intermediate Materials	114.0	112.8	1.1	-0.3
Crude Materials	101.2	103.0	-1.7	-0.4

1 Consumer Price Index—All Urban Consumers.

2 Consumer Price Index—Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.

3 Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: fuel oil, coal, bottled gas, electricity, gasoline, and motor oil and coolant. It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Job Service

Table 6. Employment Security Activities in Utah

	May 1991(p)	May 1990	Percent Change	Apr 1991
Nonfarm Jobs Available	20,490	24,345	-15.8	18,580
New Applications for Jobs	13,878	11,949	16.1	10,576
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	6,151	9,121	-32.5	5,286
Initial Claims	1,205	1,040	15.9	1,388
Weeks Claimed	9,779	8,733	12.0	11,124
Insured Unemployment Rate	1.47	1.34	-.9	1.67
Benefits Paid (Monthly)	\$7,702,315	\$5,256,643	46.5	\$7,370,175

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX claims only and are listed for the week containing the 15th day of the month.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

New Data, New Publications

The following data and/or publications are now available:

- ☐ **Summary of Key Labor Market Information for Utah, by Planning District and County.**
- ☐ **Utah Reporting Units: Employment and Wages by Firm Size, 1990.**
- ☐ **Selected Demographic, Labor Market, and Economic Characteristics for San Juan County.**

If you would like to receive copies, please check the desired items and fill in your name and address.

Mail to: Labor Market Information Services, Utah Department of Employment Security,
P.O. Box 11249, Salt Lake City, UT, 84147-0249.

Hours and Earnings

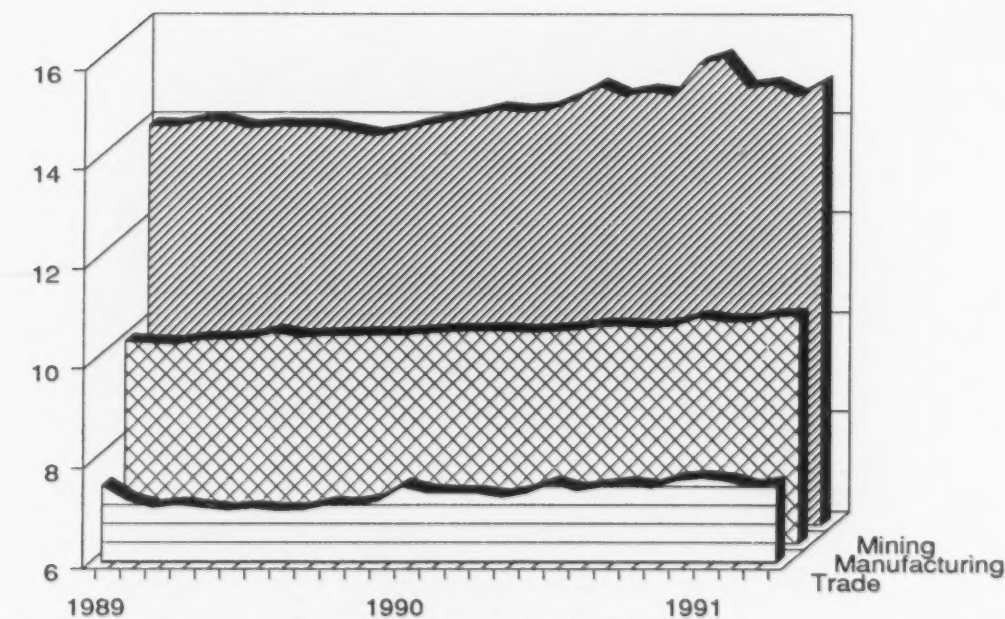
Table 7. Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in Utah

	Average Hourly Earnings				Average Weekly Hours			
	Apr 1991(p)	Apr 1990	% Chng	Mar 1990(r)	Apr 1991(p)	Apr 1990	% Chng	Mar 1990(r)
MINING	14.88	14.29	4.1	14.60	45.2	42.9	5.4	42.0
Metal Mining	13.44	12.32	9.1	13.47	46.2	46.5	-0.6	46.4
Bituminous Coal Mining	17.55	17.85	-1.7	17.32	44.5	40.6	9.6	39.1
MANUFACTURING	10.59	10.29	2.9	10.57	39.4	39.2	0.5	39.6
Durable Goods	10.77	10.48	2.8	10.73	39.5	40.2	-1.7	39.8
Primary Metals	13.11	12.70	3.2	13.08	39.2	40.9	-0.2	40.8
Fabricated Metal Prod. and Mach.	10.35	9.69	6.8	10.28	40.5	38.7	4.7	39.5
Transportation Equipment	13.21	13.27	-0.5	13.18	39.2	40.7	-3.7	40.8
Nondurable Goods	10.24	9.91	3.3	10.26	39.3	37.3	5.4	39.4
Food and Kindred Products	9.13	8.93	2.2	9.00	40.6	36.9	10.0	40.5
TRADE	7.60	7.40	2.7	7.53	28.2	28.9	-2.4	28.0
Wholesale	10.29	10.05	2.4	10.24	36.2	37.9	-4.5	36.0
Retail	6.59	6.38	3.3	6.51	26.0	26.5	-1.9	25.9
Food Stores	6.70	5.82	15.1	6.45	25.9	23.8	8.8	25.4
General Merchandise	6.18	6.20	-0.3	6.34	25.8	25.9	-0.4	25.7

Note: Average hours include hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Average Hourly Wage for Selected Industries



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

1991 Summer Job Prospects for Utah's Youth

Nationally, the recession may mean tough job hunting for young people looking for summer employment. How does Utah stack up in the employment race?

Looking for a job is not always fun. In fact, it can be extremely tiresome. Nevertheless, it is time for young people to begin their search for summer employment. We hope to make this experience a little less painful by giving you information about the labor market, your competition, the industries that will be hiring, and some good advice.

In Utah, the youth (16 to 24 year-olds) population is expected to show continued growth in 1991—about 260,000 in 1991 versus 251,000 in 1990. Even with this increase, youth in Utah's labor force have a good outlook for summer jobs in 1991. Nevertheless, the outlook isn't quite as good as in 1990, because things are slowing down a little due to the national recession. Retail trade and services industries, which usually provide the greatest number of summer job

opportunities for youth, have grown a combined total of about 6 percent from a year ago. Construction, another provider of youth jobs, has increased 8 percent from a year ago. The agriculture industry has maintained its status quo.

Thus far, Utah has managed to elude the recession plaguing most of the United States. This is good news for you, because that means the unemployment rate has remained low, only 4.0 percent last quarter. And you won't be competing with a displaced CEO for that lifeguard job. Jobs grew 4.7 percent during 1990 and the average number of people employed monthly was 758,000. The monthly average number of people actively seeking employment was 34,000, so you can expect some healthy competition out there in our active labor market.

-
- *Even with an increase in Utah's youth population, young people in the State have a good outlook for summer jobs.*
 - *Retail trade and services industries, which usually provide the greatest number of summer job opportunities for youth, have grown about 6 percent from last year.*
 - *Utah has basically eluded the national recession and has exhibited high job growth and low unemployment.*
 - *The federal minimum wage increased from \$3.80 an hour to \$4.25 on April 1, making summer employment more lucrative for young people.*

Continued on page 14

Total nonagricultural employment has increased 4 percent compared to this time last year. The number of job openings listed at the Utah Job Service locations have averaged about 8,200 per month during 1991, slightly lower than the 1990 average of about 10,000 per month. However, the number of unemployed persons is now roughly 36,000 which is 4.2 percent fewer than a year ago. This is probably due to growth in every major industry during the past year. Construction leads the way with 8.1 percent increase compared to this time last year. The services industry increased 7.5 percent, retail trade 3.2 percent, mining 2.3 percent, and finance/insurance/real estate 2.7 percent. Manufacturing grew 2.6 percent, government expanded 2.4 percent, and transportation/communications/utilities trailed at 1.7 percent growth since 1990. All of this means that you should be able to find a job this summer if you look in the right places.

The current 4 percent increase in non-agricultural jobs means there have been about 29,000 new jobs introduced to the labor market this year. That's great news for the job seeker, but if that doesn't excite you this might: the Utah job market generates many times more actual job opportunities. In other words, jobs created by economic growth do not have to be your only hope because people are constantly changing jobs, retiring, or leaving the Utah labor market for other reasons. This activity results in approximately 120,000 opportunities during the months of June, July, and August. About one-eighth of the job opportunities are caused by growth, while nearly seven-eighths result from turnover and replacement.

During the last fifteen years, Utah has experienced an average net gain of approximately 5,000 new nonagricultural

jobs each year during the months on June, July, and August. A net increase of approximately 4,000 nonagricultural jobs is expected this summer.

The 16-24 year-olds account for about 22 percent of Utah's labor force. During the three summer months this share increases to over 25 percent. This change occurs because approximately 90 percent of the increased size of the labor force during the summer (25,000 this year) is accounted for by the influx of students who have been attending high schools, colleges, and universities, but not actively seeking work during the school year.

The summer flood of youth into the labor market impacts unemployment. Typically, the youth group (16-24 years) accounts for about 44 percent of the unemployed people who are looking for work. During the three summer months, this share increases to about 60 percent. Those 16-19 years of age usually account for 23 percent of the unemployed, but that share rises to nearly 40 percent during the summer months.

WHERE WILL THE JOB OPENINGS BE?

Of the 120,000 expected job opportunities this summer, 60 percent will be in the services and retail trade industries. Construction, manufacturing and government will account for about 27 percent. The remaining 13 percent includes transportation/communication/public utilities, wholesale trade, and finance/insurance/real estate.

The services industry covers many different areas: it is not limited to janitorial work and doesn't usually include sales clerks who are employed in retail trade. This industry is the fastest growing industry in the State and includes many interesting employment opportunities.

Within the services industry, most new hires will occur in business services (13,000), health services (6,700), educational services (4,900), and hotels (3,800). Another 1,000 to 3,000 will occur in engineering and management, amusement and recreation, automotive repair, personal, social, membership organizations, and miscellaneous services.

Fast food restaurants. Remember these three words as you search for summer employment because that's where you'll find many job opportunities. You don't have to be an economist to drive down the street and see all of their "Help Wanted" signs. For retail trade, nearly one-half of the total jobs, or 17,500, will be in eating and drinking establishments. This category remains the largest single group for openings among all industries. Other major contributors will be food stores (5,400), automotive dealers and service stations (4,100), miscellaneous retail (3,700), and general merchandise (3,300).

Construction activity improved during 1990; single and multi-family units were up 20.7 percent from 1989. The upward trend is continuing into 1991; construction employment is projected to increase 10 percent from 1990. This increased activity indicates that there will be construction job opportunities available this summer. Special trade contractors in plumbing, electrical, painting, masonry, concrete, roofing, and carpentering will offer about 6,700 jobs. Residential building jobs will account for 3,400 openings and heavy construction will add 2,300 jobs.

Manufacturing jobs will occur mostly in food (1,900), printing and publication (1,500), fabricated metal products

(1,100), and apparel (1,000). Other significant numbers of job opportunities will be in government (11,800), motor freight transportation or warehousing (5,000), wholesale trade (3,300), real estate (1,600), and depository institutions (1,100).

You're worried about experience? Well, to some extent you should worry, because a concern of many employers is the lack of training in potential employees. That's a good reason for you to get additional training or education after high school (not to mention the financial benefits). But for now, we are just talking summer job opportunities and these types of jobs don't always require extensive experience. For example, a nationwide study showed that 84 percent of cashiers, 79 percent of construction workers, 95 percent of food counter and related help, 83 percent of general office workers, and 99 percent of messengers hired in 1987 had no previous experience in these specific occupations.

Most summer jobs available to youth are unskilled and semi-skilled occupations. As you get older and more experienced there will be more options open to you and it will become easier to find a job because your skills will be more marketable. The minimum wage requirement increased from \$3.80 an hour to \$4.25 on April 1, so keep that in mind as you contemplate your summer employment options. Most of the unskilled occupations offer minimum wage, but some occupations such as construction laborers, short order cooks, and general office clerks usually pay more. Listed below are some occupations you may want to consider for summer employment.

fast food service worker
construction laborer
general office clerk
sales clerk
receptionist
typist/data entry
hotel and motel maid
waiter/waitress
landscape laborer
short order cook
sprinkler system installer
amusement & recreation worker
delivery driver & helper
warehouse worker
child care attendant
farm worker
telephone solicitor
grocery clerk
material handler and dock worker

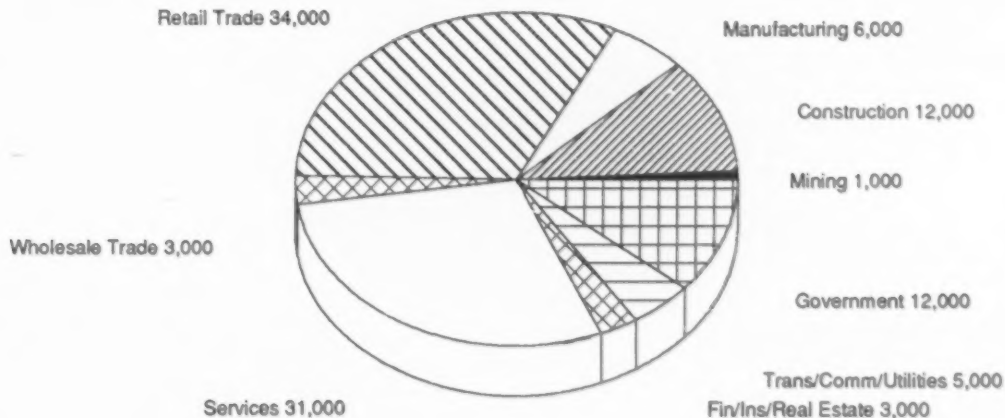
If you snooze, you lose. Start your summer job search early, it may impress employers and chances are you'll have more options than those who procrastinate. Don't limit yourself to one type of job. Explore many different occupa-

tions—it may give you some insight and direction in pursuing a career later in life. Be creative in your search, and utilize all of your resources. Read the want-ads in the newspaper, check out the job boards at the universities and colleges, use your personal connections by telling your friends and family you are looking for work, fill out applications for places that hire summer help, and, of course, there are the Utah Job Service Offices. Don't be afraid to apply for a job you feel you aren't fully qualified for, because you may be underestimating your skills. Confidence and determination are essential to a good job search.

And finally, some words of wisdom to remember: A good job is one in which a match is made between a person with the right job skills, with the right job, at the right time. □

Kimberley Bartel
Labor Market Economist

Utah 1991 Job Opportunities for Summer Employment



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information

1991 Utah Job Outlook for College Graduates

Limited opportunities for college graduates are available nationwide. The 1991 Utah job market will be tougher than 1990's, but better than much of the nation

The national recession will directly affect most of the 1991 college graduates throughout the United States. Many graduates will have difficulty finding employment while firms are cutting back, especially in the Northeast region of the country which has been hardest hit by the recession. The western region, including Utah, has weathered the recession fairly well so the job market looks more encouraging in this area of the country. The national unemployment rate is currently 6.9 percent while Utah's unemployment rate is 4.2 percent. Nationally the graduates of 1991 will be competing for 10-15 percent fewer jobs than the graduates of 1990.

The job outlook for 1991 college graduates in Utah isn't as bright as 1990. For each of the next four years approximately 40,000 job openings will occur in the Utah labor market. The majority of these positions, 60 percent (about 24,000), will replace current workers who leave the labor force. The remaining 40 percent (about 16,000) will

result from growth in the economy. Only about 20 percent (or one in five) of these jobs will require a four year degree, but over 50 percent of the jobs require some form of higher education or postsecondary training.

National statistics show that about 92 percent of the college graduates who enter the job market through the year 2000 should be able to find college level jobs. The demand for college graduates arises when there is an increase in the demand for employees in an occupation requiring a degree, when there is a need to replace college graduates who leave the job market, and when jobs which traditionally don't require college education are upgraded. The national projected job openings for the period of 1988-2000 is over 21.6 million. This is an average of about 1,800,000 each year. The number of jobs requiring a four-year degree are expected to increase 50 percent during this time period. The number of college graduates entering the market will exceed the num-

■ ***Nationally, 1991 college graduates will be competing for 10-15 percent fewer jobs than the graduates of 1990.***

■ ***In, Utah the outlook for college graduates isn't as good as in 1990, but still ranks far ahead of the nation.***

Continued on page 18

ber of openings requiring 4 year degrees, but this will average out to an oversupply of less than 8 percent.

In Utah, the job category of professional, paraprofessional, and technical occupations is projected to have a growth rate of 2.1 percent per year from 1990 through 1995. These occupations include accountants, teachers, engineers, nurses, writers, lawyers, and computer programmers. Sales occupations are also expected to grow at a rate of 2.1 percent per year through 1995. The sales category occupations include sales representatives, sales clerks, and sales agents. Managerial and administrative occupations are expected to grow at a less than 1.8 percent rate per year. Nationally the fields showing the most potential for growth are health care, biotechnology, chemical engineering, and environmental engineering. The college graduates of 1991 are facing a competitive job market.

They should be prepared to be flexible in their job search because they may have to relocate for a job or start at a lower level than they anticipated. The fact is, getting that first job may be quite difficult. However, the national economy is currently recovering from the recession and this means employers will most likely start hiring again. For example, it took an average of 20 weeks to find a job in 1990; but during the first quarter of 1991, it took an average of 15 weeks. Another factor working in favor of the current college graduates is the population demographics. The baby boomers will begin retiring soon and many economists predict that a labor shortage will occur when this happens. Finally, if the college graduates focus on fields that are growing despite the recession, they will find more opportunities for employment. ☐

Kimberley Bartel
Labor Market Economist

Help Us Help You!

If you are an employer, you may have recently received a copy of our Occupational Employment Statistics Survey (OES). If you think that this survey which asks for the number of employees by occupation (and their wage ranges) is just so much government paperwork, think again. The OES survey is important to you.

Ever had a hard time finding some one who was adequately trained to fit the job you have open? Have you even wanted to know what to pay your employees in certain occupations so that they don't leave you after six months? This is the kind of help that the OES survey can give you.

The estimates and projections of occupational growth produced using OES data are used by educators in determining where to spend training resources. They are used to help individuals plan for a career. In other words, this data is important because it helps us train the workforce for the jobs that are available—now and in the future.

What about the wage information you are asked to supply? Utah is one of sixteen states participating in a pilot study which gathers wages along with occupational statistics. Anyone trying to determine what the average Utah wage is for a certain occupation knows that limited sources of wage information by occupation is available. The wage information obtained through this survey will help us supply you with this data. If you have good wage data, you'll be able to attract and keep talented employees, because you will be paying them the "going" rate.

All in all, taking a few minutes to complete the survey is in your best business interest. Remember our staff are here to help you if you have any questions with your form. ☐



Electronic Bulletin Board Service

We are continuing to add data to our electronic bulletin board service! You can access employment, unemployment, affirmative action, and consumer/producer price indices at the touch of personal computer button. The service is free and can be accessed via a statewide "800" number. Contact Dwight Norris at (801) 533-2748 for more information. □

Data Definitions

(f)—forecast.

(p)—preliminary.

(r)—revised.

Salt Lake/Ogden Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)—Salt Lake, Ogden, and Weber counties.

Provo/Orem Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)—Utah County.

Employed Persons—Civilians who did any work as paid employees, worked more than 15 hours as unpaid workers in a family business, or were temporarily absent from work because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management disputes. Each person is counted only once.

Unemployed Persons—Civilians who had no employment, were available for work, and made specific efforts to find work sometime during the prior four weeks. Persons waiting to be recalled to a job or waiting to report for a new job within 30 days need not be looking for work to be classified as unemployed.

Civilian Labor Force—Employed persons plus unemployed persons. Individuals are counted by place of residence.

Unemployment Rate—Unemployed persons as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Nonfarm Employment—A count of jobs by place of work for the pay period including the 12th of the month. Excludes proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid/volunteer workers, military personnel, Central Intelligence Agency employees, and employees of the National Security Agency. Includes salaried officers of corporations.

Production and Related Workers—Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers closely associated with the production process.

Average Weekly Hours—The average hours for which pay was received during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Includes paid holidays, vacations, and sick leave.

Average Weekly Earnings—Includes hourly and incentive pay and is reported before deductions. Includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacation, and sick leave.

Initial Claims—Request by an individual following a period of unemployment to determine entitlement to compensation under unemployment insurance laws.

Weeks Claimed—Requests for weekly unemployment insurance benefits filed by claimants.

Insured Unemployment Rate—The ratio of (1) the number of weeks claimed by individuals under the unemployment compensation program to (2) average employment covered by the program.

Reserve Fund Balance—Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund to pay unemployment compensation benefits.



Utah Labor Market Report

Floyd G. Astin, Administrator

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Lecia Parks Langston, Chief Economist

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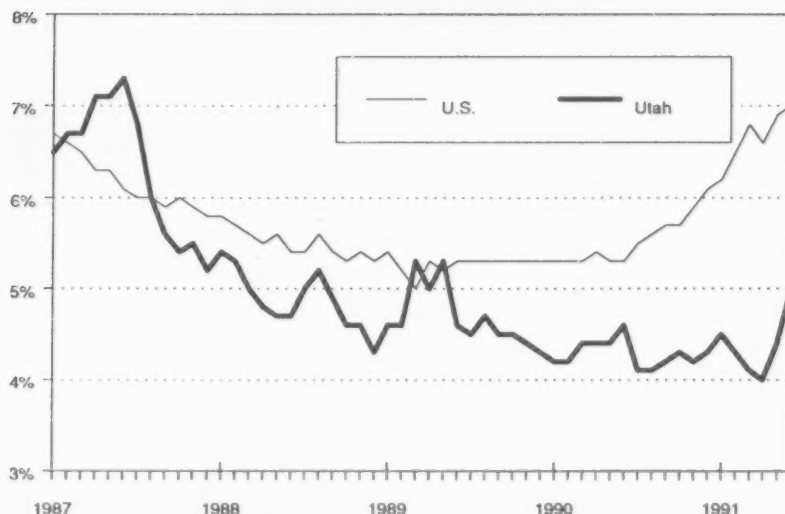
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Utah Labor Market Report

June 1991
Volume 1, No. 6

Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rates



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

Does higher joblessness mean Utah has joined the nation in recession?

Reaching the highest level in over two years, Utah's unemployment rate for June 1991 increased to 5.0 percent. What happened?

Job growth remained strong and no significant layoffs occurred during the month. Why did the State's jobless rate take this unexpected hike. Unemployment is up a full point since just this April.

The reason? Increased entrants into the labor force. Entrants are individuals who have never worked, or who are re-entering the labor force after a significant absence. Figures indicate that there was a dramatic rise in the number of these people who are looking for work. Of course, given the time of year, many of these individuals are teenagers—out of school for the summer. However, a surprising number ap-

pear to be adults. Are college graduates and others heading to Utah from other states? Has the State's "good press" attracted them from weaker economies? Have nonworking inhabitants paid attention to reports of strong Utah job growth and decided that now is a good time to look for a job? Perhaps.

Of course, large numbers of college graduates, high school graduates, and students enter the labor market every year at this time. And, our published 5.0 percent unemployment rate has been seasonally adjusted to account for the "normal" influx. Despite seasonal adjustment, the increase in entrants in June was so substantial that the unemployment rate still took a rather abrupt jump.

Utah's rate still remains far below the current U.S. figure of 7.0 percent. And, we're still generating new employment at a nice moderate tempo. In addition, past history suggests that the State will not see a long term influx of new entrants.

Continued on page 2

Inside

Economic Events.....	6
County Highlights.....	7
ACCRA.....	11
Wages in Utah County.....	13
State Rankings.....	22

THE RATE (Seasonally Adjusted)

Jun 1991	Utah	5.0%	U.S.	7.0%
May 1991	Utah	4.4%	U.S.	6.9%
Jun 1990	Utah	4.6%	U.S.	5.3%

NONFARM JOBS (% Change from a year ago)

Jun 1991	Utah	3.9%	U.S.	-1.5%
----------	------	------	------	-------

CPI-U (Base Year 1982-84 = 100)

May 1991	U.S.	135.6	Yr-over chng	5.0%
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PPI (Base Year 1982-84 = 100)

May 1991	U.S.	116.5	Yr-over chng	1.7%
----------	------	-------	--------------	------

The State is still producing jobs at a strong 4 percent rate. Although the nation continues to lose jobs, over the past 12 months Utah has seen an employment increase of 28,600 net new jobs. Nevertheless, Utah has experienced its own layoffs—particularly in defense-related industries.

Almost one-half of Utah's net new jobs have come in the service sector.

Employment in this sector is

up 13,600 jobs for a phenomenal growth rate of 7.5 percent. The construction industry demonstrated even more remarkable growth—employment is up roughly 9 percent from June 1990—an addition of 2,500 net new jobs. On the more moderate side, the trade and finance/insurance/real estate industries experienced job growth between 3 and 4 percent.

Although feeling the pangs of the national recession, manufacturing employment is still expanding within the State at a rate of 2 percent. We feel confident that Utah has already experienced the high point of manufacturing layoffs.

■ **Utah's unemployment rate jumped up six-tenths of a percentage point to 5.0 percent.**

■ **The large increase in joblessness came primarily from a dramatic increase in the number of individuals who entered the labor force in June—not layoffs.**

■ **The Utah jobless rate still registers 2.0 percentage points below the national average.**

Transportation/communications also registered slower than average expansion with a 2 percent, 900 job gain. Government job growth continued to be inhibited by cutbacks in defense jobs. However, gains in nondefense federal employment plus state and local government gains pushed the entire public sector to a 1.6 percent, 2,400 job gain.

Mining was the only major Utah industry which failed to increase over the past 12 months.

Declines in coal and metal mining kept employment in mining flat in comparison to last year.

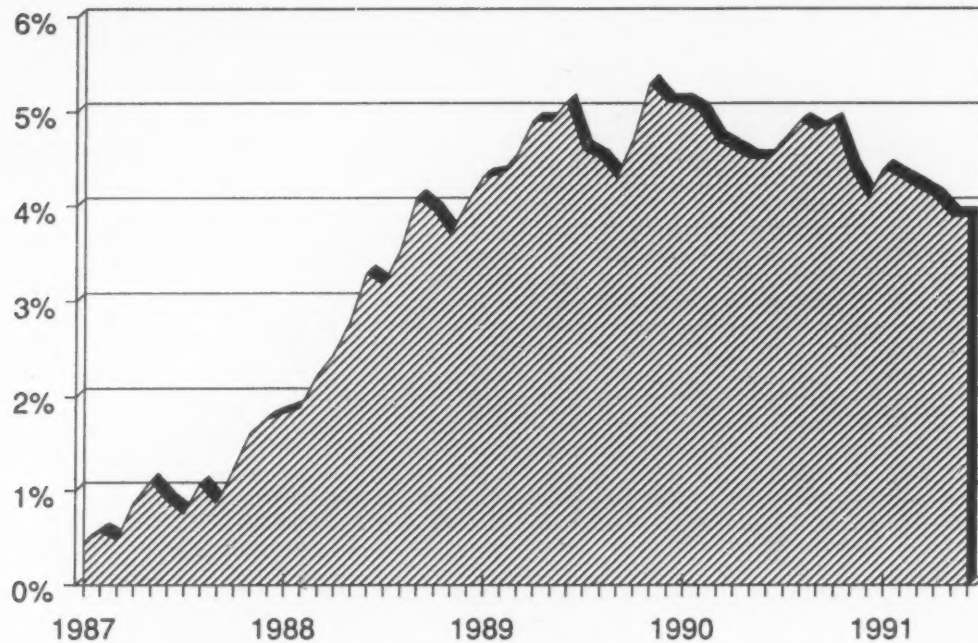
Does the sudden rise in Utah's unemployment rate mean Utah is going to fall into the national economic abyss. Probably not. The increase in joblessness has come from entrants, not job losers. Job growth in Utah continues at one of the fastest paces of any state in the nation (Utah ranked number four in first quarter 1991). As the nation recovers from its economic malaise, Utah should still escape a full-fledged economic downturn this year.

Lecia Parks Langston
Chief Economist

■ **Nonfarm job growth continued strong with a 4 percent, 28,600 job gain between June 1990 and June 1991.**

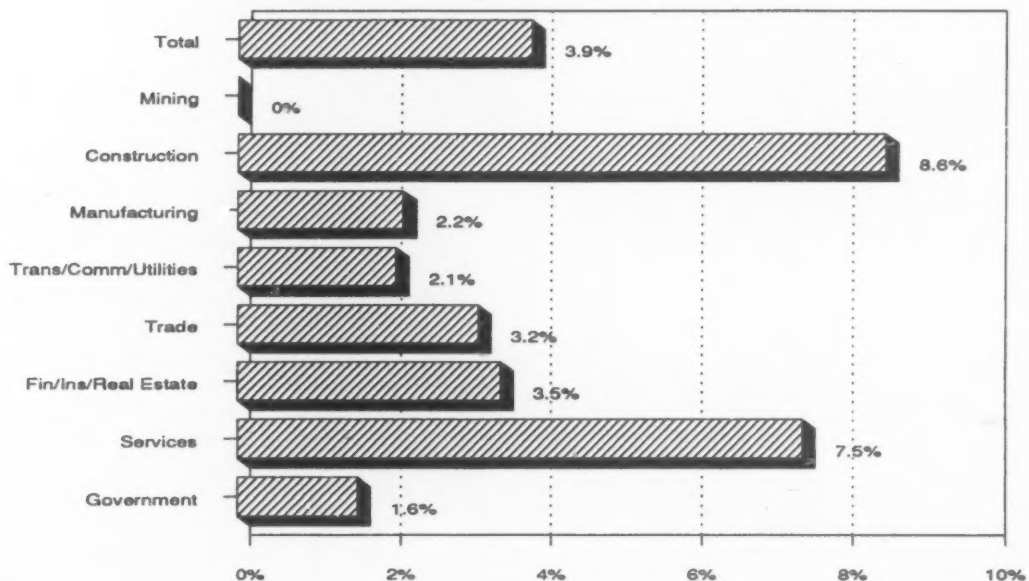
■ **Services and construction showed the strongest employment gain over the past 12-month period.**

Year-Over Percent Change in Utah Nonfarm Jobs



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

June 1990-91 Percent Growth In Utah Nonfarm Jobs by Industry



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

RAW

**Table 1. Utah Civilian Labor Force and Nonagricultural Jobs,
Not Seasonally Adjusted (Numbers in Thousands)**

	Jun 1990(1)	Jun 1990	Percent Change	May 1991(p)	Apr 1991(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	808.1	796.0	1.5	804.8	806.3
Employed	768.1	759.8	1.1	766.8	769.2
Unemployed	40.0	36.2	10.5	38.0	37.1
Percent of Labor Force	4.9	4.5	—	4.7	4.6
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	757.8	729.2	3.9	749.0	744.8
Mining	8.6	8.6	0.0	8.6	8.7
Metal Mining	3.0	3.1	-3.2	3.0	3.0
Bituminous Coal Mining	2.5	2.6	-3.8	2.5	2.6
Oil/Gas Extraction & Quarrying*	3.1	2.9	6.9	3.1	3.1
Contract Construction	31.5	29.0	8.6	29.5	27.9
Manufacturing	110.1	107.7	2.2	108.7	108.0
Durable Goods	73.1	71.1	2.8	72.1	71.9
Primary Metals	6.3	5.9	6.8	6.0	6.0
Fabricated Metals, Machinery, & Computers	14.5	14.3	1.4	14.2	13.9
Electrical/Electric Equipment (ex. Computers)	11.5	11.9	-3.4	11.4	11.4
Transportation Equipment	17.5	17.6	-0.6	17.5	17.9
Lumber/Furniture, Stone/Clay/Glass*	10.6	10.6	0.0	10.5	10.3
Other Durable Goods*	12.7	10.8	17.6	12.5	12.4
Nondurable Goods	37.0	36.6	1.1	36.6	36.1
Food & Related Products	12.1	12.1	0.0	11.8	11.4
Other Nondurable Goods*	24.9	24.5	1.6	24.8	24.7
Transportation, Communications, & Utilities	43.1	42.2	2.1	42.7	42.5
Railroad Transportation	2.6	2.4	8.3	2.6	2.6
Trucking & Warehousing	15.9	15.2	4.6	15.7	15.6
Transportation by Air*	6.9	7.0	-1.4	6.7	6.6
Other Transportation & Related Services*	3.1	2.9	6.9	3.3	3.3
Communications	7.2	7.0	2.9	7.1	7.1
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	7.4	7.7	-3.9	7.3	7.3
Trade	179.0	173.4	3.2	176.4	173.5
Wholesale Trade	39.6	38.5	2.9	39.3	38.9
Durable Goods*	22.9	22.7	0.9	22.8	22.6
Nondurable Goods*	16.7	15.8	5.7	16.5	16.3
Retail Trade	139.4	134.9	3.3	137.1	134.6
Food Stores	25.0	24.5	2.0	24.2	23.8
Auto Dealers/Parts Stores, & Gas Stations	16.5	16.3	1.2	16.3	15.9
Eating & Drinking Places	45.9	44.3	3.6	45.4	44.5
Home Furniture/Equipment & Clothing Stores*	12.2	11.3	8.0	11.8	11.7
Gen. Merchandise/Building & Garden Supply*	21.9	21.9	0.0	21.5	20.9
Miscellaneous Retail	17.9	16.6	7.8	17.9	17.8
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	35.4	34.2	3.5	35.0	34.8
Depository Institutions*	13.2	13.4	-1.5	13.1	13.0
Other Finance/Insurance/Real Estate*	22.2	20.8	6.7	21.9	21.8
Services	194.3	180.7	7.5	189.8	192.4
Hotels & Lodging Places	13.6	12.5	8.8	12.8	13.2
Personal, Amusement & Recreational*	19.4	18.2	6.6	18.5	18.4
Computer-Related*	9.4	8.2	14.6	9.2	9.2
Other Business Services*	32.3	29.1	11.0	31.5	30.8
Auto Repair/Rental/Parking*	7.3	6.8	7.4	7.2	7.3
Health	48.1	45.8	5.0	47.6	47.5
Education/Social & Membership Organizations*	35.8	34.6	3.5	35.5	39.0
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	5.0	4.9	2.0	4.8	4.8
Engineering, Accounting, & Related*	16.6	14.4	15.3	16.1	15.8
Other Repair/Ag. Services & Museums, etc.*	6.8	6.2	9.7	6.6	6.4
Government	155.8	153.4	1.6	158.3	157.0
Federal Government	40.3	41.8	-3.6	39.8	40.1
U.S. Defense*	19.4	21.7	-10.6	19.3	19.5
Other Federal*	20.9	20.1	4.0	20.5	20.6
State Government	42.8	41.2	3.9	44.4	43.9
State Education*	22.6	21.8	3.7	24.6	24.4
Other State*	20.2	19.4	4.1	19.8	19.5
Local Government	72.7	70.4	3.3	74.1	73.0
Public School Districts*	46.4	44.8	3.6	48.7	48.2
Other Local*	26.3	25.6	2.7	25.4	24.8

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). NOTE: Forecast data and cells marked by an asterisk (*) are not sanctioned by BLS.

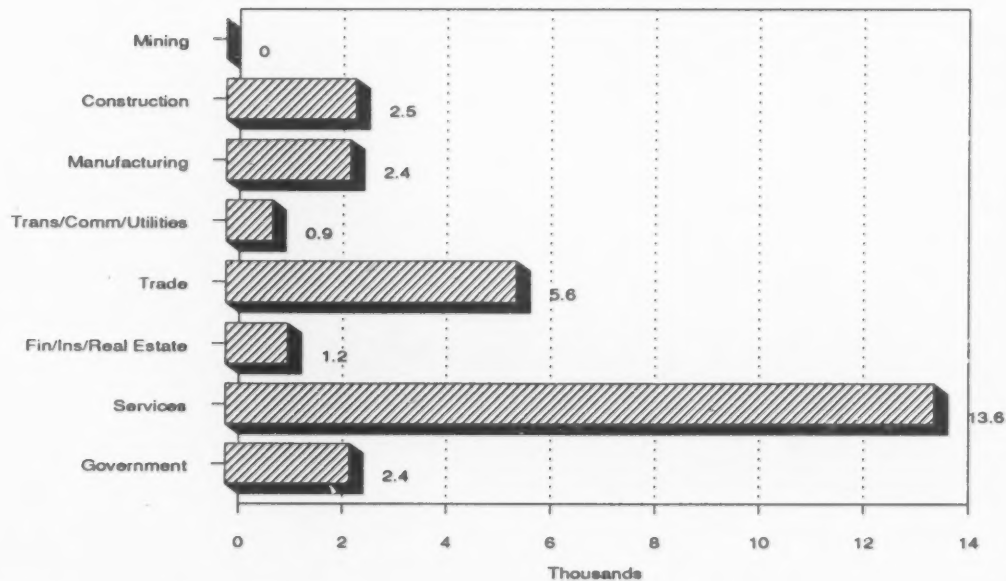
ADJUSTED

**Table 2. Utah Civilian Labor Force and Nonagricultural Jobs
Seasonally Adjusted (Numbers in Thousands)**

	Jun 1991(f)	Jun 1990	Percent Change	May 1991(p)	Apr 1991(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	804.4	792.2	1.5	812.1	815.2
Employed	763.9	755.5	1.1	776.1	782.5
Unemployed	40.5	36.7	10.4	36.0	32.7
Percent of Labor Force	5.0	4.6	--	4.4	4.0
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	755.8	729.2	3.6	750.7	746.1
Mining	8.9	8.9	0.0	8.7	8.9
Contract Construction	29.6	27.3	8.6	29.6	29.9
Manufacturing	109.3	108.9	0.4	108.9	108.8
Durable Goods	72.4	70.4	2.8	72.1	72.3
Nondurable Goods	36.9	38.5	-4.1	36.8	36.5
Trans., Comm., Public Utilities	43.1	42.2	2.1	42.8	42.6
Trade	178.5	172.9	3.2	177.7	176.3
Wholesale	39.3	38.3	2.9	39.4	39.2
Retail	139.2	134.7	3.3	138.3	137.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	35.2	34.0	3.5	34.9	34.8
Services	195.5	181.8	7.5	193.9	191.0
Government	155.8	153.3	1.6	154.1	153.8
Federal Government	39.7	41.2	-3.6	39.3	39.7
State Government	43.8	42.2	3.9	43.1	42.9
Local Government	72.3	70.0	3.3	71.6	71.2

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

June 1990-91 Growth in Utah Nonfarm Jobs by Industry



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

Economic Events

Please note: Information contained in Economic Events is obtained from regional newspapers, local job service offices, trade publications, clipping services, and local area chamber of

- Unisys Corporation announced the layoff of an additional 100 workers in June. The layoffs are a combination of declines in defense-related jobs and cutbacks within the company's commercial division. Since November of 1989, Unisys has reduced its Salt Lake work force by about 600 people.
- The Orem Redevelopment Agency approved the location of a Wal-Mart store in Orem. As an incentive, the Agency agreed to return to Wal-Mart a percentage of sales tax that the company generates.
- As part of a multi-company business deal between Kenecott, Morton, International, North American Salt, and Great Salt Lake Minerals, a transacted land and money swap should provide an upshot for Utah's economy. The deal will allow all companies involved to expand their operations. This will generate new jobs for Tooele and Weber counties, and increased tax revenues for the State.
- Mars, Inc., one of the nation's largest candy makers, is building a \$10 million warehouse and distribution center in Salt Lake City's Centennial Industrial Park. The distribution center will be the company's principal supply point for the intermountain states, with total employment anticipated at 60 to 80 people. □

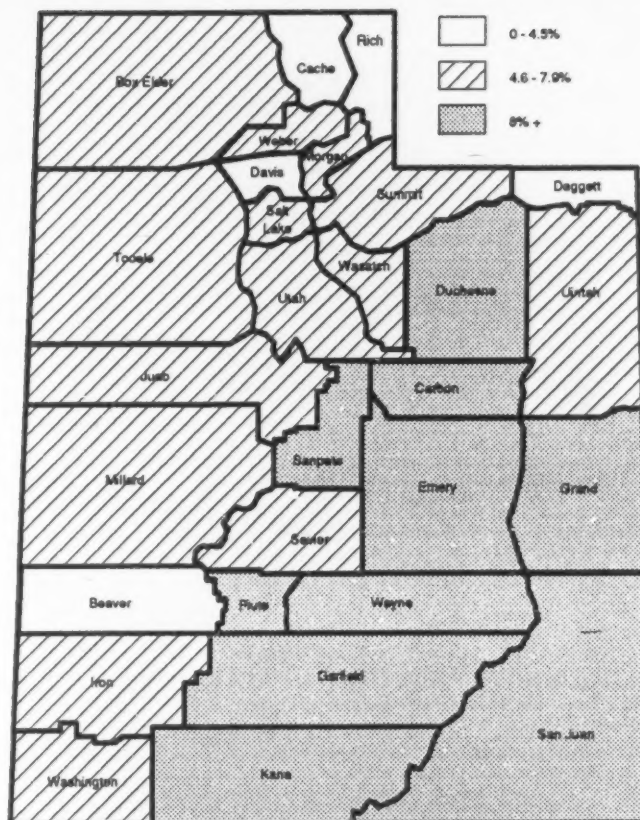
County economies show little change—

Despite the increase in Utah's unemployment rate in the past two months, the economic climate in the state and in most of its counties has not appreciably changed. Areas prospering economically continue to do so, while those facing tougher times are still getting by.

The metropolitan counties—Salt Lake, Utah, Davis, and Weber—have experienced a shift in unemployment from "very low" to "low," with Weber County being slightly higher than the others.

A much wider range exists in the year-over employment growth rates of these four counties. Fueled by very rapid growth in trade (especially wholesale) and services, Utah County's 7 percent job growth is amazing for an area of its size. However, notably absent from the list of rapidly-growing industries in Utah County is manufacturing, whose job growth is less than one percent.

Salt Lake and Weber counties' job growth rates are both near four percent, which is also the state growth rate. As with the state, services leads the way in job



**Unemployment Rates
June 1991**

creation in these counties, but Salt Lake County's 11 percent growth in construction employment is a real winner.

Largely because of a net loss of 700 government jobs in Davis County in the

past twelve months, total job growth in this county was only one percent. The effects of this low growth are somewhat mitigated, however, by workers commuting to and from the county. The unemployment rate is therefore remaining low.

■ **Utah County continues to show remarkable job growth—7 percent since June 1990.**

Continued on page 8

■ **Unemployment rates for metropolitan counties rose from "very low" to "low" in June.**

■ **Uintah, Washington, and Cache counties indicate recent economic progress with rapid job growth and low-to-moderate unemployment rates.**

■ **San Juan, Garfield, Piute, Emery, Carbon, and Kane counties showed economic distress with negative-to-low job growth and high unemployment.**

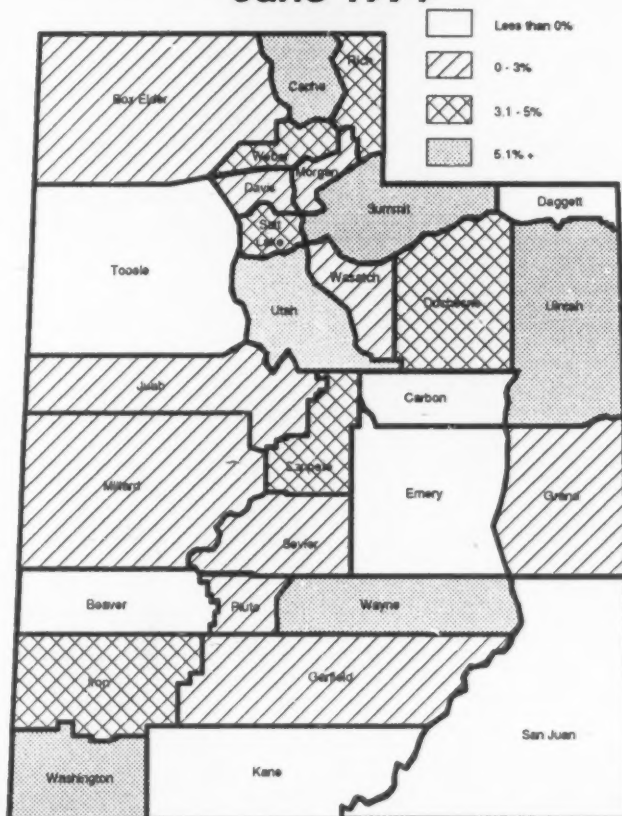
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Nonmetropolitan counties whose rapid job growth and low-to-moderate unemployment rates indicate recent economic progress are led by Uintah, Washington, and Cache. Iron and Summit counties are also experiencing solid economic growth.

On the other end of the spectrum are six counties—San Juan, Garfield, Piute, Emery, Carbon, and Kane—that have a combination of negative-to-low job growth and high unemployment. Because of recent and/or ongoing economic setbacks, these areas could be considered as Utah's recessionary counties, but the classification is not concrete. For most of these, hard times can be measured in years or decades rather than the few months of the current national recession.

Kenneth E. Jensen
Labor Market Economist

Year-Over Percent Change in Nonfarm Jobs June 1991



Metro Areas

Table 3. Civilian Labor Force and Nonfarm Jobs for Salt Lake/Ogden and Provo/Orem Metropolitan Statistical Areas (Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake/Ogden					Provo/Orem				
	Jun 1991(f)	Jun 1990	Percent Change	May 1991(p)	Apr 1991(r)	Jun 1991(f)	Jun 1990	Percent Change	May 1991(p)	Apr 1991(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	521.8	511.9	1.9	519.4	517.1	118.6	116.3	2.0	117.6	122.3
Employed	497.2	489.2	1.6	496.0	495.2	113.4	111.6	1.6	112.9	117.7
Unemployed	24.6	22.7	8.4	23.4	21.9	5.2	4.7	10.6	4.7	4.6
Rate	4.7	4.4	—	4.5	4.2	4.4	4.0	—	4.0	3.8
TOTAL NONFARM JOBS	517.3	499.3	3.6	510.3	505.9	99.2	92.5	7.4	98.0	100.7
Mining	2.5	2.8	-10.7	2.6	2.7	—	—	—	—	—
Construction	22.2	19.9	11.6	20.6	19.6	3.4	3.2	6.3	3.4	3.2
Manufacturing	71.0	65.7	1.9	70.0	69.5	14.5	14.4	0.7	14.2	14.3
Durable	49.3	48.5	1.6	48.5	48.3	8.8	8.7	1.1	8.6	8.7
Non-durable	21.7	21.2	2.4	21.5	21.2	5.7	5.7	0.0	5.6	5.6
Trans/Comm/Utilities	33.5	32.8	2.1	33.2	33.1	2.6	2.6	0.0	2.6	2.6
Trade	123.8	122.0	1.5	121.8	199.7	24.1	21.5	12.1	23.9	23.8
Wholesale	31.0	30.8	0.6	30.7	30.5	5.3	4.4	20.5	5.3	5.2
Retail	92.8	91.2	1.8	91.1	89.2	18.8	17.1	9.9	18.6	18.6
Fin/Ins/Real Estate	29.3	28.2	3.9	29.0	28.5	2.4	2.3	4.3	2.3	2.3
Service	133.4	123.7	7.8	130.2	130.1	36.3	33.4	8.7	35.6	38.8
Government	101.6	100.2	1.4	102.9	102.7	16.0	15.1	6.0	15.9	15.7

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

By County

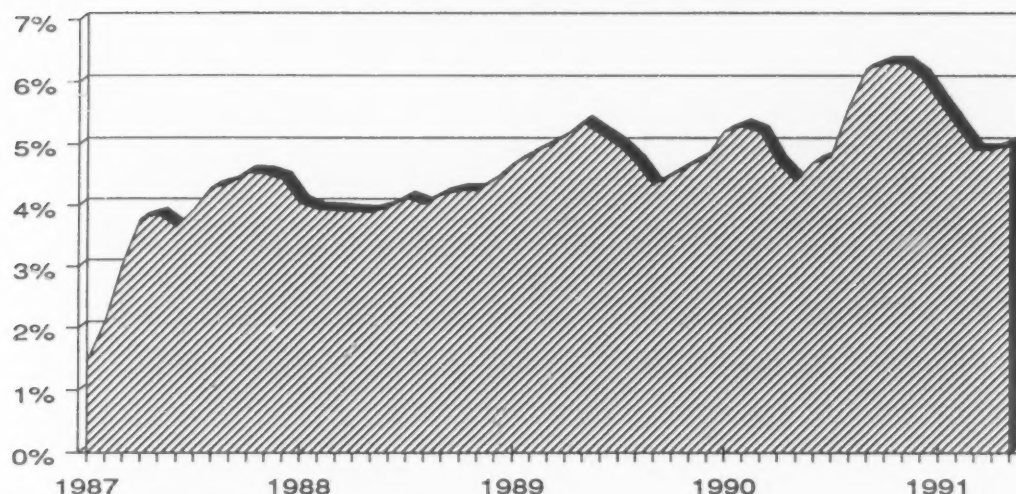
Table 4. Unemployment Rates and Nonfarm Jobs in Utah by County

	Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate				Nonfarm Wage and Salary Jobs				
	Jun 1991(f)	May 1991(p)	Apr 1991(r)	Jun 1990	Jun 1991(f)	Jun 1990	Percent Change	May 1991(p)	Apr 1991(r)
STATE TOTAL	5.0	4.4	4.0	4.6	757,800	729,330	3.9	749,000	744,800
Bear River	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.3	45,580	43,930	3.8	45,720	44,940
Box Elder	5.2	3.5	3.1	4.7	15,620	15,430	1.2	15,430	15,250
Cache	4.0	5.3	5.3	4.2	29,490	28,050	5.1	29,870	29,330
Rich	2.9	2.1	1.9	2.3	470	450	4.4	420	360
Wasatch Front	4.7	4.2	3.7	4.4	528,900	511,300	3.4	521,770	516,670
Wasatch Front North ...	4.9	4.3	4.2	5.1	131,800	128,740	2.4	131,620	131,190
Davis	4.5	3.8	3.7	4.5	61,850	61,320	0.9	61,310	61,160
Morgan	6.3	4.5	4.6	4.5	1,050	1,020	2.9	1,050	1,030
Weber	5.2	4.9	4.7	5.7	68,900	66,400	3.8	69,260	69,000
Wasatch Front South ...	4.7	4.1	3.5	4.2	397,100	382,560	3.8	390,150	385,480
Salt Lake	4.6	4.1	3.4	4.1	386,650	371,560	4.1	379,840	375,500
Tooele	5.6	4.5	3.9	5.0	10,450	11,000	-5.0	10,310	9,980
Mountainland	4.9	4.1	3.8	4.4	108,990	101,950	6.9	107,730	111,410
Summit	7.4	5.7	6.4	5.2	7,150	6,800	5.1	7,160	8,250
Utah	4.6	3.9	3.5	4.2	99,190	92,510	7.2	97,960	100,740
Wasatch	7.5	6.1	7.1	5.9	2,650	2,640	0.4	2,610	2,420
Central	7.4	6.8	6.7	6.3	15,880	15,490	2.5	15,760	15,230
Juab	5.9	5.1	5.0	6.5	1,810	1,770	2.3	1,840	1,820
Millard	5.3	4.7	4.7	4.3	3,640	3,580	1.7	3,620	3,460
Piute	15.0	15.7	14.7	10.4	200	200	0.0	190	190
Sanpete	8.9	8.5	9.4	8.5	4,460	4,300	3.7	4,440	4,310
Sevier	7.3	6.7	5.7	5.5	5,150	5,050	2.0	5,060	4,890
Wayne	9.6	7.4	6.4	7.0	620	590	5.1	610	560
Southwestern	5.7	4.7	4.9	4.5	28,670	27,480	4.3	28,670	27,990
Beaver	4.0	4.4	4.5	4.7	1,350	1,360	-0.7	1,280	1,230
Garfield	18.1	13.3	12.5	10.3	1,760	1,750	0.6	1,700	1,440
Iron	4.6	4.0	4.3	4.3	7,940	7,660	3.7	7,820	7,810
Kane	8.0	7.1	7.8	6.0	1,730	1,760	-1.7	1,710	1,610
Washington	5.0	4.2	4.4	4.0	15,890	14,950	6.3	16,160	15,900
Uintah Basin	7.1	6.0	5.3	7.0	12,420	11,350	9.4	11,890	11,500
Daggett	2.7	1.8	1.6	1.9	400	410	-2.4	340	310
Duchesne	9.0	6.4	6.1	8.7	3,940	3,770	4.5	3,879	3,780
Uintah	6.3	6.0	5.0	6.4	8,080	7,170	12.7	7,680	7,410
Southeastern	8.9	7.0	6.8	7.0	17,360	17,840	-2.7	17,470	17,060
Carbon	8.4	5.9	6.2	6.0	7,550	7,710	-2.1	7,670	7,630
Emery	9.0	8.5	7.1	7.7	3,500	3,730	-6.2	3,540	3,480
Grand	8.2	6.3	6.3	8.2	2,790	2,780	0.4	2,680	2,470
San Juan	10.1	8.4	8.0	7.4	3,520	3,620	-2.8	3,580	3,480
Salt Lake/Ogden MSA ...	4.7	4.2	3.7	4.4	517,400	499,280	3.6	510,410	505,660
Provo/Orem MSA	4.6	3.9	3.5	4.2	99,190	92,510	7.2	97,960	100,740

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

Note: Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates should not be used for federal or state funding applications.

Year-over Percent Increase in U.S. Consumer Price Index



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

PRICES

Table 5. Current U.S. Price Indices

	INDEX		% CHANGE FROM	
	May 1991	May 1990	Prior Year	Prior Month
CONSUMER PRICES (1982-84=100)				
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U¹)	135.6	129.2	5.0	0.3
Food and Beverages	137.3	131.1	4.7	0.1
Food at Home	136.9	130.9	4.6	-0.1
Housing	132.8	127.1	4.5	0.2
Rent Residential	142.8	137.3	4.0	0.2
Fuel and Other Utilities	114.2	109.9	3.9	1.0
Medical Care	175.2	160.8	9.0	0.5
Apparel and Upkeep	129.4	125.5	3.1	-0.5
Transportation	123.3	117.7	4.8	0.9
Gasoline	100.2	92.4	8.4	4.5
Energy	102.1	96.7	5.6	2.6
PURCHASING POWER OF CONSUMER DOLLAR:				
(1982-84 = \$1.00)	\$0.737	\$0.774	-4.8	-0.3
ALL ITEMS (CPI-W²)	133.8	127.5	4.9	0.4
PRODUCER PRICES (1982 = 100)				
ALL COMMODITIES	116.5	114.6	1.7	0.4
Finished Goods	121.7	117.7	3.4	0.7
Intermediate Materials	114.1	113.1	0.9	0.1
Crude Materials	102.2	104.7	-2.4	1.0

1 Consumer Price Index—All Urban Consumers.

2 Consumer Price Index—Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.

3 Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: fuel oil, coal, bottled gas, electricity, gasoline, and motor oil and coolant. It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Job Service

Table 6. Employment Security Activities in Utah

	Jun 1991(p)	Jun 1990	Percent Change	May 1991
Nonfarm Jobs Available	20,220	22,811	-11.4	22,313
New Applications for Jobs	9,672	10,094	-4.2	11,450
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	5,743	6,342	-9.4	8,260
Initial Claims	1,074	919	16.9	1,205
Weeks Claimed	9,088	7,155	27.0	9,779
Insured Unemployment Rate	1.33	1.08	-. -	1.47
Benefits Paid (Monthly)	\$5,038,320	\$4,097,218	23.0	\$5,659,783

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX claims only and are listed for the week containing the 15th day of the month.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

ACCRA Composite Cost-of-Living Comparisons for Selected Metropolitan Areas—FIRST QUARTER 1991

Component Weights:	100% All Items	17% Groceries	22% Housing	11% Utilities	13% Trans	7% Hlth Care	30% Misc
U.S. Average	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Salt Lake City UT	92.1	90.1	80.2	89.5	104.1	85.9	99.2
Cedar City UT (Nonmetro)	92.2	102.7	76.8	83.5	98.1	89.5	98.9
Provo-Orem UT	93.1	90.4	77.2	87.1	100.9	91.4	105.6
St George UT (Nonmetro)	98.8	102.4	98.1	81.7	104.2	99.7	100.9
Western States							
Phoenix AZ	102.0	95.8	98.0	101.9	108.4	115.9	102.3
Los Angeles CA	120.9	104.9	185.3	73.7	108.8	129.0	103.4
San Diego CA	131.4	103.5	211.7	71.4	127.8	135.4	111.1
Denver CO	101.6	96.3	103.6	95.6	107.8	119.0	98.5
Boise ID	99.8	96.8	111.8	69.3	92.1	110.4	104.9
Las Vegas NV	108.2	97.1	127.6	83.0	119.7	122.7	101.1
Albuquerque NM	101.7	94.3	103.9	95.4	101.9	111.8	104.3
Portland OR	109.2	104.8	131.0	71.7	109.6	132.2	103.8
Seattle WA	115.1	117.9	144.9	62.2	119.1	140.9	103.4
Casper WY	97.2	106.6	85.7	94.8	90.9	102.4	102.7
Other Areas							
Juneau AK (Nonmetro)	137.4	127.8	140.4	157.4	132.8	192.7	122.3
Atlanta GA	100.9	98.9	101.4	115.1	102.1	112.3	93.2
St. Louis MO	94.6	94.4	97.8	85.9	91.3	103.7	94.8
Nassau-Suffolk NY	152.1	118.9	207.4	217.6	129.0	134.4	120.5
Houston TX	101.5	107.1	89.3	93.8	118.8	104.1	101.9
*Highest City	San Diego CA	Seattle WA	San Diego CA	Philadelphia PA	San Diego CA	Anaheim CA	Bakersfield CA
	131.4	117.9	211.7	178.5	127.8	142.8	123.2
*Lowest City	Loveland CO	St Paul MN	Brownsville TX	Tacoma WA	Janesville WI	Fayetteville AR	New London WI
	86.2	87.4	68.9	59.4	82.8	76.1	85.6

*Does not include cities in Alaska or New York.

Source: American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association.

Hours and Earnings

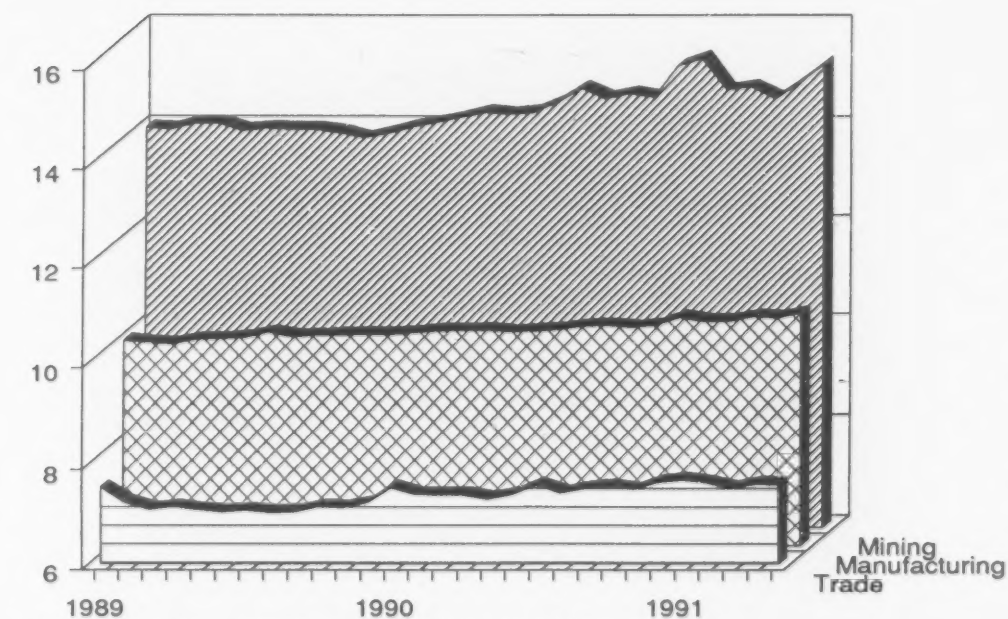
Table 7. Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in Utah

	Average Hourly Earnings				Average Weekly Hours			
	May 1991(p)	May 1990	% Chng	Apr 1990(r)	May 1991(p)	May 1990	% Chng	Apr 1990(r)
MINING	15.92	14.33	11.1	14.92	43.2	42.4	1.9	44.5
Metal Mining	13.67	12.63	8.2	13.44	46.9	46.0	2.0	46.2
Bituminous Coal Mining	19.31	17.92	7.6	17.75	40.9	40.3	1.5	44.5
MANUFACTURING	10.54	10.25	2.8	10.64	39.6	39.8	-0.5	39.6
Durable Goods	10.85	10.51	3.2	10.81	39.7	40.6	-2.2	39.7
Primary Metals	13.41	12.82	4.6	13.11	41.9	40.2	4.2	42.1
Fabricated Metal Prod. and Mach.	10.48	9.70	8.0	10.34	40.1	40.5	-1.0	40.5
Transportation Equipment	13.40	13.32	0.6	13.33	39.5	41.4	-4.6	40.4
Nondurable Goods	9.93	9.73	2.1	10.29	39.6	38.3	3.4	38.3
Food and Kindred Products	8.33	8.63	-3.5	10.29	39.6	39.5	0.3	38.9
TRADE	7.62	7.32	4.1	7.63	28.5	28.5	0.0	28.5
Wholesale	10.20	9.91	2.9	10.18	37.3	36.8	1.4	37.0
Retail	6.64	6.35	4.6	6.65	26.2	26.3	-0.4	26.2
Food Stores	6.72	5.92	13.5	6.65	26.1	24.2	7.9	26.2
General Merchandise	6.21	6.21	0.0	6.19	26.4	26.4	0.0	25.8

Note: Average hours include hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Average Hourly Wage for Selected Industries



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

Wages in Salt Lake and Utah counties— Are they really that different?

***For years, people have "felt" that jobs in Utah County paid less than jobs in Salt Lake County—
Is it true? And, if so—
Why?***

Labor economists have devoted considerable time and effort toward understanding and explaining wage differences for similar occupations within cities and between neighboring communities. In Utah, similar interest exists over wage differences within comparable industries between the state's two largest labor markets.

This research article analyzes average monthly wages in the eight major SIC industries (as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification manual) between Salt Lake County and Utah County. Examination is limited to nonagricultural

wage data from 1970 through 1989, with an emphasis on wage trends between 1985 and 1989. Wages for proprietors and other self-employed workers were excluded from this research.

The article reviews each county's demographic and labor market characteristics, then examines the wage data for each county, and concludes with several possible explanations for wage differences between the counties.

Salt Lake County Labor Market Overview

Salt Lake County is the most populous

-
- ***For all major industries, Utah County shows lower average monthly wages than Salt Lake County.***
 - ***Wages are most comparable for the manufacturing industry.***
 - ***Salt Lake County's trade wages have, on average, been an astounding 45 percent higher than those, in Utah County—although Utah County has been closing the gap in recent years.***
 - ***Wages in Utah County are slowly catching up with wages in Salt Lake County.***
 - ***Higher percentages of young and female workers could account for some of the gap in wages.***
 - ***The transitory nature of Utah County's labor force due to the large college student population significantly affects the supply and demand for labor in the county, which in turn could impact wages.***

Continued on page 14

Table A.
Major Salt Lake County Employers
1989

Firm Name	Industry Group	Approximate Employment
Univiversity Of Utah	Government	13,000
Granite School District	Government	7,000
Hercules, Inc.	Manufacturing	4,500
Delta Airlines	Transportation	4,000
Pacific Corp.	Public Utilities	4,000
Kennecott Copper	Mining	2,500
American Express	Finance	1,500

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

region in Utah. Roughly 42 percent (726,000 people) of all Utahns reside in Salt Lake County. The County's population density in 1990 was 960 persons per square mile, making it the State's most densely-populated county. By the year 2010 the county's population is projected to comprise nearly one million people.

Salt Lake County is the commercial, governmental and industrial center of Utah. Table A identifies some of Salt Lake County's major employers.

The county is characterized by a broad-based economy which includes large concentrations of employment in the trade and service sectors. In 1989 trade and service industries accounted for more than 50 percent of the county's total employment, and 43 percent of its total wages (\$3 billion). Salt Lake County, on average, accounts for nearly 55 percent of total state wages and over 50 percent of total state employment.

Utah County **Labor Market Overview**

Utah County is the second most populous county in Utah. Its total 1990 population of approximately 264,000 persons accounted for 15 percent of the State's residents. Population density for the county in 1990 was 131 persons per square mile. State planners project Utah County's population to grow at an average annual rate of 1.5 percent through 2010, resulting in roughly 360,000 residents.

Utah County has never been a major center of business and government activity like Salt Lake County. However, several large corporations have established their national and world headquarters in Utah County over the last 15 years. As a result, Utah County has enjoyed vigorous economic growth and development during the 1980s. Table B. identifies some of Utah County's major employers.

Utah County has high concentrations of employment in the service, trade,

manufacturing, and government sectors. In 1989, these four industries accounted for roughly 90 percent (79,236 jobs) of the county's total employment with service (36 percent) and trade (23 percent) leading the way. These four industries also accounted for 90 percent (nearly \$1.2 billion) of the county's total wages, with services (36 percent) and manufacturing (22 percent) responsible for the largest portions. With respect to state-wide employment and wage data, Utah County accounts for 12 percent of the State's total employment and 10 percent of its total wages.

How do Wages Compare?

Average monthly wage data from 1970-1989 was collected and analyzed for both counties and the state. The wage figures represent what individuals, on average, were earning in each major SIC industry. The wage data was compared on both a year-by-year basis and using appropriate statistical procedures.

Mining

The mining industry includes businesses involved in the extraction of minerals, quarrying, well operations, milling, and exploration. In 1989, Salt Lake County had 99 mining firms employing nearly 2,500 individuals compared to Utah County's eight firms that employed only 30 people. Because there are so few mining firms and jobs in Utah County, a comparison of average monthly wages involving Utah County would be meaningless.

Construction

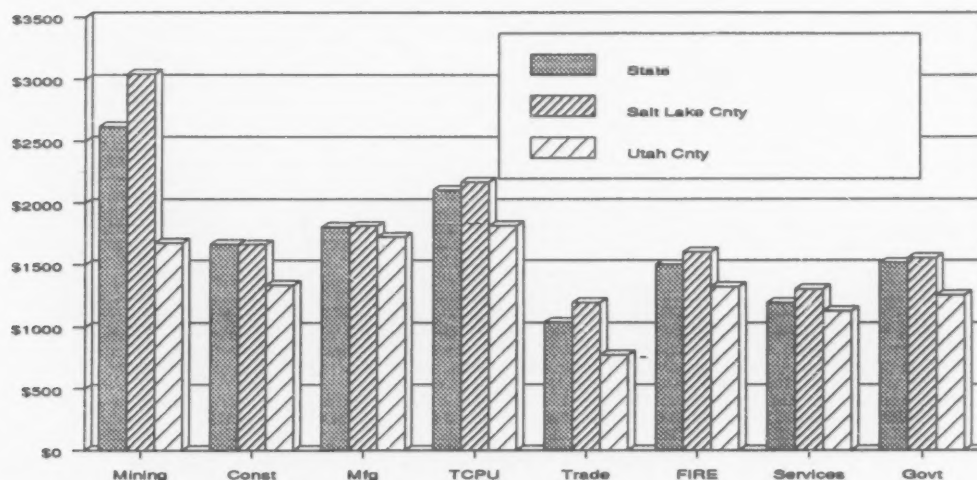
The construction industry includes firms engaged in both building and heavy construction. Salt Lake County's monthly construction wages have, on average, been 20 percent higher than Utah County's, while state-wide construction wages have been 15 percent higher than those in Utah County. However, between 1985 and 1989, Utah County's average monthly construction wages grew more than 15 percent compared to

Table B.
Major Utah County Employers
1989

Firm Name	Industry Group	Approximate Employment
Brigham Young University	Services	13,500
Alpine School District	Government	3,500
Geneva Steel	Manufacturing	2,500
Utah Valley Regional Medical Center	Services	2,000
Novell	Trade	1,000
Nu Skin International	Trade	1,100

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

1985 Average Monthly Wage



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

Salt Lake County's growth of 13 percent and state-wide growth of only 8 percent.

Manufacturing

Manufacturing is one industry where Utah County has enjoyed historically high wages in comparison to Salt Lake County and the State. However, since U.S. Steel halted production at its Geneva Plant in the mid-1980s (Utah County's largest manufacturing site), manufacturing wages in Utah County have lagged behind those in Salt Lake County and the State. Between 1985 and 1989, manufacturing wages grew 12 percent in Salt Lake County compared to Utah County and the State where monthly manufacturing wages grew 11 percent. However, during this five year period, Salt Lake County's average monthly manufacturing wage was between \$100 and \$300 higher than Utah County's manufacturing wage.

Recently, Utah County's manufacturing wages have rebounded with a 6 percent

surge in average monthly wages during 1989, compared to the growth of less than 1.5 percent that Salt Lake County and the State experienced during the same period. A large portion of Utah County's growth was attributed to the new Geneva Steel's expanding work force and production during that period.

Transportation, Communication & Public Utilities

Organizations providing passenger and freight transportation, communication services, electricity, gas, steam, water, and sanitary services are included in this group. Salt Lake County serves as the headquarters for many of the companies providing these services within the State, and many of the employees in these offices are higher-paid management personnel. Therefore, this industry's average monthly wages are considerably larger in Salt Lake County. From 1985 through 1989, wages in this sector grew nearly 15 percent in Salt Lake

County, while they grew only 4 percent in Utah County and 12 percent throughout the state.

Trade

The trade sector includes wholesale and retail establishments selling merchandise to industrial, commercial, farm, and professional businesses, as well as to the general public. These goods include such items as clothing, automobiles, food, and other consumer goods and products. Because many workers in trade-related businesses are part-time employees and generally earn a lower average hourly wage, average monthly trade wages are the lowest of all eight major industries in the state.

Salt Lake County's trade wages have, on average, been an astounding 45 percent higher than those in Utah County. But trade wages grew rapidly in Utah County—nearly 19 percent—between 1985 and 1989. During this same period, Salt Lake County's average monthly

trade wage grew 10 percent, while the State average grew only 9 percent.

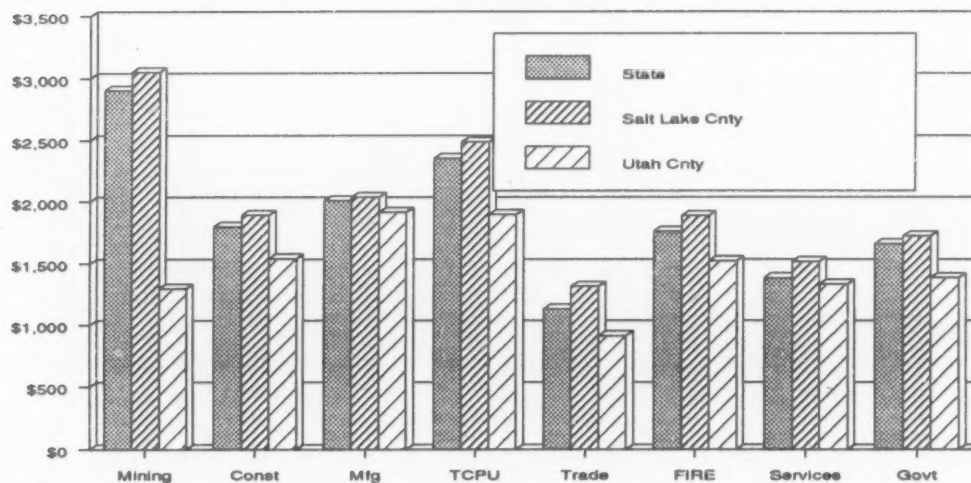
Despite the historical differences between Salt Lake and Utah counties, it appears that Utah County's trade wages are beginning to gain ground on those in Salt Lake County and throughout the State.

Finance, Insurance & Real Estate

This classification includes banks and trust companies, credit agencies, and security brokers, as well as insurance and real estate businesses.

Again, because many of the State's financial institutions, insurance companies, and real estate businesses have their main offices in Salt Lake County, the industry's wages have been 30 percent higher in Salt Lake County when compared to Utah County and the state. In 1989, this sector's wages were nearly \$400 more in Salt Lake County than

1989 Average Monthly Wage



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

those in Utah County. Between 1985 and 1989, this sector's average monthly wage grew 18 percent in Salt Lake County compared to 15 percent in Utah County and 17 percent in the State.

Services

The service sector includes lodging and tourism, educational institutions, and business services, as well as medical, legal, and engineering firms. Utah County's service sector wages have lagged behind those of the State and Salt Lake County like each of the other major industries. However, the wage gap between the two counties has narrowed slightly in the last few years as this sector of the economy has grown. Between 1985 and 1989, Utah County's average monthly service wage grew more than 18 percent compared to Salt Lake County's 17 percent increase and state-wide growth of 16 percent. In 1989, Salt Lake County's average monthly service wage was \$1,520, \$183 more than Utah County's average wage of \$1,337. Between 1988 and 1989, Utah County's average monthly service wage grew more than 4 percent compared to Salt Lake County and state-wide growth of less than 3 percent. The high concentration of computer software firms in Utah County—which are included in the services industry, and pay higher than average wages—has helped spur Utah County service wage growth.

Government

The final major group is government-related employment. This sector includes all federal (excluding military personnel), state, local, and international government activities. Government wages in Utah County have been significantly less than those in Salt Lake County and the State. Average monthly government wages in Salt Lake County have been

more than \$200 greater than Utah County's average during the last ten years. However, in the past four years (1985-1989), government wages have increased between 10 and 11 percent in both counties.

Why the Difference?

Despite the recent improvement of wages in Utah County, there is still a need to explain why wages have been historically less there than in Salt Lake County. While no single theory or explanation accounts for the large wage differences between the two counties, a combination of factors acting together may explain some of the observed wage differences.

Women and Young People

A team of three Canadian researchers examined minimum wage policies in nine Canadian provinces to ascertain the factors that determine wage rates. One of their conclusions helps explain some of the wage differences between Salt Lake County and Utah County. In provinces where there were fewer women and youth in the labor force, the minimum wage tended to be higher. Demographic differences of this nature exist between Utah County and Salt Lake County. In 1990, 18.8 percent of Utah County's population was between the ages of 18 and 24, compared to Salt Lake County's 10.4 percent and the State's 11.6 percent. State labor participation rates show that 68 percent of those between 16 and 19, and 82 percent of those between 20 and 24 work. Accordingly, Utah County has a relatively larger number of young people in its labor force. Because young workers traditionally hold part-time and entry-level jobs that pay lower salaries, this results in lower average monthly wages for the industries employing them.

In terms of women in the labor force, similar evidence exists. In Utah County, 46.4 percent of its labor force is women compared to Salt Lake County's 43.6 percent and the State's 43.9 percent. Like young people, women tend to work in lower-paying jobs and show higher

part-time participation than males (roughly one-third of working women in Utah work part-time). These factors all contribute to lower earnings.

Local Fiscal Conditions

A study conducted by Joseph Gyourko and Joseph Tracy examined how dif-

Table C.
1985 and 1989 Average Monthly Wages

Industry	State	Salt Lake County	Utah County
1985 Average Annual Wages			
Mining	2,614	3,043	1,677
Construction	1,668	1,666	1,336
Manufacturing	1,811	1,817	1,727
Trans/Comm/Utilities	2,107	2,172	1,820
Trade	1,038	1,195	768
Fin/Ins/Real Estate	1,502	1,603	1,323
Services	1,196	1,302	1,129
Government	1,516	1,556	1,255
1989 Average Monthly Wages			
Mining	2,905	3,050	1,298
Construction	1,799	1,891	1,542
Manufacturing	2,009	2,038	1,915
Trans/Comm/Utilities	2,355	2,487	1,898
Trade	1,133	1,318	913
Fin/ins/Real Estate	1,760	1,890	1,525
Services	1,385	1,520	1,337
Government	1,663	1,723	1,386
1985 - 1989 Percent Change In Average Monthly Wage			
Mining	11.1	0.2	-22.6
Construction	7.9	13.5	15.4
Manufacturing	10.9	12.2	10.9
Trans/Comm/Utilities	11.8	14.5	4.3
Trade	9.2	10.3	18.9
Fin/Ins/Real Estate	17.2	17.9	15.3
Services	15.8	16.7	18.4
Government	9.7	10.7	10.4

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

ferences in local fiscal (e.g., tax rates, budgets, etc.) and nonfiscal conditions (e.g., pollution, public services, climate, etc.) cause variance in intermetropolitan wages. Their thesis states that wage specification factors other than job traits (e.g., local fiscal climate) cause wage differentials.

Their study revealed that community fiscal variables have as much explanatory power as do worker trait variables and industry/occupation variables in explaining wage levels. Although the study of each community's fiscal conditions was beyond the scope of this report, future study and review of this factor might help explain some of the wage differences between the two counties. As each county seeks to attract and retain new business through tax incentives, improved public services, and other government incentives, wages may possibly be affected.

Labor Demand Fluctuations and Migration

Ronald J. Krumm studied regional wage patterns over a period of time to understand why wage differentials occur across regions. Krumm concluded that wage variations resulted from three elements. Two of Krumm's conclusions seem to be possible explanations for wage differences between Utah County and Salt Lake County. Krumm found that the transitory versus permanent nature of labor demand and supply influenced wages. Utah County is home to two of the state's major colleges, Brigham Young University and Utah Valley Community College. These schools have a combined enrollment of over 40,000 students, most of who live in the county only eight months during the year. This annual arrival and exit cycle of students significantly affects the supply and demand of labor in the county, and ac-

cording to Krumm contributes to lower industry wages.

The second factor that Krumm identified as a cause of lower wages is the impact of economic events external to the local community, especially if local industry is tied to outside markets. Utah County's largest employer, Geneva Steel, has historically relied on business outside of Utah County for its products. The addition of WordPerfect, Novell, Signetics, and other major high-tech firms which do significant business outside of Utah County will make this an even more important determinant of county wages. As national and world economic trends and conditions fluctuate, local wages will respond accordingly, which can either be a blessing or a curse.

The "How" and "Why"

The initial question that the report poses, "Are wages in Utah County less than those in Salt Lake County?" is easily answered: yes. But the follow-up question of "why" is not as easily resolved. Various factors and conditions contribute to the wage differentials between the two labor markets, making it impossible to give a simple answer to the question "why?" It should be noted that this article does not identify nor explain all of the factors contributing to wage differentials between the two counties. Other factors not listed in the report could possibly explain observed wage differences between the two counties.

As these two counties move into the 1990s and continue to develop economically, wages should continue to improve. This improvement should foster wage uniformity between the two counties, as well as prove a boon for wage earners and the State's economic health. □

Mark J. Madrian
Labor Market Economist

Are Women Returning to the Nest?

For the first time since the end of World War II, Utah women's participation in the labor force dropped in 1990. Recently released figures from the Current Population Survey indicate that 60.6 percent of Utah women 16 years and older are working at jobs other than homemaking or looking for such work—down from 61.2 percent in 1989. Of course, this figure could be a statistical aberration. In other words, next year participation could start increasing again—its just too soon to predict any long term trend. In addition, Utah's female participation rate still measures 3 points above the U.S. figure of 57.5 percent.

While not declining nationally, female participation increased only marginally in 1990. Why? Women must be returning to the home or just staying there to begin with.

Right? Not necessarily. The participation rate for married women increased in Utah as well as in the U.S. in 1990. Participation for single women, as well as for women who are divorced, separated, or widowed actually declined. In fact, nationally, women who maintain families decreased their labor force activity.

Nationally, the slow growth in female participation resulted from declining participation among young, student-aged women. A smaller percentage of these young females participated in the labor force in 1990. All other age groups increased their percentage of labor force participants. In Utah, data are sketchy but seem to indicate that the decline in participation came in most age classifications. □

Off to School

More young people are going to college. The Bureau of Labor Statistics recently announced that three-fifths of all 1990 high school graduates were enrolled in college the following October. This proportion equaled the record set the previous year. The college enrollment rate of women (62 percent) exceeded that of men (58 percent). In addition, the rate for whites (62 percent) remained well above the rates for blacks (46 percent) and Hispanics (47 percent). Overall, the percentage of high school graduates going on to college has risen 11 points over the past decade.

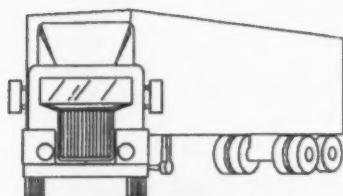
Close to 1 million members of the high school class of 1990 were not enrolled in college in October. Of this group, 84 percent were members of the labor force. The unemployment rate for these young people registered a whopping 19 percent. The incidence of joblessness for recent high school graduates has remained very high over the past decade even though the "not in school" teenage population shrank by one-third.

About 400,000 young people dropped out of high school between October of 1989 and

October of 1990. Dropouts experienced great difficulty in the labor market. Only 69 percent of dropouts were working or looking for work and almost one-third were unemployed.

On a broader spectrum, of the 31.4 million youth 16 to 24 years old in October 1990, almost half were enrolled in either college or high school. Approximately half of the full-time college students and nine out of ten of the part-time college students were in the labor force. Unemployment rates for black students averaged twice the rates of white students.

Roughly 83 percent of the 16.2 million youth 16 to 24 years of age who **were not** in school were in the labor force. About 92 percent of the men but only 74 percent of the women were labor force participants. Female high school dropouts had a particularly low participation rate—48 percent. In general, dropouts showed a jobless rate of 20.5 percent, compared with 11.7 percent for high school graduates who did not go on to college. □



We're Moving

In order to provide better service to Salt Lake Valley residents, the Salt Lake Job Service has moved to two new locations.

All job placement, unemployment insurance claims, and special program services will now be provided at:

5735 South Redwood Road

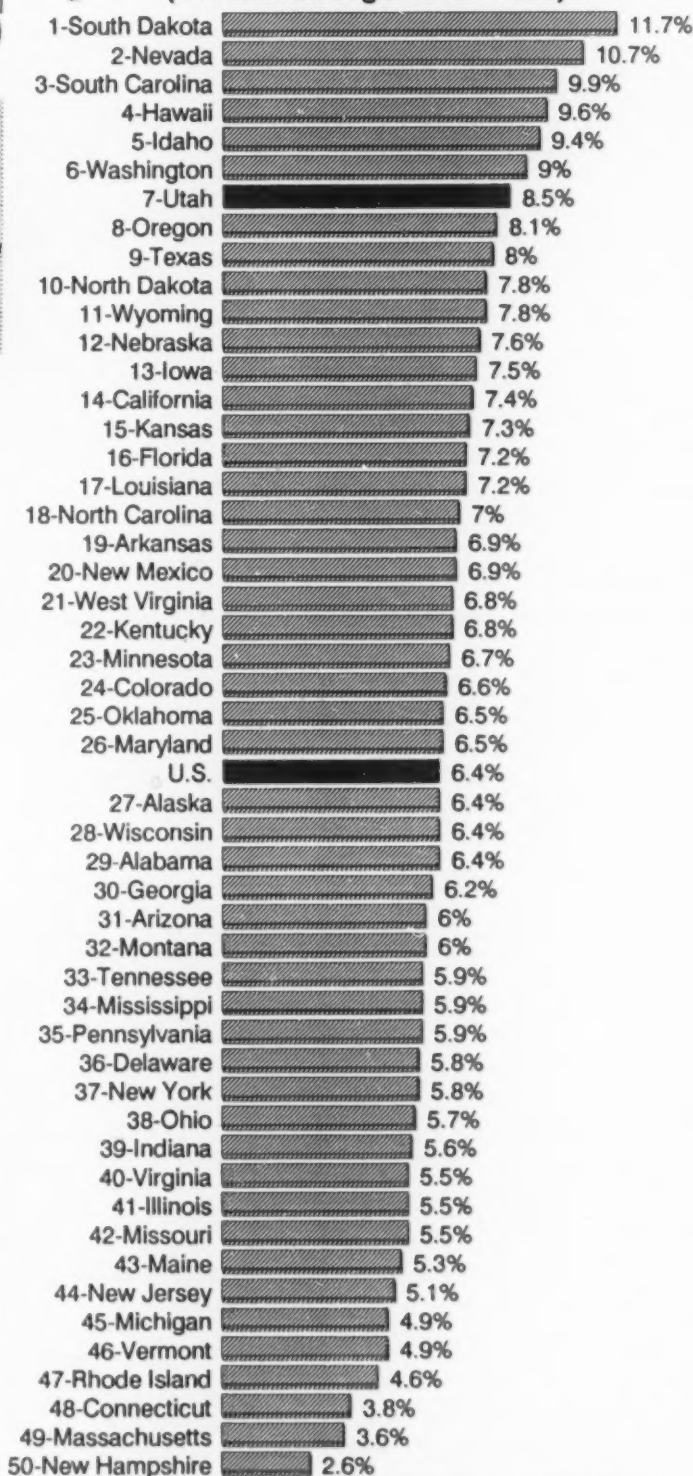
and

720 South 200 East.

*Administrative functions including employer tax accounts, fraud control, labor market information, and appeals will remain at their current addresses until **September 1991**. At that time, the remaining sections will move to a new administrative office building located at **140 East 300 South**—adjacent to the Heber Wells State Office Building. □*

Personal Income Growth Ranking by State

(Percent Change 1989 - 1990)



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.



Electronic Bulletin Board Service

We are continuing to add data to our electronic bulletin board service! You can access employment, unemployment, affirmative action, and consumer/producer price indices at the touch of personal computer button. The service is free and can be accessed via a statewide "800" number. Contact Dwight Norris at (801) 533-2748 for more information. ☐

Data Definitions

(f)—forecast.

(p)—preliminary.

(r)—revised.

Salt Lake/Ogden Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)—Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

Provo/Orem Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)—Utah County.

Employed Persons—Civilians who did any work as paid employees, worked more than 15 hours as unpaid workers in a family business, or were temporarily absent from work because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management disputes. Each person is counted only once.

Unemployed Persons—Civilians who had no employment, were available for work, and made specific efforts to find work sometime during the prior four weeks. Persons waiting to be recalled to a job or waiting to report for a new job within 30 days need not be looking for work to be classified as unemployed.

Civilian Labor Force—Employed persons plus unemployed persons. Individuals are counted by place of residence.

Unemployment Rate—Unemployed persons as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Nonfarm Employment—A count of jobs by place of work for the pay period including the 12th of the month. Excludes proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid/volunteer workers, military personnel, Central Intelligence Agency employees, and employees of the National Security Agency. Includes salaried officers of corporations.

Production and Related Workers—Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers closely associated with the production process.

Average Weekly Hours—The average hours for which pay was received during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Includes paid holidays, vacations, and sick leave.

Average Weekly Earnings—Includes hourly and incentive pay and is reported before deductions. Includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacation, and sick leave.

Initial Claims—Request by an individual following a period of unemployment to determine entitlement to compensation under unemployment insurance laws.

Weeks Claimed—Requests for weekly unemployment insurance benefits filed by claimants.

Insured Unemployment Rate—The ratio of (1) the number of weeks claimed by individuals under the unemployment compensation program to (2) average employment covered by the program.

Reserve Fund Balance—Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund to pay unemployment compensation benefits.



Utah Labor Market Report

Floyd G. Astin, Administrator

William R. Horner, Director, Labor Market Information Services

Lecia Parks Langston, Chief Economist

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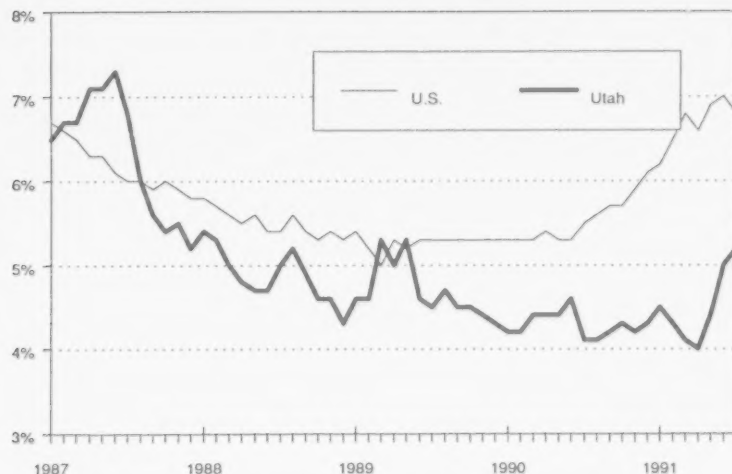
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Utah Labor Market Report

July 1991
Volume 1, No. 7

Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rates



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

Utah unemployment rose again in July—Is there still room for economic optimism?

Two months of higher joblessness do not a recession make. Utah still stands on firm economic ground and should see declining unemployment within a few months.

Unemployment in Utah rose once again in July from 5.0 percent to 5.2 percent. Just as in June—new entrants and re-entrants to the labor market proved to be the primary cause of higher employment in the State. Although Utah has seen a number of layoffs and job growth has slowed somewhat, people joining the Utah labor force for the first time or after an absence are providing the primary thrust for higher joblessness. All our "good press" may be enticing people from within and without the State to look for work here in the Beehive State.

Approximately 42,200 Utahns were out-of-work during July—

9,400 more than in July of 1990. Even with the recent rise in Utah unemployment and the unexpected decline in national unemployment, Utah's jobless rate still falls more than a point and a half below the national average of 6.8 percent.

The national economy is officially in "recovery," but the recession and defense-spending cuts are having a lagging effect on Utah jobs. That doesn't mean that Utah is facing its own downturn—just that job growth isn't quite as strong as it has been in previous months.

Utah nonfarm employment has grown roughly 3.4 percent since July of last year. The addition of 24,300 new Utah jobs is truly extraordinary compared to employment losses nationally. Although the State isn't adding jobs quite as rapidly as it was during 1990 and the first part of 1991, Utah should weather this economic storm well. After all, 3.4 percent growth about

Continued on page 2

Inside

Economic Events.....	6
County Highlights.....	7
New Publications	11
Tax Credit Program.....	13
Average Annual Pay....	16
State Rankings.....	18
New Address.....	18

THE RATE *(Seasonally Adjusted)*

Jul 1991	Utah	5.2%	U.S.	6.8%
Jun 1991	Utah	5.0%	U.S.	7.0%
Jul 1990	Utah	4.1%	U.S.	5.3%

NONFARM JOBS *(% change from a year ago)*

Jul 1991	Utah	3.4%	U.S.	-1.3%
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CPI-U *(Base Year 1982-84 = 100)*

Jun 1991	U.S.	136.0	Yr-over chng	4.7%
----------	------	-------	--------------	------

PPI *(Base Year 1982-84 = 100)*

Jun 1991	U.S.	116.3	Yr-over chng	1.7%
----------	------	-------	--------------	------

equals Utah's average annual job growth over the long run.

True to past experience, manufacturing and mining have been hardest hit

by the national downturn. Utah mining employment is down 2 percent, while the manufacturing industry produced job growth of less than 1 percent over the past 12 months. Employment in several areas actually declined. However, Utah manufacturing is still keeping its employment head

above water. In fact, until the last few months, manufacturing has managed moderate growth, while national manufacturing declined.

The other major goods-producing player which usually suffers in a recession is still growing strong. Construction employment is up more than 5 percent from July 1991—a gain of 1,600 net new jobs. Strong growth in both residential and nonresidential building has kept this sector on the upward track.

Services remained immune to the economic malaise.

This sector is up 7 percent from last year. Its 12,100 new positions make up one-half of the total new Utah jobs. Computer, business, and engineer/management ser-

vices all registered year-to-year expansion greater than 10 percent.

Trade and finance/insurance/real estate exhibited moderate growth in the 3 percent range. Combined, wholesale and retail trade created 4,900 additional jobs. Banks and their kin have lost 200 jobs during the past 12 months, but growth in other finance/insurance/real estate sectors resulted in a net expansion of 1,100 jobs for the total industry.

Government job growth continued to be im-

peded by federal defense cuts. However, state and local government's job growth gave the public sector a July 1990 to July 1991 growth rate of 2.5 percent. Transportation/communications/utilities managed year-to-year growth of just less than 2 percent.

While Utah has been grazed by the national recession, she has not been dealt a staggering blow. In fact, unemployment should start moving down again this fall. And, as the nation regains her economic feet, Utah job growth should once again gradually pick up. □

Lecia Parks Langston
Chief Economist

- ***Utah's unemployment rate rose two-tenths of a percentage point to 5.2 percent.***

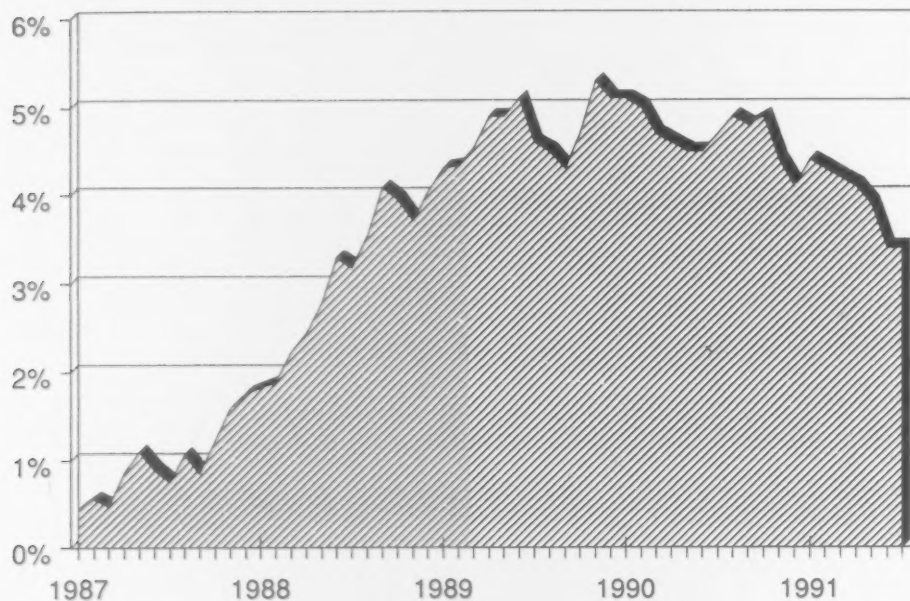
- ***As in June, the increase in joblessness came primarily from a dramatic increase in the number of individuals who entered the labor force—not layoffs.***

- ***The Utah jobless rate still registers significantly below the national average.***

- ***Nonfarm job growth continued strong with a 3.4 percent, 24,300 job gain between July 1990 and July 1991.***

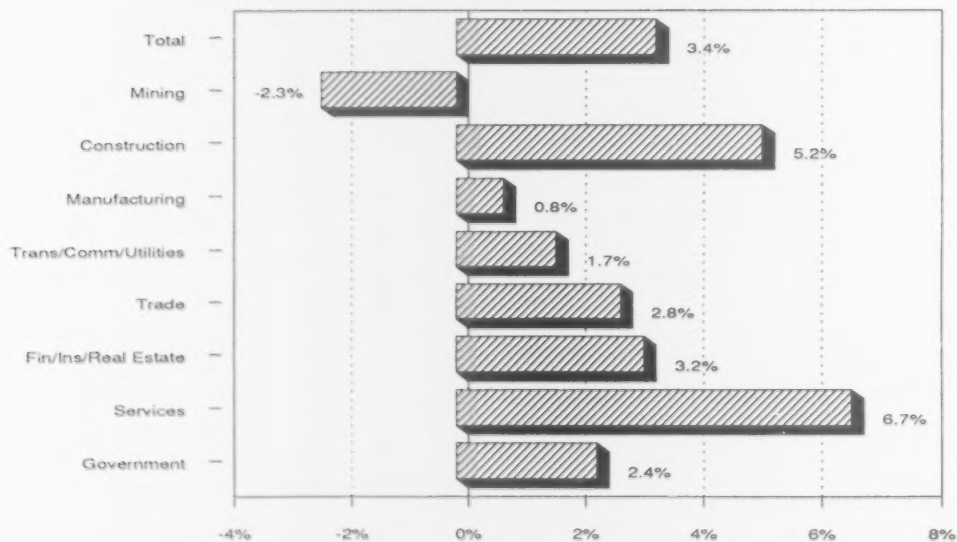
- ***As the nation recovers, Utah unemployment should start declining in the fall.***

Year-Over Percent Change in Utah Nonfarm Jobs



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

July 1990-91 Percent Growth In Utah Nonfarm Jobs by Industry



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

RAW

**Table 1. Utah Civilian Labor Force and Nonagricultural Jobs,
Not Seasonally Adjusted (Numbers in Thousands)**

	Jul 1991(r)	Jul 1990	Percent Change	Jun 1991(p)	May 1991(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	812.5	797.1	1.9	805.8	804.8
Employed	770.1	764.2	0.8	765.8	766.8
Unemployed	42.4	32.9	28.9	40.0	38.0
Percent of Labor Force	5.2	4.1	—	5.0	4.7
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	742.0	717.7	3.4	754.0	748.9
Mining	8.5	8.7	-2.3	8.4	8.7
Metal Mining	3.1	3.2	-3.2	3.0	3.0
Bituminous Coal Mining	2.3	2.5	-7.7	2.4	2.6
Oil/Gas Extraction & Quarrying*	3.1	3.0	3.4	3.0	3.1
Contract Construction	32.0	30.4	5.2	30.5	29.5
Manufacturing	108.2	107.3	0.8	108.7	108.3
Durable Goods	72.0	71.3	1.0	71.8	71.8
Primary Metals	6.0	5.9	1.7	6.0	6.0
Fabricated Metals, Machinery, & Computers	14.0	14.3	-2.1	14.0	14.1
Electrical/Electric Equipment (ex. Computers)	11.1	11.8	-5.9	11.3	11.4
Transportation Equipment	17.6	17.7	-0.6	17.5	17.5
Lumber/Furniture, Stone/Clay/Glass*	10.7	10.8	-0.9	10.5	10.3
Other Durable Goods*	12.4	10.7	15.7	12.5	12.5
Nondurable Goods	36.3	36.0	0.8	36.9	36.5
Food & Related Products	12.0	12.0	0.0	12.1	11.9
Other Nondurable Goods*	24.3	24.0	1.2	24.8	24.6
Transportation, Communications, & Utilities	43.0	42.3	1.7	42.9	42.6
Railroad Transportation	2.6	2.4	8.3	2.6	2.6
Trucking & Warehousing	15.6	15.0	3.9	15.8	15.6
Transportation by Air*	6.8	7.0	-2.9	6.8	6.7
Other Transportation & Related Services*	3.6	3.2	13.8	3.3	3.3
Communications	7.1	7.0	1.4	7.1	7.1
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	7.3	7.7	-5.2	7.3	7.3
Trade	177.2	172.3	2.8	178.3	175.9
Wholesale Trade	39.9	39.0	2.3	39.4	38.8
Durable Goods*	23.3	23.0	1.3	23.0	22.5
Nondurable Goods*	16.6	16.0	3.8	16.4	16.3
Retail Trade	137.3	133.3	3.0	138.9	137.1
Food Stores	24.4	24.3	0.4	24.6	24.3
Auto Dealers/Parts Stores, & Gas Stations	16.4	16.3	0.6	16.4	16.3
Eating & Drinking Places	45.3	43.6	3.8	46.0	45.5
Home Furniture/Equipment & Clothing Stores*	12.1	11.1	8.8	12.3	11.9
Gen. Merchandise/Building & Garden Supply*	21.1	21.5	-1.8	21.5	21.1
Miscellaneous Retail	17.9	16.4	9.0	18.1	18.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	35.2	34.1	3.2	35.3	34.9
Depository Institutions*	12.9	13.1	-1.5	13.2	13.1
Other Finance/Insurance/Real Estate*	22.3	21.0	6.3	22.1	21.8
Services	193.0	180.9	6.7	192.8	189.4
Hotels & Lodging Places	12.7	12.3	3.2	12.9	12.6
Personal, Amusement & Recreational*	19.5	18.2	7.1	19.5	18.6
Computer-Related*	9.5	8.5	12.2	9.2	9.2
Other Business Services*	31.7	28.8	10.0	32.0	31.6
Auto Repair/Rental/Parking*	7.4	6.9	7.4	7.3	7.2
Health	48.5	46.1	5.2	48.2	47.6
Education/Social & Membership Organizations*	35.8	34.7	3.2	35.7	35.3
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	4.9	4.8	2.0	5.0	4.8
Engineering, Accounting, & Related*	16.0	14.3	11.8	16.1	15.9
Other Repair/Ag. Services & Museums, etc.*	7.0	6.3	11.3	6.9	6.6
Government	145.2	141.8	2.4	157.1	159.6
Federal Government	39.6	41.4	-4.3	40.	39.0
Other Federal*	20.2	19.7	2.5	20.6	20.6
State Government	42.1	39.9	5.6	43.5	44.9
State Education*	21.8	20.5	6.4	25.2	25.1
Other State*	20.3	19.4	4.6	20.3	19.8
Local Government	63.4	60.6	4.5	73.6	74.8
Public School Districts*	36.2	34.2	5.8	47.4	49.3
Other Local*	27.0	26.4	2.3	26.2	25.5

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). NOTE: Forecast data and cells marked by an asterisk (*) are not sanctioned by BLS.

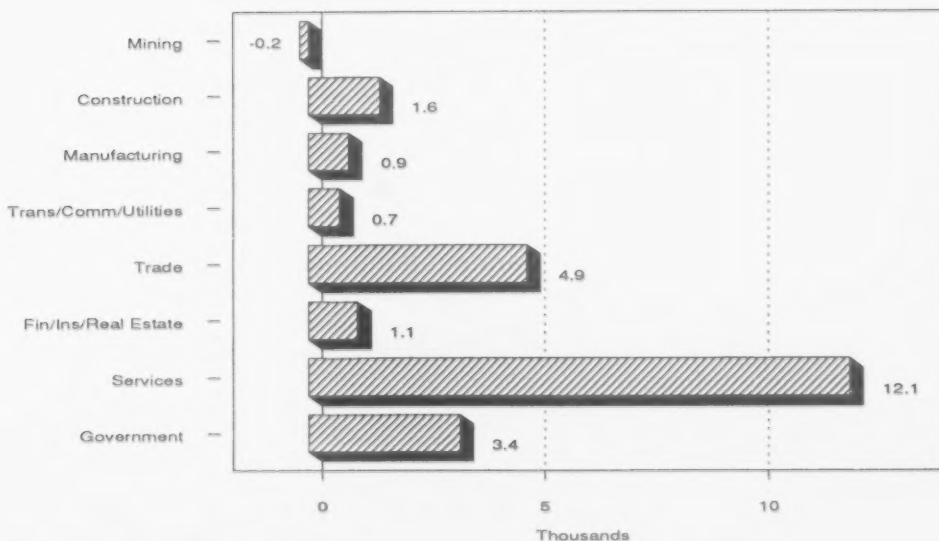
ADJUSTED

**Table 2. Utah Civilian Labor Force and Nonagricultural Jobs
Seasonally Adjusted (Numbers in Thousands)**

	Jul 1990(1)	Jul 1990	Percent Change	Jun 1991(p)	May 1991(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	806.1	790.7	1.9	802.1	812.0
Employed	763.9	757.9	0.8	761.6	776.0
Unemployed	42.2	32.8	28.7	40.5	36.0
Percent of Labor Force	5.2	4.1	--	5.0	4.4
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	746.9	722.7	3.3	752.0	750.5
Mining	9.0	9.2	-2.3	8.7	8.8
Contract Construction	29.6	28.1	5.3	28.7	29.6
Manufacturing	107.9	107.0	0.8	107.9	108.5
Durable Goods	71.5	70.9	0.8	71.1	71.8
Nondurable Goods	36.4	36.1	0.8	36.8	36.7
Trans., Comm., Public Utilities	42.7	42.0	1.7	42.9	42.7
Trade	177.0	172.3	2.7	177.8	177.2
Wholesale	39.5	38.6	2.3	39.1	38.9
Retail	137.5	133.7	2.9	138.7	138.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	35.1	34.0	3.2	35.1	34.8
Services	193.8	181.6	6.7	193.9	193.4
Government	151.8	148.5	2.3	157.1	155.3
Federal Government	39.1	40.9	-4.3	39.4	39.4
State Government	45.1	42.8	5.5	44.5	43.6
Local Government	67.6	64.8	4.3	73.2	72.3

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

July 1990-91 Growth in Utah Nonfarm Jobs by Industry



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

Economic Events

Please note: Information contained in Economic Events is obtained from regional newspapers, local Job Service offices, trade publications, clipping services, and local area Chamber of Commerce publications.

- One of Ogden's highest paying employers is closing its doors. Volvo GM Heavy Truck Corporation will be shutting down its Ogden operation by year end. This closing will affect 362 highly skilled workers. The company cites economic conditions as the major factor behind the closing along with the high freight costs associated with this geographic setting.
- Thiokol Corporation announced that it has signed a six-year, \$2.6 billion contract with NASA to build rocket motors. The Brigham City-built Thiokol motors will continue to fuel the space shuttle missions. This announcement ensures jobs for 3,700 northern Utahns for most of the decade.
- Jetway Systems, an Ogden-based manufacturer of aircraft passenger boarding bridges, announced that it has won lucrative contracts which will reinstate its workforce back to 1990 levels. Air travel slowdowns attributed to the Gulf War caused first quarter layoffs of 140 employees. New contracts will require the callback of these workers. Contracts include work for the Pittsburgh airport and two airports in Japan.
- The Springville-based Aerotrans Corporation, manufacturer of passenger modules for trains, is expanding its operation in response to a multi-million dollar contract with Amtrak. The expansion will add 80 to 100 workers to the current 70-member staff. □

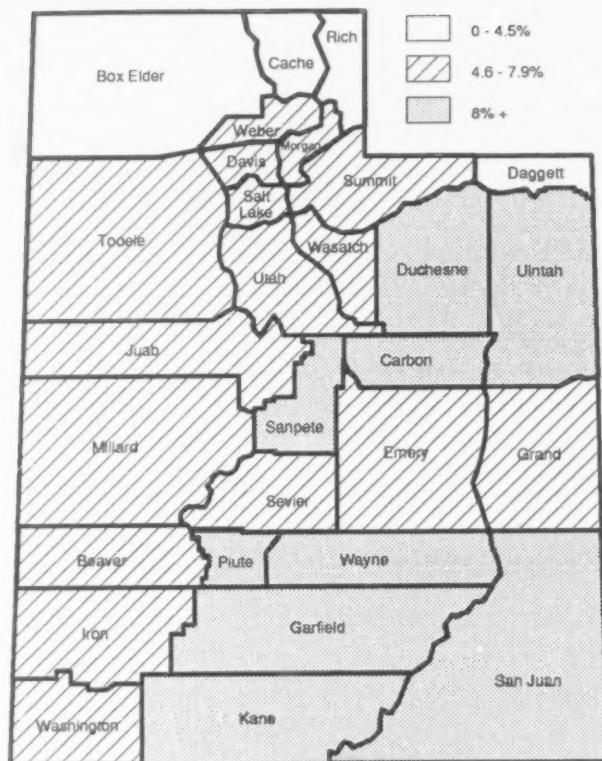
Following the State's lead— joblessness rises for most counties

Unemployment rates in most of Utah's counties have increased substantially in the past three months. In fact, over half (16) of the counties' rates now equal or exceed the national average, compared to only seven that did in May. What's happened? Have "hard times" finally caught up with us? No. Although conditions in certain areas have deteriorated in the past few months, most counties' economies remain generally stable.

However, seven counties appear to be mired in their own downturn. Carbon, Emery, Kane, and San Juan have all suffered recent layoffs in key industries; Garfield, Piute, and Wayne have ongoing economic stagnation. These conditions have resulted in a combination of high unemployment rates and low-to-negative year-over job growth.

Leading the list of counties still experiencing strong economic growth

- Over half of Utah's counties currently exhibit unemployment rates equal to or higher than the national average, compared to seven in May.



Unemployment Rates July 1991

are Washington and Utah, with Cache and Salt Lake also in this category. New jobs created by the employers in these four counties comprise 85 percent of the total job growth of the State. The

economic strength of these areas is largely responsible for the continuing stamina exhibited by the State.

Iron, Millard, and Rich have impressive statistics, but possess few identifiable developments that typify rapid economic expansion.

The fifteen remaining counties are similar as a group only in that they have higher unemployment and/or

Continued on page 8

- Carbon, Emery, Kane, San Juan, Garfield, Piute, and Wayne counties appear mired in their own downturns.

- Washington, Utah, Cache, and Salt Lake counties accounted for 85 percent of total job growth in the State.

- County economies should follow the status quo in the near-term.

Continued from page 7

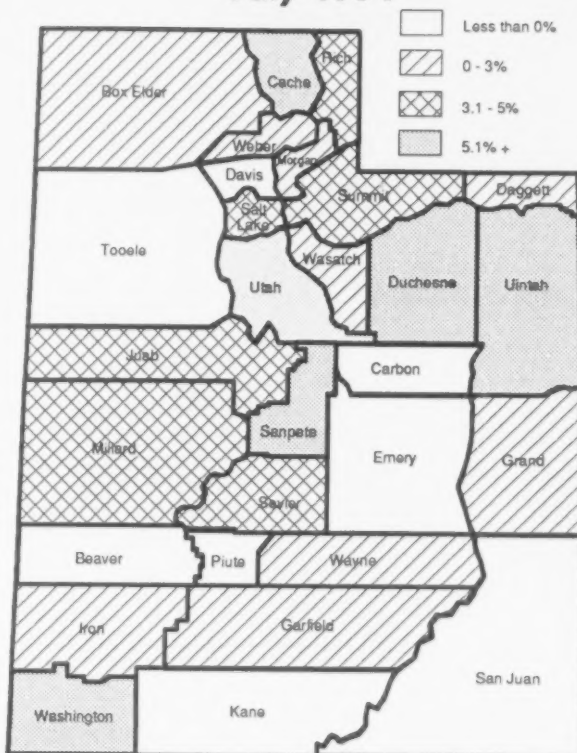
relatively slow job growth. **Davis and Box Elder, for example, have very solid economies** with low unemployment rates, but due to temporary setbacks in defense/aerospace industries, have slow job growth. In contrast, Uintah and Duchesne are experiencing rapid employment increases primarily due to oil exploration activities, but are still plagued with high unemployment.

The near-term outlook for Utah's counties?

Status-quo. The national recession is not anticipated to have much additional impact on Utah, nor is the national recovery expected to be vigorous. Thus, the forces that are shaping the local economies will continue largely unimpeded. □

Kenneth E. Jensen
Labor Market Economist

Year-Over Percent Change in Nonfarm Jobs July 1991



Metro Areas

Table 3. Civilian Labor Force and Nonfarm Jobs for Salt Lake/Ogden and Provo/Orem Metropolitan Statistical Areas (Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake/Ogden					Provo/Orem				
	Jul 1991(t)	Jul 1990	Percent Change	Jun 1991(p)	May 1991(r)	Jul 1991(t)	Jul 1990	Percent Change	Jun 1991(p)	May 1991(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	526.6	517.6	1.7	519.9	518.9	118.5	115.9	2.2	118.1	117.7
Employed.....	499.7	496.9	0.6	495.2	495.6	113.1	111.9	1.1	112.7	113.0
Unemployed.....	26.9	20.7	30.0	24.7	23.3	5.4	4.0	35.0	4.5	4.0
Rate.....	5.1	4.0	—	4.8	4.5	4.6	3.5	—	4.5	4.0
TOTAL NONFARM JOBS	507.8	494.3	2.7	514.2	509.9	96.5	90.5	6.6	98.8	97.9
Mining.....	2.5	2.9	-13.8	2.5	2.6	—	—	—	—	—
Construction.....	22.6	21.2	6.6	21.4	20.6	3.4	3.2	6.3	3.3	3.3
Manufacturing.....	69.7	69.8	-0.1	70.0	69.6	14.1	13.9	1.4	14.2	14.2
Durable.....	48.6	48.6	0.0	48.4	48.2	8.5	8.7	-2.3	8.5	8.6
Nondurable.....	21.1	21.2	-0.5	21.6	21.4	5.6	5.2	7.7	5.7	5.6
Trans/Comm/Utilities.....	33.6	32.9	2.1	33.3	33.1	2.5	2.5	0.0	2.6	2.6
Trade.....	121.9	121.2	0.6	123.2	121.3	24.0	21.6	11.1	24.0	23.9
Wholesale.....	31.1	31.2	-0.3	30.8	30.2	5.4	4.5	20.0	5.3	5.3
Retail.....	90.8	90.0	0.9	92.4	91.1	18.6	17.1	8.8	18.7	18.6
Fin/Ins/Real Estate.....	29.1	28.1	3.6	29.2	28.9	2.4	2.3	4.3	2.4	2.3
Service.....	131.9	123.3	7.0	132.3	129.8	36.1	33.8	6.8	36.0	35.6
Government.....	96.5	94.9	1.7	102.3	104.0	14.0	13.2	6.1	16.3	16.0

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

By County

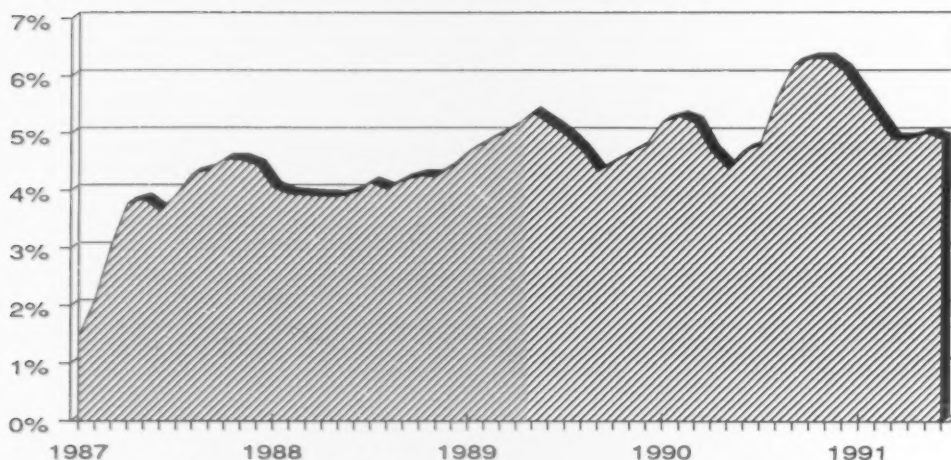
Table 4. Unemployment Rates and Nonfarm Jobs in Utah by County

	Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate				Nonfarm Wage and Salary Jobs				
	Jul 1991(f)	Jun 1991(p)	May 1991(r)	Jul 1990	Jul 1991(f)	Jul 1990	Percent Change	Jun 1991(p)	May 1991(r)
STATE TOTAL	5.2	5.0	4.4	4.1	741,800	717,680	3.4	754,000	748,900
Bear River	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.2	44,110	42,030	4.9	45,580	45,860
Box Elder	4.3	5.2	3.5	4.7	15,570	15,310	1.7	15,520	15,430
Cache	4.2	4.1	5.2	4.0	28,100	26,300	6.8	29,590	30,010
Rich	3.4	3.2	2.1	2.5	440	420	4.8	470	420
Wasatch Front	5.2	4.8	4.2	4.1	519,160	506,010	2.6	525,750	521,330
Wasatch Front North ...	5.3	5.1	4.3	4.8	129,170	127,740	1.1	131,500	131,980
Davis	4.9	4.7	3.8	4.2	60,730	61,240	-0.8	61,550	61,410
Morgan	7.6	6.4	4.5	5.3	1,030	1,000	3.0	1,050	1,050
Weber	5.6	5.5	4.9	5.4	67,410	65,500	2.9	68,900	69,520
Wasatch Front South ...	5.1	4.6	4.1	3.8	289,990	378,270	3.1	394,250	389,350
Salt Lake	5.1	4.6	4.1	3.7	379,510	367,510	3.3	383,800	379,040
Tooele	6.0	5.9	4.5	5.6	10,480	10,760	-2.6	10,450	10,310
Mountainland	4.8	4.7	4.1	3.7	106,440	100,100	6.3	108,490	107,830
Summit	6.8	3.0	5.7	5.2	7,240	6,990	3.6	7,150	7,160
Utah	4.6	4.7	3.9	3.5	96,450	90,440	6.6	98,690	98,060
Wasatch	6.9	7.2	6.1	6.0	2,750	2,670	3.0	2,650	2,610
Central	7.8	7.7	6.8	6.0	15,490	14,910	3.9	15,880	15,760
Juab	7.7	6.0	5.1	5.7	1,840	1,770	4.0	1,810	1,840
Millard	4.9	5.2	4.7	3.9	3,580	3,470	3.2	3,640	3,620
Piute	15.4	16.4	15.7	9.8	210	210	0.0	200	190
Sanpete	9.5	9.4	8.4	8.3	4,100	3,879	5.9	4,460	4,440
Sevier	7.9	8.0	6.7	5.1	5,190	5,030	3.2	5,150	5,060
Wayne	9.5	8.0	7.0	7.0	570	560	1.8	620	610
Southwestern	5.7	5.2	4.7	4.4	28,330	27,120	4.5	28,670	28,670
Beaver	4.8	3.3	4.4	5.5	1,360	1,360	0.0	1,350	1,280
Garfield	13.1	15.0	13.3	9.8	1,760	1,720	2.3	1,760	1,700
Iron	5.1	4.2	4.0	3.7	7,670	7,480	2.5	7,940	7,820
Kane	8.1	7.4	7.1	4.7	1,730	1,770	-2.3	1,730	1,710
Washington	5.3	4.8	4.2	4.1	15,810	14,790	6.9	15,890	16,160
Uintah Basin	8.2	7.1	6.0	6.7	11,540	10,660	8.3	12,370	11,890
Daggett	2.2	2.9	1.8	2.4	430	420	2.4	400	340
Duchesne	8.1	9.0	6.5	8.7	3,850	3,630	6.1	3,940	3,870
Uintah	8.6	6.3	6.0	6.0	7,260	6,610	9.8	8,030	7,680
Southeastern	8.7	8.1	7.0	6.3	16,730	16,840	-0.7	17,260	17,570
Carbon	8.6	7.6	5.9	5.7	7,440	7,450	-0.1	7,500	7,710
Emery	7.8	9.3	8.4	5.7	3,490	3,650	-4.4	3,450	3,600
Grand	7.4	7.8	6.3	7.4	2,760	2,680	3.0	2,790	2,680
San Juan	10.8	8.4	8.4	7.4	3,040	3,060	-0.7	3,520	3,580
Salt Lake/Ogden MSA ...	5.1	4.7	4.2	4.0	507,700	494,300	2.7	514,200	510,000
Provo/Orem MSA	4.6	4.7	3.9	3.5	96,450	90,440	6.6	98,690	98,060

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

Note: Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates should not be used for federal or state funding applications.

Year-over Percent Increase in U.S. Consumer Price Index



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

PRICES

Table 5. Current U.S. Price Indexes

	INDEX		% CHANGE FROM	
	Jun 1991	Jun 1990	Prior Year	Prior Month
CONSUMER PRICES (1982-84=100)				
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U)¹	136.0	135.6	4.7	0.3
Food and Beverages	137.7	137.3	4.6	0.3
Food at Home	137.4	136.9	4.3	0.4
Housing	133.4	132.8	4.0	0.5
Rent Residential	143.0	142.8	3.7	0.1
Fuel and Other Utilities	115.8	114.2	3.2	1.4
Medical Care	176.2	175.2	8.8	0.6
Apparel and Upkeep	126.9	129.4	2.9	-1.9
Transportation	123.7	123.3	4.7	0.3
Gasoline	100.6	100.2	6.3	0.4
Energy ³	103.5	102.1	4.0	1.4
PURCHASING POWER OF CONSUMER DOLLAR:				
(1982-84 = \$1.00)	\$0.735	\$0.737	-4.5	-0.3
ALL ITEMS (CPI-W)²	134.1	133.4	4.5	0.2
PRODUCER PRICES (1982 = 100)				
ALL COMMODITIES	116.3	116.5	1.7	-0.2
Finished Goods	121.9	121.7	3.5	0.2
Intermediate Materials	114.3	114.1	1.1	0.2
Crude Materials	99.5	102.2	-1.7	-2.6

1 Consumer Price Index—All Urban Consumers.

2 Consumer Price Index—Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.

3 Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: fuel oil, coal, bottled gas, electricity, gasoline, and motor oil and coolant. It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Job Service

Table 6. Employment Security Activities in Utah

	Jul 1991(p)	Jul 1990	Percent Change	Jun 1991
Nonfarm Jobs Available	18,649	23,565	-20.9	19,155
New Applications for Jobs	10,288	9,832	4.6	10,562
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	6,582	6,686	-1.6	6,243
Initial Claims	1,401	1,079	29.8	1,074
Weeks Claimed	8,885	7,449	19.3	9,088
Insured Unemployment Rate	1.26	1.11	—	1.33
Benefits Paid (Monthly)	\$5,702,295	\$4,139,668	37.7	\$4,674,165

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX claims only and are listed for the week containing the 15th day of the month.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

New Data, New Publications

The following data and/or publications are now available:

- ☐ *Occupations in Demand at Utah Job Service Offices, January-June 1991*
- ☐ 1990 Summary of Nonfarm Jobs and Wages by County and Industry
- ☐ Fourth Quarter 1990 Summary of Nonfarm Jobs and Wages by County and Industry

If you would like to receive copies, please check the desired items and fill in your name and address.

Mail to: Labor Market Information Services, Utah Department of Employment Security,
P.O. Box 11249, Salt Lake City, UT, 84147-0249.

Hours and Earnings

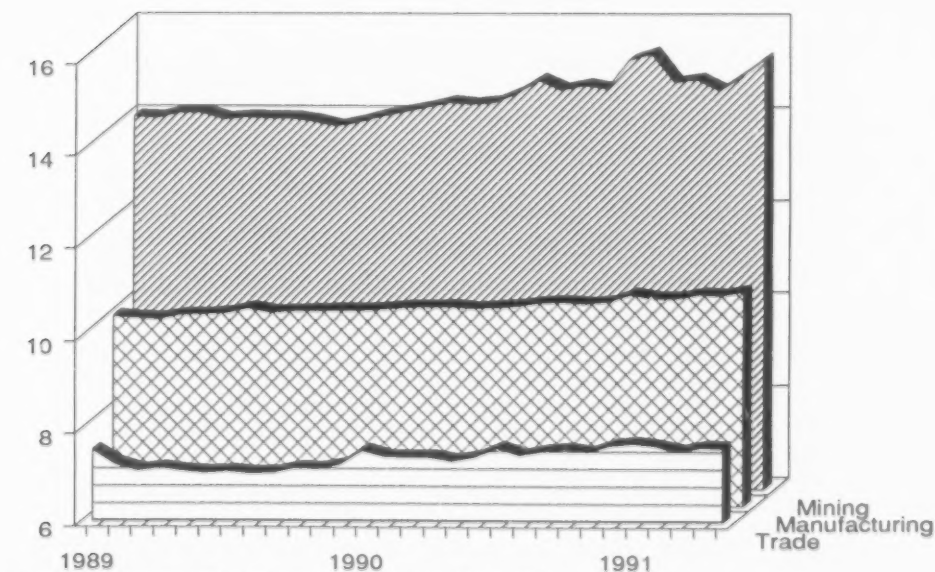
Table 7. Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in Utah

	Average Hourly Earnings				Average Weekly Hours			
	Jun 1991(p)	Jun 1990	% Chng	May 1990(r)	Jun 1991(p)	Jun 1990	% Chng	May 1990(r)
MINING	15.92	14.53	11.1	14.92	43.2	42.8	1.9	44.5
Metal Mining	13.67	12.35	8.2	13.44	46.9	43.2	2.0	46.2
Bituminous Coal Mining	19.31	18.18	7.6	17.75	40.9	41.1	1.5	44.5
MANUFACTURING	10.54	10.27	2.8	10.64	39.6	39.5	-0.5	39.6
Durable Goods	10.85	10.51	3.2	10.81	39.7	39.8	-2.2	39.7
Primary Metals	13.41	12.56	4.6	13.11	41.9	38.5	4.2	42.1
Fabricated Metal Prod. and Mach.	10.48	9.91	8.0	10.34	40.1	40.9	-1.0	40.5
Transportation Equipment	13.40	13.36	0.6	13.33	39.5	40.4	-4.6	40.4
Nondurable Goods	9.93	9.79	2.1	10.29	39.6	38.8	3.4	38.3
Food and Kindred Products	8.33	8.70	-3.5	10.29	39.6	39.8	0.3	38.9
TRADE	7.62	7.41	4.1	7.63	28.5	29.0	0.0	28.5
Wholesale	10.20	10.01	2.9	10.18	37.3	37.2	1.4	37.0
Retail	6.64	6.44	4.6	6.65	26.2	26.9	-0.4	26.2
Food Stores	6.72	5.93	13.5	6.65	26.1	24.9	7.9	26.2
General Merchandise	6.21	6.28	0.0	6.19	26.4	27.8	0.0	25.8

Note: Average hours include hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Average Hourly Wage for Selected Industries



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

The Targeted Jobs Tax Credit Program

This federal program rewards employers with tax credits if they hire individuals who have typically had a hard time in the labor market.

***BUT—
are some employers missing the tax credit boat?***

The Targeted Jobs Tax Credit Program appeared in 1978 as part of a package of urban initiatives created by Congress. The intent of the program was to provide incentives—in the form of tax credits—for employers to hire individuals in groups targeted by Congress. These groups have had consistent difficulty in locating and securing employment. The program is currently authorized by Congress through December 31, 1991. Congress normally decides each year to "re-authorize" this program along with other expiring tax provisions.

Savings can be substantial

In 1990, the State of Utah certified 1,460 individuals eligible for the Targeted Jobs Tax Credit Program (TJTC)—an effort that rewarded employers with a potential tax credit reduction of more than \$3.5 million. Potential tax savings for 1989 and 1990 together probably exceeded \$7.28 million. Each TJTC-certified individual can result in a tax credit savings of \$2,400 (\$1,200 for economically disadvantaged summer youth) and employers are not restricted as to how many TJTC certified employees they can hire.

The program has been modified many

-
- In 1990, 1,460 Utahns were certified under the Targeted Jobs Tax Credit Program for a potential tax credit reduction of \$3.5 million.
 - TJTC provides tax credits to employers hiring individuals from certain "targeted" groups which have typically been at a disadvantage in the labor force.
 - Employers must request certification of employees in writing.
 - Job Service determines the eligibility of TJTC employees and can provide forms and information to interested employers.
 - Several employers have found the program helpful in defraying training expenses.
 - Many Utah employers have found the investment of time required to participate in the program has been repaid with a substantial tax savings.

Continued on page 14

times in the course of its existence, much to the concern and alarm of those using and administering the program. But, to rephrase Mark Twain's famous comment—reports of its death have been greatly exaggerated.

In providing a brief overview of the TJTC program to those who have not known about it or attempted to use it recently, we hope to make employers more aware of the program's existence, how it is operated in the State of Utah, where they can find answers to their TJTC questions, and where they can obtain current TJTC forms.

The program currently targets nine groups:

- *Handicapped individuals receiving service through the State Division of Vocational Rehabilitation Administration Services or the Veterans Administration Vocational Rehabilitation program.*
- *Economically disadvantaged youth 18 through 22 years of age.*
- *Economically disadvantaged Vietnam-era veterans.*
- *Current recipients of Supplemental Security Income.*
- *Current General Assistance recipients (financial assistance).*
- *Youth, ages 16 through 19, from economically disadvantaged families, who participate in a qualified cooperative education program and who have not graduated from a high school or vocational school.*
- *Current recipients of aid to families with dependent children (AFDC).*

■ *Economically disadvantaged ex-offenders (felons) hired no later than five years from the date of their release from prison or date of felony conviction, whichever is more recent.*

■ *Economically disadvantaged summer employees, 16 or 17 years old, who begin work for their new employers between May 1 and September 15.*

"Economically Disadvantaged" status is determined by totaling personal plus family income for the six months before the new employee starts work, by doubling the total dollar amount, and then by comparing that amount to the TJTC annual income chart produced by the Department of Labor.

Applicants will be required to provide documentation to establish eligibility in each of the nine categories. Exact eligibility requirements for each category are available from Job Service in the publication, *TJTC Employer Information Packet*, available to employers and others upon request. Call the TJTC Central Unit toll-free, 1-800-277-2857, in Utah.

Sit right down and— Write a letter

Companies using the TJTC program normally screen their new employees (only new, first-time hired employees may be certified, rehired or previous employees are not eligible for TJTC certification) to locate those who may be certifiable. Employers wishing to certify an employee are required to request TJTC certification in writing in a "letter of request" to Job Service postmarked no later than the new employee's first day of work. All requests postmarked after that date, excepting those hired on weekends and legal holidays, will be denied certification. All letters of request

are required to provide the following information:

- *Employer's name, complete address, and telephone.*
- *Employee's name and correct social security number.*
- *Date of new employee's first day of work.*
- *Company's federal identification number.*
- *Targeted group (A through J) in which the employee may qualify (you may indicate no more than two groups).*
- *A brief statement from the employer that, "a good faith effort has been made to determine that this applicant does belong to the indicated targeted group(s)."*
- *Signature of the employer or his legally designated representative.*

All letters of request should be addressed to:

**Job Service
LMI Services—TJTC Unit
P.O. Box 11249
Salt Lake City, UT 84147-0249**

The TJTC Central Unit at Job Service has "legally acceptable" letter of request forms available to employers or other interested parties—as supplies permit.

In 1988, Utah switched to a "mail-in" system. "Walk-in" interviews for TJTC were discontinued and all determinations of eligibility were handled through the mail, using one centralized location at Job Service in Salt Lake. Since that time, all letters of request have been recorded on computer by the Central TJTC Unit.

Upon receipt of a timely and complete letter of request, employers are mailed a packet containing the Applicant Characteristics Form and other forms and instructions. These forms should be completed and returned to the TJTC Central Unit at Job Service so that a determination of eligibility can be made. Forms must be complete and all requested documentation provided. Incomplete or inaccurate forms will be returned to the employer for completion or will result in a denial of certification.

Employers have become increasingly sensitive to the cost of training new employees. Programs like the Targeted Jobs Tax Credit Program will become even more attractive as they look for creative ways to reduce training expenses.

Kelly Johnson, Training Program Coordinator for E.A. Miller, Inc., describes TJTC as "a program that allows us to provide better and even extra training for our employees." Sharon Broadwater, TJTC Representative for Smiths Food and Drug, believes that many employers miss out on the benefits of the TJTC Program since they "mistakenly believe that the tax credits are going to be too hard to get."

The program does require some degree of careful supervision and attention to time and detail. Obviously, some employers are more likely to locate and certify potential applicants than others. But, to many Utah employers the investment of time has been repaid with a substantial tax savings. □

**Steven Opager
TJTC Certification Officer**

1990 Average Annual Pay Of Workers Covered by Unemployment Insurance By State

1-Dist of Columbia	33,717
2-Alaska	29,946
3-Connecticut	28,995
4-New York	28,873
5-New Jersey	28,449
6-Massachusetts	26,689
7-California	26,180
8-Michigan	25,376
9-Illinois	25,312
10-Maryland	24,730
11-Delaware	24,423
United States	23,602
12-Pennsylvania	23,457
13-Hawaii	23,167
14-Minnesota	23,126
15-Colorado	22,908
16-Ohio	22,843
17-Virginia	22,750
18-Texas	22,700
19-Washington	22,646
20-New Hampshire	22,609
21-Rhode Island	22,388
22-Nevada	22,358
23-Georgia	22,114
24-Missouri	21,716
25-Indiana	21,699
26-Arizona	21,443
27-Oregon	21,332
28-Wisconsin	21,101
29-Florida	21,032
30-West Virginia	20,715
31-Louisiana	20,646
32-Tennessee	20,611
33-Vermont	20,532
34-Alabama	20,468
35-Oklahoma	20,288
36-Kansas	20,238
37-North Carolina	20,220
38-Maine	20,154
39-Utah	20,074
40-Wyoming	20,049
41-Kentucky	19,947
42-South Carolina	19,669
43-New Mexico	19,347
44-Iowa	19,224
45-Idaho	18,991
46-Nebraska	18,577
47-Arkansas	18,204
48-Montana	17,895
49-Mississippi	17,718
50-North Dakota	17,626
51-South Dakota	16,430

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Are Utah Wages low?

In 1990, the average wage for Utahns covered by unemployment insurance equaled 85 percent of the national average annual pay. Moreover, when states are ranked by average annual pay, Utah registers number 40. Why is Utah's average pay low in comparison to many other states? Are Utahns really underpaid? A closer look at the facts seems in order. Here are a few points to consider.

■ *Utah has the youngest labor force in the country. Not only do we have a relatively high proportion of young people in the population, but a Utah teenager is much more likely to work than the average U.S. youth. Statistics (and casual observation) show that, in general, young people earn less than older people. Since Utah has so many youthful workers, their wages pull the State's average pay down in comparison to other states with a higher percentage of older workers.*

Continued on page 17

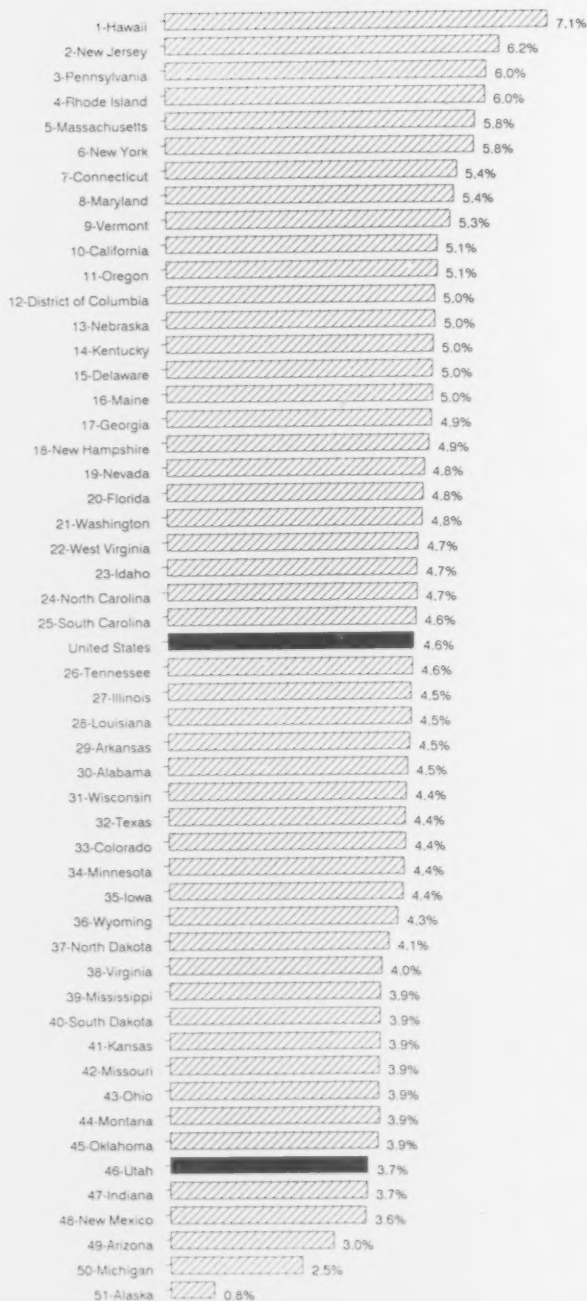
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1989-1990 Change In Average Annual Pay By State

■ Figures for average annual pay include part-time and temporary workers. Utah has a high share of part-time workers—24 percent compared to 19 percent nationally. Part-timers work less than 35 hours a week. Obviously, for the most part, part-timers will earn less than full-timers. So, since such a large share of Utah's labor force works part-time, average wages would logically be lower than those in states with a larger share of the labor force working full-time.

■ It costs relatively less to live in Utah. Figures from the American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association consistently indicate that it costs significantly less to live in the Salt Lake and Provo/Orem area than in the average U.S. city. In fact, when figures for wages and cost-of-living are indexed, workers in Salt Lake have more spending power than the average U.S. metropolitan worker.

The bottom line? When all factors are considered, earnings for Utah workers are better than the aggregate numbers suggest



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

We're Moving...

The Labor Market Information Services Section of the Utah Department of Employment Security will be moving to a new building early in September of 1991. LMI Services will then be located at **140 East 300 South**—adjacent to the Heber Wells State Office Building. Please continue to send mail to our current Post Office Box Number.

Accordingly, phone numbers for LMI staff will be changing. If you need to contact us after our move, please call (801) 536-7800. ☐

Did you Know?

In comparison with other states in the nation, Utah ranks:

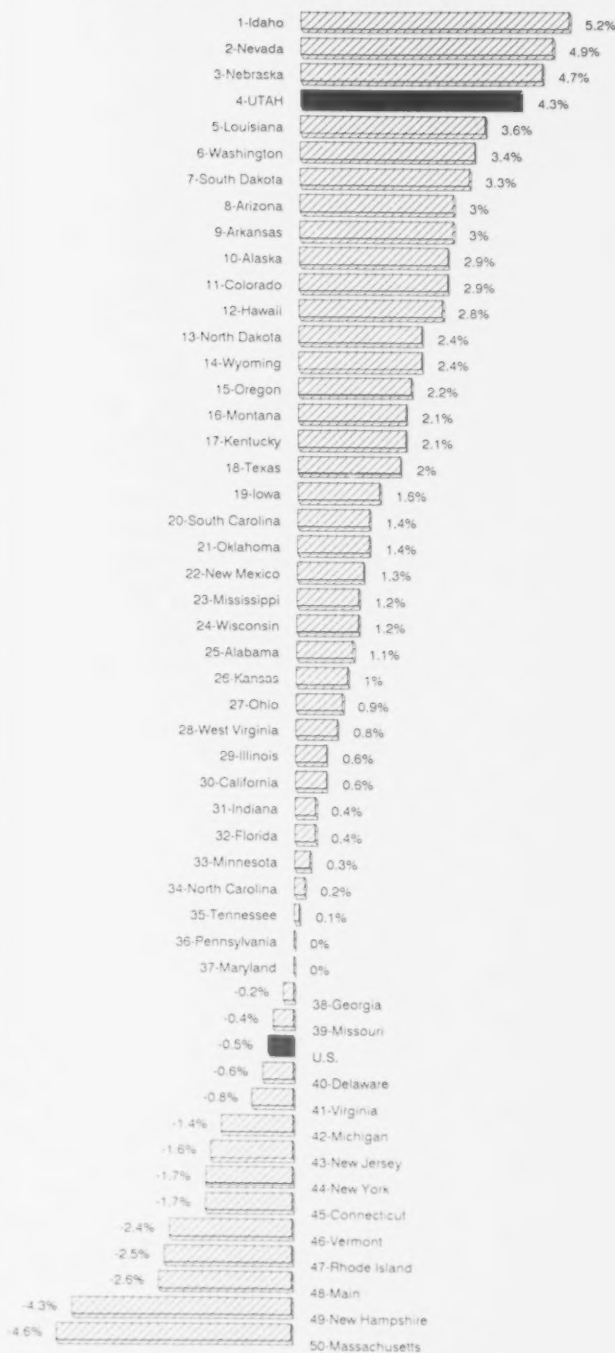
Number 50 for the percentage of college enrollment that is female.

Number 50 in the percentage of 1987 births to unmarried women.

Number 1 in the percentage of the population under 18 years old.



State Rankings Percent Change in Nonfarm Jobs First Quarter 1990 - First Quarter 1991



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.



Electronic Bulletin Board Service

We are continuing to add data to our electronic bulletin board service! You can access employment, unemployment, affirmative action, and consumer/producer price indices at the touch of personal computer button. The service is free and can be accessed via a statewide "800" number. Contact Dwight Norris at (801) 533-2748 for more information. □

Data Definitions

(f)—forecast.

(p)—preliminary.

(r)—revised.

Salt Lake/Ogden Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)—Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

Provo/Orem Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)—Utah County.

Employed Persons—Civilians who did any work as paid employees, worked more than 15 hours as unpaid workers in a family business, or were temporarily absent from work because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management disputes. Each person is counted only once.

Unemployed Persons—Civilians who had no employment, were available for work, and made specific efforts to find work sometime during the prior four weeks. Persons waiting to be recalled to a job or waiting to report for a new job within 30 days need not be looking for work to be classified as unemployed.

Civilian Labor Force—Employed persons plus unemployed persons. Individuals are counted by place of residence.

Unemployment Rate—Unemployed persons as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Nonfarm Employment—A count of jobs by place of work for the pay period including the 12th of the month. Excludes proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid/volunteer workers, military personnel, Central Intelligence Agency employees, and employees of the National Security Agency. Includes salaried officers of corporations.

Production and Related Workers—Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers closely associated with the production process.

Average Weekly Hours—The average hours for which pay was received during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Includes paid holidays, vacations, and sick leave.

Average Weekly Earnings—Includes hourly and incentive pay and is reported before deductions. Includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacation, and sick leave.

Initial Claims—Request by an individual following a period of unemployment to determine entitlement to compensation under unemployment insurance laws.

Weeks Claimed—Requests for weekly unemployment insurance benefits filed by claimants.

Insured Unemployment Rate—The ratio of (1) the number of weeks claimed by individuals under the unemployment compensation program to (2) average employment covered by the program.

Reserve Fund Balance—Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund to pay unemployment compensation benefits.



Utah Labor Market Report

Floyd G. Astin, Administrator

William R. Horner, Director, Labor Market Information Services

Lecia Parks Langston, Chief Economist

The Utah Labor Market Report is published by the Labor Market Information Services Division of the Utah Department of Employment Security, 174 Social Hall Avenue, Salt Lake City, Utah. To order this publication, call (801) 533-2293.

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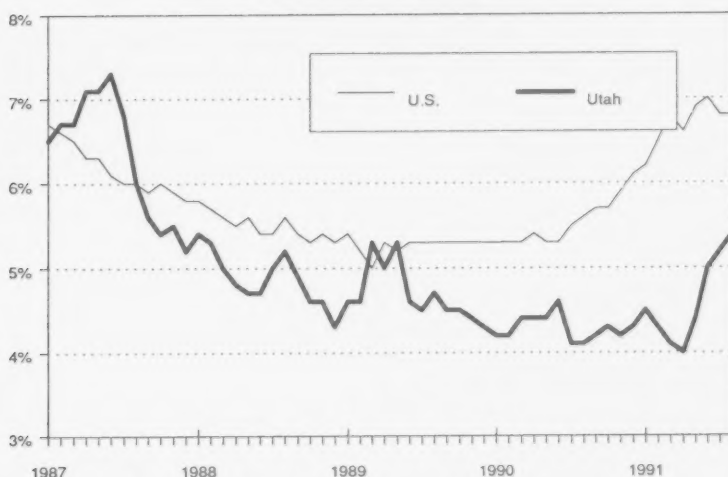
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BETHESDA MD 20914

Utah Labor Market Report

August 1991
Volume 1, No. 8

Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rates



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

Joblessness in Utah continued to rise in August—But September should bring better economic news

Job growth—often a better indicator of economic health than unemployment rates—remained strong in August.

Utah joblessness increased two-tenths of a point to rest at 5.4 percent in August. As in the past several months, entrants to Utah's labor force—not layoffs—have provided the primary impetus for rising unemployment. Since May 1991, joblessness in the State has risen a full percentage point. Evidently, people are coming to Utah to take advantage of our relatively strong economy. We have received national recognition over the past several months publicizing Utah as one of the top job producing states in the nation. Hence, market forces seem to be working to attract workers from depressed regions to our area.

Although Utah unemployment has risen steadily over the past four months, the State's jobless rate still falls almost a point and a half below the national average. Roughly 43,800 Utahns were out of work in August—a third more than a year ago. As a result, the jobless rate has increased 1.3 percentage points since August 1990.

The State is still generating jobs at a moderate rate. Our continued strong employment expansion is one of the brightest economic notes. Utah has created 25,100 net new jobs since August of last year. While employment expansion in the State is slightly slower than during the first half of the year, Utah is still managing a moderate 3.5 percent 12-month growth rate. This increase seems truly remarkable in light of a listless national recovery and Utah's past history of following the national trends. The nation is still losing jobs despite a slight economic upturn.

Continued on page 2

Inside

Economic Events.....	6
County Highlights.....	7
Drugs.....	11
Tests.....	13
Average Annual Pay....	17
New Address.....	17
The Glass Ceiling.....	18

THE RATE (Seasonally Adjusted)

Aug 1991	Utah	5.4%	U.S.	6.8%
Jul 1991	Utah	5.2%	U.S.	6.8%
Aug 1990	Utah	4.1%	U.S.	5.6%

NONFARM JOBS (% change from a year ago)

Aug 1991	Utah	3.5%	U.S.	-1.2%
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CPI-U (Base Year 1982-84 = 100)

Jul 1991	U.S.	136.2	Yr-over chng	4.4%
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PPI (Base Year 1982-84 = 100)

Jul 1991	U.S.	116.3	Yr-over chng	1.7%
----------	------	-------	--------------	------

We still expect that, overall, Utah will elude this recession—even though several industries will not escape unscathed. Manufacturing, mining, federal government, air transportation, and utilities are all experiencing slow or negative employment growth. However, other industries have generated enough positions to keep Utah out of any serious economic trouble.

A boom in construction has pushed jobs up nearly 9 percent since August 1990. The 2,700 new jobs created in this industry provide a pleasant departure from the usual recessionary pattern. Here in Utah, the construction

industry has the highest growth rate of any major industry.

Nevertheless, the service industry continues to generate the largest number of Utah jobs. Over the past 12 months, services created 11,100 net new positions—44 percent of the State total. With a growth rate of 6 percent, services are continuing their 80s trend.

After several years of slow growth, finance/insurance/real estate made a

■ **Utah's unemployment rate rose two-tenths of a point to 5.4 percent.**

■ **As in the past several months, the increase in joblessness came primarily from an increase in the number of individuals who entered the labor force—not layoffs.**

■ **Utah continues as one of the top job producers in the nation with a year-over nonfarm job growth rate of 3.5 percent—25,100 jobs.**

strong showing with 1,600 new jobs. Employment in this industry is up almost 5 percent with nonbanking enterprises making the longest strides.

Trade and government experienced more temperate growth. Trade employment expansion moderated to 3 percent. Cuts in defense-related employment continue to curb growth in government. Utah has lost 1,700 federal jobs over the past 12 months, but growth in state and local governments more than offset these losses.

Declines in utility employment inhibited expansion in transportation/communications/utilities. This industry has added 600 new jobs since August 1990 for a growth rate of 1 percent.

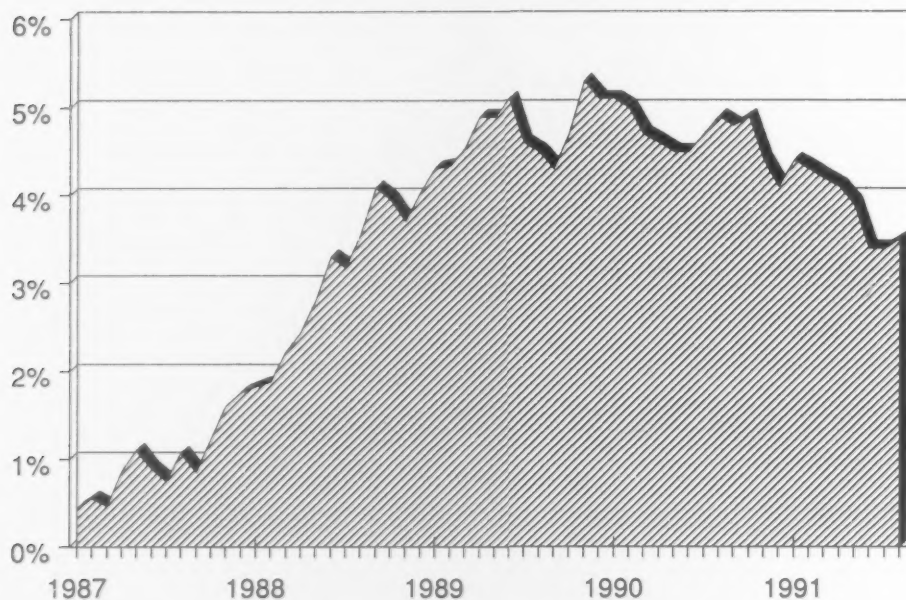
As is typically the case, manufacturing and mining have been hardest hit by the national malaise. However, while mining employment is down 200 jobs, manufacturing is still holding its own with a 1.4 percent growth rate. The fact that Utah's manufacturing sector has continued to generate jobs is an exceptional feat.

Continued strong job growth and an improving national economy should help push Utah unemployment down next month. We expect the State will finish the year in a strong economic stance. □

Lecia Parks Langston
Chief Economist

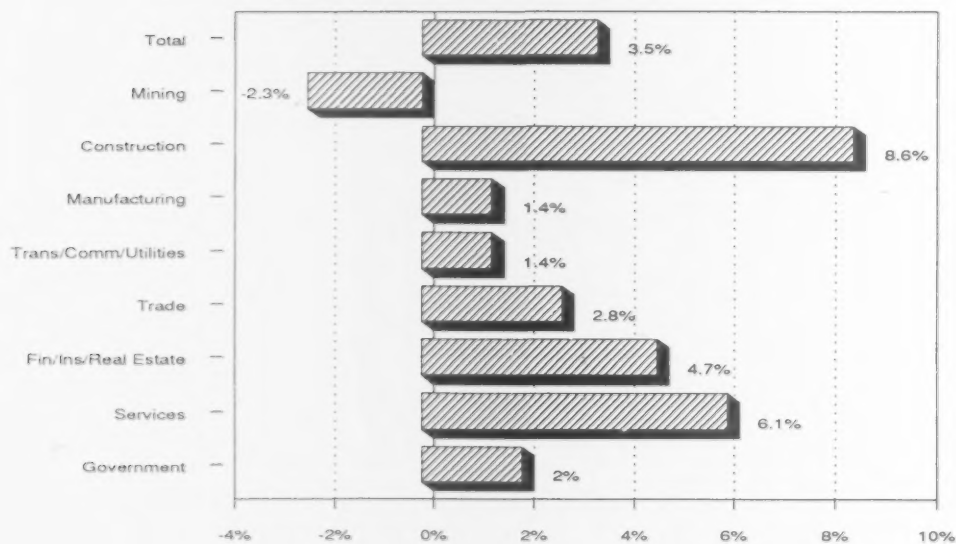
■ **With 9 percent expansion, construction was the fastest growing Utah industry between August 1990 and August 1991.**

Year-Over Percent Change in Utah Nonfarm Jobs



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

August 1990-91 Percent Growth In Utah Nonfarm Jobs by Industry



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

RAW

**Table 1. Utah Civilian Labor Force and Nonagricultural Jobs,
Not Seasonally Adjusted (Numbers in Thousands)**

	Aug 1991(r)	Aug 1990	Percent Change	Jul 1991(p)	Jun 1991(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	812.5	797.1	1.9	805.8	804.8
Employed	770.1	764.2	0.8	765.8	766.8
Unemployed	42.4	32.9	28.9	40.0	38.0
Percent of Labor Force	5.2	4.1	—	5.0	4.7
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	749.8	724.7	3.5	741.9	754.2
Mining	8.6	8.8	-2.3	8.6	8.6
Metal Mining	2.9	3.1	-6.3	3.0	3.1
Bituminous Coal Mining	2.4	2.5	-4.0	2.4	2.5
Oil/Gas Extraction & Quarrying*	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.0
Contract Construction	34.0	31.3	8.6	32.2	34.1
Manufacturing	109.9	108.4	1.4	108.8	108.7
Durable Goods	72.7	72.0	1.0	72.0	71.9
Primary Metals	6.1	5.9	3.4	6.1	6.0
Fabricated Metals, Machinery, & Computers	13.9	14.3	-2.8	13.9	14.0
Electrical/Electric Equipment (ex. Computers)	11.3	11.8	-4.2	11.3	11.4
Transportation Equipment	17.7	17.9	-1.1	17.5	17.5
Lumber/Furniture/Stone/Clay/Glass*	10.8	11.0	-1.9	10.6	10.5
Other Durable Goods*	13.1	11.1	17.8	12.6	12.5
Nondurable Goods	37.2	36.4	2.2	36.8	36.8
Food & Related Products	12.3	12.2	0.8	12.1	12.1
Other Nondurable Goods*	24.9	24.2	2.9	24.7	24.7
Transportation, Communications, & Utilities	43.2	42.6	1.4	42.9	43.0
Railroad Transportation	2.5	2.4	4.2	2.5	2.5
Trucking & Warehousing	16.1	15.3	5.3	15.8	15.8
Transportation by Air*	7.0	7.0	0.0	7.0	6.9
Other Transportation & Related Services*	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.3
Communications	7.1	7.0	1.4	7.1	7.2
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	7.2	7.7	-6.5	7.2	7.3
Trade	179.8	174.9	2.8	177.1	177.9
Wholesale Trade	39.6	39.3	0.8	39.3	38.5
Durable Goods*	23.0	23.2	-0.9	22.8	23.0
Nondurable Goods*	16.7	16.2	3.1	16.5	16.5
Retail Trade	140.2	135.6	3.4	137.8	138.4
Food Stores	25.0	24.4	2.5	24.9	24.6
Auto Dealers/Parts Stores, & Gas Stations	16.7	16.2	1.2	16.5	16.3
Eating & Drinking Places	45.8	44.5	3.0	44.9	45.6
Home Furniture/Equipment & Clothing Stores*	12.4	11.3	9.9	12.2	12.3
Gen. Merchandise/Building & Garden Supply*	21.7	21.8	-0.5	21.4	21.5
Miscellaneous Retail	18.6	17.0	9.1	17.9	18.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	36.2	34.6	4.7	35.7	35.5
Depository Institutions*	13.5	13.3	1.5	13.3	13.2
Other Finance/Insurance/Real Estate*	22.7	21.3	6.7	22.4	22.3
Services	194.2	183.1	6.1	192.0	191.0
Hotels & Lodging Places	12.9	12.5	3.3	12.7	12.8
Personal, Amusement & Recreational*	19.9	18.5	7.7	19.6	19.0
Computer-Related*	9.3	8.5	9.4	9.3	9.2
Other Business Services*	33.1	29.8	11.1	32.0	31.6
Auto Repair/Rental/Parking*	7.5	7.0	7.2	7.4	7.3
Health	48.9	46.4	5.4	48.6	48.2
Education/Social & Membership Organizations*	36.1	35.0	3.2	35.8	35.6
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	4.9	4.8	2.1	4.9	5.0
Engineering, Accounting, & Related*	14.8	14.4	2.8	14.9	15.5
Other Repair/Ag. Services & Museums, etc.*	6.7	6.2	7.9	6.8	6.8
Government	143.7	140.9	2.0	144.6	155.4
Federal Government	38.7	40.4	-4.1	39.7	40.0
U.S. Defense*	19.0	21.4	-11.1	19.3	19.4
Other Federal*	19.7	19.0	3.6	20.4	20.6
State Government	42.1	39.8	5.8	42.2	43.1
State Education*	21.4	20.3	5.4	21.6	22.8
Other State*	20.7	19.5	6.2	20.6	20.3
Local Government	62.9	60.8	3.5	62.7	72.3
Public School Districts*	35.5	34.3	3.5	35.4	46.0
Other Local*	27.4	26.5	3.4	27.3	26.3

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

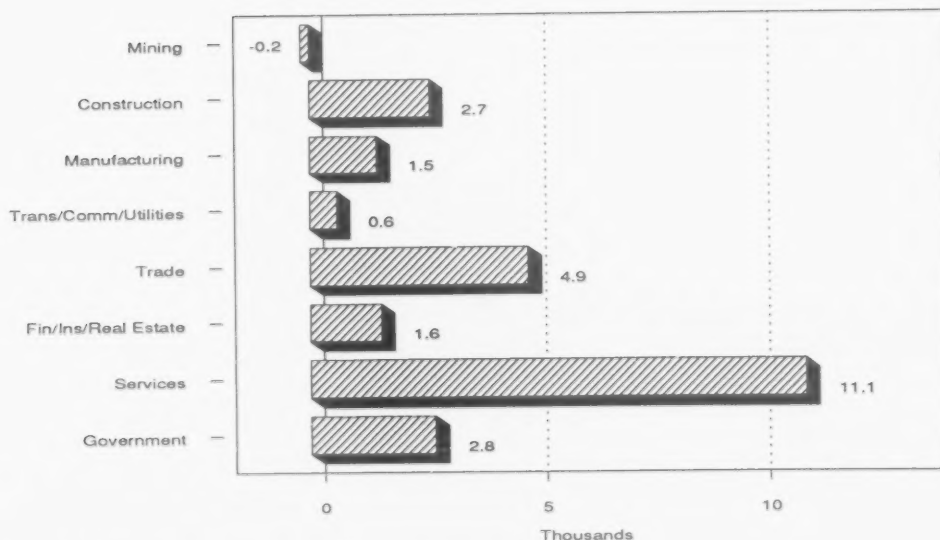
ADJUSTED

**Table 2. Utah Civilian Labor Force and Nonagricultural Jobs
Seasonally Adjusted (Numbers in Thousands)**

	Aug 1991(r)	Aug 1990	Percent Change	Jul 1991(p)	Jun 1991(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	811.7	793.7	2.3	806.1	802.2
Employed	767.9	760.8	0.9	763.8	761.7
Unemployed	43.8	32.9	33.1	42.3	40.5
Percent of Labor Force	5.4	4.1	--	5.2	5.0
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	750.7	725.8	3.4	746.9	752.0
Mining	8.9	9.1	-2.3	9.1	8.9
Contract Construction	30.5	28.0	8.6	29.8	32.0
Manufacturing	108.9	107.4	1.4	108.5	107.9
Durable Goods	72.0	71.3	1.0	71.6	71.2
Nondurable Goods	36.9	36.1	2.2	36.9	36.7
Trans., Comm., Public Utilities	42.6	42.0	1.4	42.6	43.0
Trade	178.9	173.7	2.8	177.1	177.4
Wholesale	39.2	38.9	0.8	38.9	39.2
Retail	139.4	134.8	3.4	138.2	138.2
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	35.9	34.4	4.6	35.6	35.3
Services	194.7	183.5	6.1	192.8	192.1
Government	150.7	147.7	2.1	151.5	155.4
Federal Government	38.3	40.4	-4.2	39.2	39.4
State Government	45.0	42.6	5.8	45.2	44.1
Local Government	67.4	65.2	3.5	67.1	71.9

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

August 1990-91 Growth in Utah Nonfarm Jobs by Industry



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

Economic Events

Please note: Information contained in Economic Events is obtained from regional newspapers, local Job Service offices, trade publications, clipping services, and local area Chamber of Commerce publications.

- Piper Impact has announced that it will build a 42,000 square-foot production plant in Summit County's Silver Creek Center. Piper will produce aluminum components for Morton International's automotive safety products plants in Ogden and Brigham City. The new operation is expected to employ a year-round staff of 100 people.
- Andalex Resources, Inc., has submitted an application to open a coal mine in the Kaiparowits Plateau near Big Water. If plans are realized, the mine will be operational by 1995 and will employ 150 miners plus supportive staff. As always, environmental issues must be addressed before approval of the mine is finalized. In connection with the coal operation, the company's plans include building railroad transportation facilities near Cedar City.
- Clearfield's Associated Piping and Engineering Company is being re-opened by its founder and original owner. The large manufacturing operation, sold by the founder in 1987, closed last May, idling approximately 400 people. The re-opening will require an initial staff of 60 to 70 individuals; the plant will eventually employ more than 200 workers.
- The new Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) computer processing center, located at the Ogden Defense Depot, is expanding its operations. Department of Defense budget cutbacks are forcing military bases around the country to reduce operations, and this is creating a windfall for Ogden. Computer processing for 27 separate DLA operations are being consolidated at the Ogden Depot. It is expected that approximately 220 people will eventually work in a new 52,800 square-foot building.
- An innovative new operation is planning to join the Tooele economy. Groen Brothers Aviation is building a 50,000 square-foot manufacturing site in the Tooele Industrial Park. They will manufacture a "gyroplane." The gyroplane is a rotor-winged aircraft which can be used in law enforcement air surveillance, agricultural spraying or recreation. The company plans to employ upwards of 200 people. □

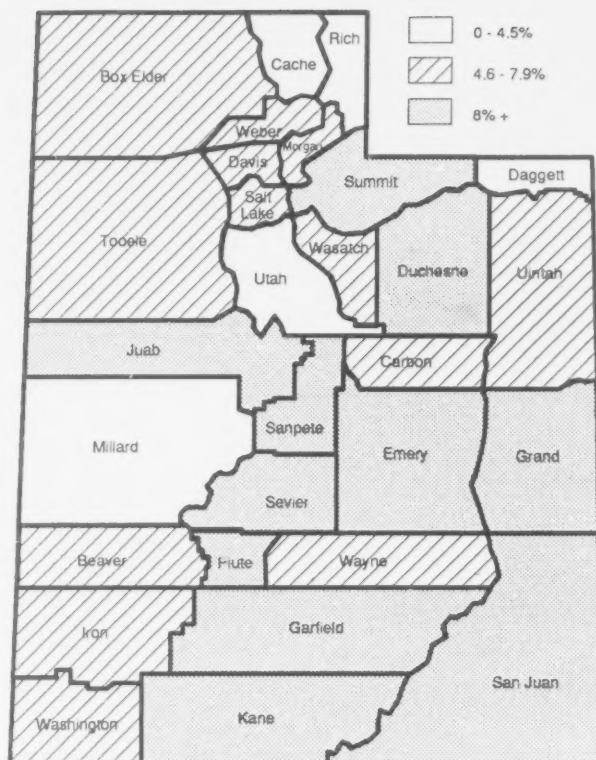
Despite rising unemployment, most counties enjoy a favorable economic climate

Unemployment rates in most of Utah's counties inched upward again in August. Nevertheless, because of continuing growth in the number of nonfarm jobs, the economic climate in most areas of the State remains upbeat.

Among the metropolitan counties, effects of the national recession have elevated the unemployment rates to levels not seen for two or three years, but these rates remain, in general, far lower than the U.S. average. However, layoffs from government installations have escalated the unemployment rates of Weber and Davis counties to new four-year highs of 6.6 and 5.1 percent respectively.

In contrast, the strength of Utah County's very rapid 7-percent job growth kept its unemployment rate in the mid 4 percent range. Salt Lake County's rate, at approximately 5 percent, remains at a respectable level.

■ **Layoffs from government defense installations have escalated the unemployment rates of Davis and Weber counties to new four-year highs of 5.1 and 6.6 percent respectively.**



Unemployment Rates August 1991

Cache County was recently designated as an "urbanized area" by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Its economy is robust with one of the lowest unemployment rates in the State

(4.4 percent) and rapid job growth (over 6 percent). The manufacturing and service industries produced most of these new jobs.

Nonmetropolitan counties are a much more diverse group. Those with larger populations, such as Washington, Box Elder, and Iron, are generally prospering. However, exceptions to this generalization are Tooele and Carbon counties which have

Continued on page 8

■ **Strong job growth in most counties offset the news of slightly higher unemployment rates.**

■ **Uintah county continues to experience rapid job growth primarily due to increased oil exploration.**

■ **Cache County was recently designated an "urbanized area" by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.**

Continued from page 7

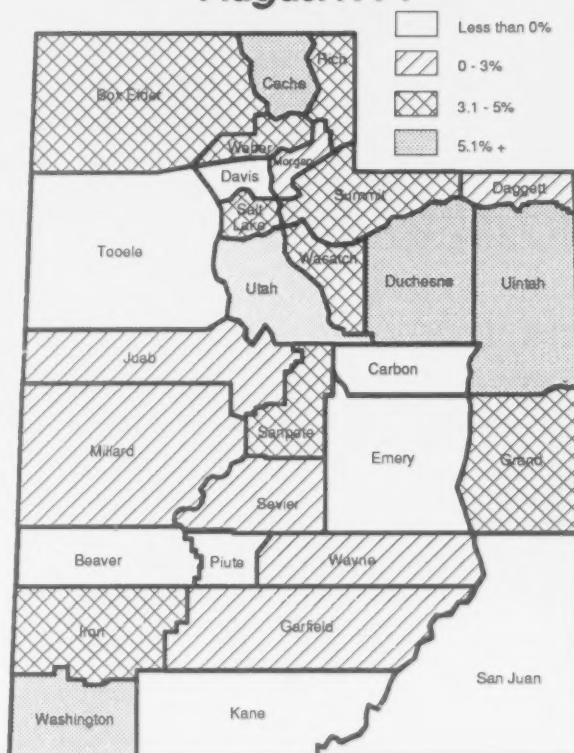
suffered layoffs in key industries; their nonfarm jobs number fewer than year-ago levels, but their unemployment rates (6.2 and 6.8 percent respectively) are still not high by U.S. standards.

Six nonmetropolitan counties—Garfield, Piute, San Juan, Emery, Sanpete, and Duchesne—have double-digit unemployment rates. But despite high unemployment, Sanpete and Duchesne counties achieved year-over job growth of 5 percent or greater.

Of particular note is Uintah County, which continues to experience rapid job growth—primarily due to increased oil exploration. Other industries contributing to this employment expansion are trade, transportation, manufacturing, and construction.

Kenneth E. Jensen
Labor Market Economist

Year-Over Percent Change in Nonfarm Jobs August 1991



Metro Areas

Table 3. Civilian Labor Force and Nonfarm Jobs for Salt Lake/Ogden and Provo/Orem Metropolitan Statistical Areas (Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake/Ogden					Provo/Orem				
	Aug 1991 ⁽¹⁾	Aug 1990	Percent Change	Jul 1991 ^(p)	Jun 1991 ^(r)	Aug 1991 ⁽¹⁾	Aug 1990	Percent Change	Jul 1991 ^(p)	Jun 1991 ^(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	531.8	521.2	2.0	526.5	519.8	119.2	117.1	1.8	119.0	118.5
Employed.....	504.3	500.2	0.8	499.4	495.1	113.8	113.3	0.4	113.4	113.1
Unemployed.....	27.5	21.0	31.0	27.1	24.7	5.4	3.8	42.1	5.6	5.4
Rate.....	5.2	4.0	—	5.1	4.8	4.5	3.3	—	4.7	4.5
TOTAL NONFARM JOBS	512.1	498.3	2.8	508.1	514.1	98.9	92.2	7.3	96.7	99.1
Mining.....	2.6	2.9	-10.3	2.6	2.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	—	—
Construction.....	24.0	22.1	8.6	22.7	23.9	3.5	3.2	9.4	3.4	3.8
Manufacturing.....	70.5	70.6	-0.1	69.9	70.0	14.3	13.9	2.9	14.3	14.2
Durable.....	49.0	49.1	-0.2	48.4	48.5	8.6	8.7	-1.1	8.7	8.5
Nondurable.....	21.5	21.5	0.0	21.5	21.5	5.7	5.2	9.6	5.6	5.7
Trans/Comm/Utilities.....	33.7	33.2	1.5	33.5	33.4	2.5	2.5	0.0	2.5	2.6
Trade.....	123.5	122.6	0.7	122.1	122.7	24.7	22.2	11.3	24.0	24.1
Wholesale.....	30.9	31.5	-1.9	30.6	30.9	5.4	4.5	20.0	5.4	5.3
Retail.....	92.6	91.1	1.6	91.5	91.8	19.3	17.7	9.0	18.6	18.8
Fin/Ins/Real Estate.....	29.9	28.5	4.9	29.6	29.4	2.4	2.3	4.3	2.4	2.4
Service.....	132.8	124.9	6.3	131.3	131.0	36.8	34.2	7.6	36.1	35.9
Government.....	95.1	93.5	1.7	96.4	101.0	14.6	13.8	5.8	14.0	16.1

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

By County

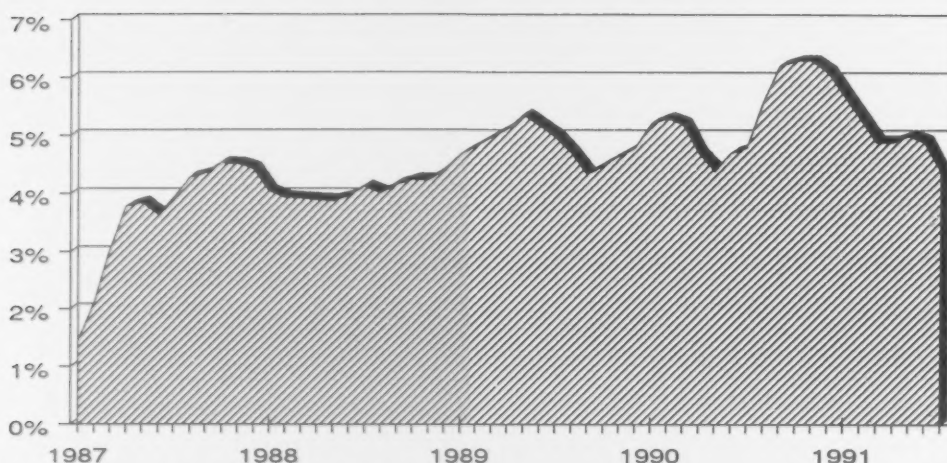
Table 4. Unemployment Rates and Nonfarm Jobs in Utah by County

	Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate				Nonfarm Wage and Salary Jobs				
	Aug 1991(f)	Jul 1991(p)	Jun 1991(r)	Aug 1990	Aug 1991(f)	Aug 1990	Percent Change	Jul 1991(p)	Jun 1991(r)
STATE TOTAL	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.1	749,800	724,660	3.5	741,900	754,200
Bear River	4.7	4.2	4.5	3.6	44,820	42,450	5.6	44,230	46,030
Box Elder	5.3	4.3	5.1	4.2	15,820	15,260	3.7	15,790	15,820
Cache	4.4	4.2	4.2	3.3	28,750	26,780	6.7	28,000	29,740
Rich	2.7	2.8	3.2	1.9	430	410	4.9	440	470
Wasatch Front	5.2	5.2	4.8	4.1	522,960	509,980	2.5	518,990	525,120
Wasatch Front North ...	5.9	5.7	5.1	4.9	130,740	128,640	1.6	129,720	131,470
Davis	5.1	5.0	4.7	4.2	61,640	61,620	0.0	61,180	61,230
Morgan	6.9	7.6	6.4	5.5	1,050	1,020	2.9	1,030	1,050
Weber	6.6	6.3	5.5	5.7	68,050	66,000	3.1	67,510	69,190
Wasatch Front South ...	4.9	5.0	4.9	3.7	392,220	381,340	2.9	389,270	393,650
Salt Lake	4.9	5.0	4.6	3.6	382,500	370,650	3.2	383,700	383,700
Tooele	6.2	6.0	6.1	5.1	9,720	10,690	-9.1	9,780	9,950
Mountainland	4.9	4.9	4.9	3.5	109,270	102,230	6.9	106,630	108,780
Summit	8.1	6.6	6.5	5.5	7,510	7,210	4.2	7,270	7,150
Utah	4.5	4.7	4.7	3.3	98,980	92,330	7.2	96,610	98,980
Wasatch	6.8	6.9	7.2	6.2	2,780	2,690	3.3	2,750	2,650
Central	7.8	7.7	7.7	6.1	15,520	15,090	2.8	15,440	15,980
Juab	8.5	8.1	5.9	5.4	1,860	1,850	0.5	1,840	1,810
Millard	4.5	4.8	5.2	4.2	3,630	3,550	2.3	3,550	3,640
Piute	12.1	13.7	16.4	10.7	200	200	0.0	210	200
Sanpete	10.1	9.4	9.4	8.4	4,050	3,860	4.9	4,100	4,460
Sevier	8.0	7.6	8.0	4.9	5,200	5,060	2.8	5,170	5,250
Wayne	6.7	8.5	8.0	9.7	580	570	1.8	570	620
Southwestern	6.3	5.4	5.2	4.7	28,490	27,260	4.5	28,300	28,670
Beaver	5.6	3.8	3.6	8.4	1,350	1,350	0.0	1,360	1,350
Garfield	15.3	11.9	15.0	9.6	1,770	1,740	1.7	1,760	1,760
Iron	5.2	4.9	4.2	3.7	7,800	7,470	4.4	7,760	7,940
Kane	9.7	8.0	7.4	7.5	1,740	1,790	-2.8	1,730	1,730
Washington	5.8	5.2	4.8	4.1	15,830	14,910	6.2	15,690	15,890
Uintah Basin	7.9	8.0	7.1	6.9	11,730	10,640	10.2	11,560	12,370
Daggett	2.5	2.7	2.9	1.8	410	400	2.5	430	400
Duchesne	10.0	8.5	9.0	8.5	3,870	3,630	6.6	3,870	3,940
Uintah	7.1	8.1	6.3	6.3	7,450	7,580	12.7	7,260	7,170
Southeastern	8.6	8.2	8.2	6.4	16,820	17,020	-1.2	16,750	17,260
Carbon	6.8	7.8	7.6	5.2	7,460	7,580	-1.6	7,440	7,500
Emery	10.3	7.3	9.3	7.5	3,480	3,640	-4.4	3,490	3,450
Grand	8.6	7.2	8.1	7.5	2,740	2,640	3.8	2,780	2,790
San Juan	10.6	10.8	8.4	7.1	3,140	3,160	-0.6	3,040	3,520
Salt Lake/Ogden MSA ...	5.2	5.2	4.7	4.0	512,190	498,270	2.8	508,180	514,120
Provo/Orem MSA	4.5	4.7	4.7	3.3	98,980	92,330	7.2	96,610	98,980

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

Note: Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates should not be used for federal or state funding applications.

Year-over Percent Increase in U.S. Consumer Price Index



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

PRICES

Table 5. Current U.S. Price Indexes

	INDEX		% CHANGE FROM	
	Jul 1991	Jul 1990	Prior Year	Prior Month
CONSUMER PRICES (1982-84=100)				
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U¹)	136.2	130.4	4.4	0.1
Food and Beverages	137.1	132.4	3.5	-0.4
Food at Home	136.0	132.5	2.6	-1.0
Housing	134.2	129.2	3.9	0.6
Rent Residential	143.7	138.7	3.6	0.5
Fuel and Other Utilities	116.4	111.3	4.6	0.5
Medical Care	177.5	163.5	8.6	0.7
Apparel and Upkeep	125.2	120.8	3.6	-1.3
Transportation	123.4	118.4	4.2	-0.2
Gasoline	98.2	94.4	4.0	-2.4
Energy	102.7	99.8	2.9	-0.8
PURCHASING POWER OF CONSUMER DOLLAR: (1982-84 = \$1.00)				
	\$0.734	\$0.767	-4.3	-0.1
ALL ITEMS (CPI-W²)	134.3	128.7	4.4	0.1
PRODUCER PRICES (1982 = 100)				
ALL COMMODITIES	116.0	114.3	1.5	-0.3
Finished Goods	121.6	118.2	2.9	-0.2
Intermediate Materials	114.0	113.1	0.8	-0.3
Crude Materials	94.4	101.4	-6.9	-5.1

1 Consumer Price Index—All Urban Consumers.

2 Consumer Price Index—Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.

3 Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: fuel oil, coal, bottled gas, electricity, gasoline, and motor oil and coolant. It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Job Service

Table 6. Employment Security Activities in Utah

	Aug 1991(p)	Aug 1990	Percent Change	Jul 1991
Nonfarm Jobs Available	18,649	23,565	-20.9	19,155
New Applications for Jobs	11,946	10,758	11.0	10,918
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	7,169	7,769	-7.7	6,170
Initial Claims	1,063	1,016	4.6	1,401
Weeks Claimed	9,079	6,923	31.1	8,885
Insured Unemployment Rate	1.24	0.99	—	1.26
Benefits Paid (Monthly)	\$4,193,951	\$3,745,489	12.0	\$5,702,295

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX claims only and are listed for the week containing the 15th day of the month.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

Drugs in the Work Place

A recent article in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' *Monthly Labor Review* indicates that data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth reveals that drug and alcohol use in the workplace is more common among men than women. The National Longitudinal Survey of Youth is an ongoing study of the labor market experiences of individuals born between 1957 and 1964. It contains an over-representation of blacks, Hispanics, and economically disadvantaged whites.

The study revealed the incidence of drug use on the job among 19 to 27 year olds was 7 percent in 1984. White men aged 19 to 23 reported the highest frequency of workplace drug use. Reported drug use was higher among whites than minorities, and higher among 19 to 23 year old workers than those be-

tween the ages of 24 and 27. Blue-collar workers showed higher rates of drug use than white-collar workers. Researchers found drug use to be highest among young workers in the entertainment/recreation and construction industries and least common among those in professional services and public administration.

When each industry was classified by occupation, data showed that transportation industry operators had a relatively high rate of workplace drug use—which is notable in light of recent tragic transportation accidents attributed to drug/alcohol use. The report states that many of the occupations/industry groups with high rates of reported on-the-job drug use are those in which either public or worker safety could be threatened by the use of illicit drugs.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates that in 1988 30 percent of all workers had access to Employee Assistance Programs which identify and provide treatment to substance abusers.

Approximately 9 percent of all workers aged 19 to 27 believed that drinking had "interfered with work on a job." Men reported having alcohol interfere with their work at nearly twice the rate of women. The rate for white workers was much higher than that of blacks, but lower than that of Hispanics.

Young workers in the two industries which had a relatively high incidence of drug use (construction and entertainment/recreation) also had a relatively high rate of on-the-job alcohol use. □

Hours and Earnings

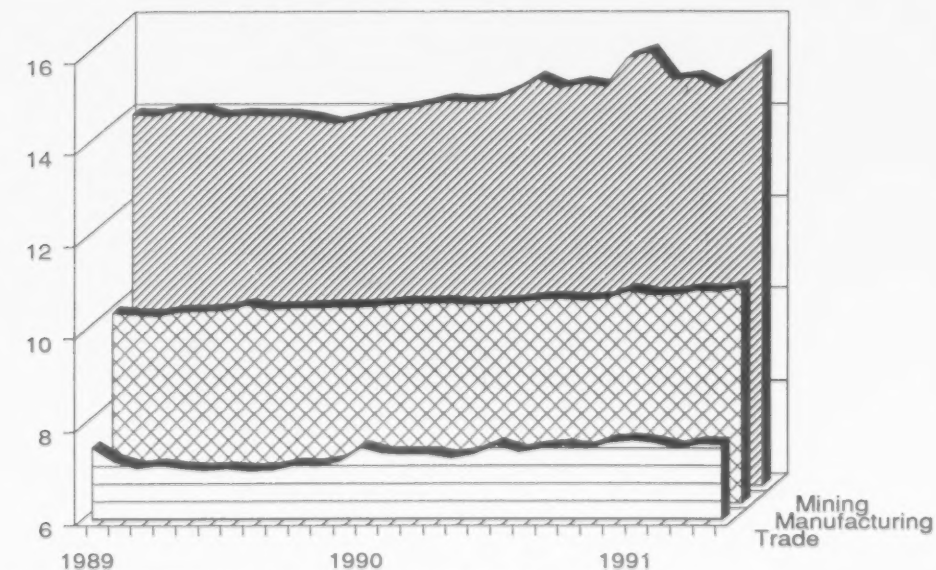
Table 7. Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in Utah

	Average Hourly Earnings				Average Weekly Hours			
	Jul 1991(p)	Jul 1990	% Chng	Jun 1990(r)	Jul 1991(p)	Jul 1990	% Chng	Jun 1990(r)
MINING	14.80	14.82	-0.1	14.74	43.8	45.0	-2.7	45.0
Metal Mining	13.72	12.63	8.6	13.60	49.5	48.8	1.4	46.9
Bituminous Coal Mining	17.22	17.98	-4.2	17.18	40.7	43.3	-6.0	44.8
MANUFACTURING	10.67	10.30	3.6	10.71	39.3	39.6	-0.8	40.1
Durable Goods	10.84	10.54	2.8	10.93	39.5	40.1	-1.5	39.8
Primary Metals	13.79	12.91	6.8	13.27	38.5	39.3	-2.0	39.9
Fabricated Metal Prod. and Mach.	10.31	9.85	4.7	10.49	39.8	40.9	-2.7	40.7
Transportation Equipment	13.21	13.37	-1.2	13.44	39.7	40.9	-2.9	40.1
Nondurable Goods	10.34	9.81	5.4	10.29	38.9	38.7	0.5	40.8
Food and Kindred Products	9.26	8.81	5.1	9.38	40.1	40.6	-1.2	43.6
TRADE	7.73	7.41	4.1	7.68	29.5	30.3	-2.6	29.3
Wholesale	10.52	10.35	1.6	10.49	39.4	38.7	1.8	37.9
Retail	6.66	6.56	1.5	6.64	26.9	27.9	-3.6	27.1
Food Stores	6.87	6.23	10.3	6.58	26.4	26.1	1.1	26.3
General Merchandise	6.22	6.15	1.1	6.22	29.0	28.8	0.7	27.2

Note: Average hours include hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Average Hourly Wage for Selected Industries



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

Do You Use Tests? Are They Worth Anything?

Tests are coming under increasing scrutiny. How accurate are they at predicting job performance?

Editor's Note: This article was originally published in 1964. However, given the current interest in testing for placement purposes and "race norming," this discussion is as relevant today as it was 27 years ago.

Who Uses Tests?

It can be assumed that the proportion of companies that would report they are using tests would still be fairly low today. For example, in a recent survey of state employees in Utah, we found that only 13 percent of non-merit employees were given "tests" before they were hired, while even among the merit employees only 56 percent had been required to take "tests". I put the word tests in quotes, because in doing this survey, we

found that the going jargon was to use the word "examination" instead of tests—and that further, there were various kinds of examinations being used in state employment procedures. There were written examinations, performance examinations, oral examinations, unassembled examinations, open examinations, etc. Hence, the above percentages refer to written examinations only. Is this what "tests" mean in your organization, too?

What is a Test?

There are psychologists (and I am one of them) who would maintain that in the broad sense any tool used in personnel decision making is a test. Is this quibbling with a word? I don't think so. Any

-
- *Many of the arguments against written examinations as used in the industrial setting are actually arguments against one particular form of examination—the personality test.*
 - *To be rationally sound, an evaluation must be based on more than a limited number of personal examples.*
 - *The proof of the worth of any form of decision-making is in the results—results that are free from over-generalizations based on limited examples, and free from other confounding factors.*
 - *When scientific procedures have been applied to the tools used by a variety of businesses, many interviews have been proved useless and so have many written personality tests. Tests of mental ability, tests of skills, and the biographical data of application blanks have proved to be more useful.*
 - *Each company ought to find out for itself, and not readily accept the generalizations based on other companies or on limited samples.*

Continued on page 14

systematic procedure for comparing individuals can be called a test. If so, then the question, "Do you use tests?" must be answered in the affirmative by nearly every company. And the question, "Are they worth anything?" applies to all "they". Why should we evaluate written examinations differently than any of the tools we use? Every tool that is used to compare individuals should be subject to periodic evaluation whether it be our interviews or our application blanks.

Yet, for some reason, it is that particular test, the written examination, which is subjected to the most evaluation, both criticism and praise. The spokesmen on this subject are very verbal. Their articles and speeches make for good emotional experiences in reading and listening.

"Con" Artists

Of the "con" artists, those who argue against "tests", consider William Whyte and his obvious distaste for tests as evidenced in his articles on "How to Cheat on Personality Tests" and "The Fallacies of Personality Testing." Or, consider Senator Barry Goldwater and his proposal to prohibit Federal funds for many kinds of testing.

"Pro" Artists

There are also the "pro" artists, particularly those who write glowing descriptions of the "tests" they have to sell. It would also appear that national merit scholarships are being awarded on the assumption that "tests" are the answer to the school administrator's prayers.

Yet, I personally feel that even in this limited arena of dispute both sides have often failed to properly evaluate the worth of "tests". Their arguments may be emotionally stirring, but they are often logically sterile. For example, many of the arguments against written examina-

tions as used in the industrial setting are actually arguments against one particular form of examination, the personality test. This is the kind of test that Whyte was mainly debunking; yet, by inference or implication, the criticism gets spread to all written examinations. This sort of blanket condemnation is not very logical. Further, this criticism is often based on a rather limited number of examples where the test scores do not seem to fit the employees or executives tested. To be rationally sound, an evaluation must be based on more than a limited number of personal examples.

The Arguments

This same sort of error is also found in the arguments in favor of using tests. Stagner once demonstrated this fallacy quite pointedly. He was the guest expert at a conference of personnel managers. He asked each manager to fill out a personality inventory, a legitimately published personality test. After collecting the tests and scoring them, Stagner returned to each manager the next day a description of his personality.

He then asked each manager to privately indicate in the margin beside each description sentence how well the sentence described his own personality. After collecting this evaluation of the worth of, or the accuracy of, the personality description given to each manager, Stagner found that the managers felt these descriptions were for the most part "amazingly accurate".

Then, to the consternation of the managers, he announced that he had never scored the tests, that each person had received an identical personality description, and that these descriptions were nothing but glittering generalities taken from dream books and astrology charts. Again, how illogical a person can

be who evaluates a test as being good merely because it seems to fit his conception of himself. To be rationally sound, an evaluation must be based on more than a limited number of personal examples.

The proof of the worth of any form of decision-making is in the results—results that are free from over-generalizations based on limited examples, and free from other confounding factors. So one must logically, even scientifically, prove the worth of not only written examinations but also interviews, application blanks, letters of recommendations, and the applicant's past experience.

Proof?

But, what then is the nature of logical and/or scientific proof? And, what are results that are free from "other confounding factors?" We all have some sort of feel for the nature of science and a freedom from confounded results. For instance, we would naturally assume that a medical scientist would use sugar pills (placebos) along with real pills in testing the worth of a new drug. We are aware that some patients can improve after the administration of any pill, even a sugar one, so that a drug study could be confounded with "psychological cures" if some patients were not also given placebos. Sometimes, however, we believe in results that are not free from confounding.

Consider the results of studies in "sleep learning." Can one learn material played by a recorder while he is sleeping? Careful studies indicate that if learning does occur, it does so while the person is partly or completely awake. Thus the reported results of sleep learning have usually been confounded by not making sure that the person was sound asleep. What has been proved, apparently, is

that people can learn while they are in bed—and this hardly needed to be proved.

Or, consider the reported results of cigarette smoking and lung cancer. How much are these results confounded by filter versus nonfilter cigarettes, by other air pollution, by income level, or by bodily dispositions related to both smoking and cancer? We must take the same precautions in concluding that our personnel decision-making tools produce certain results in improved employee efficiency or reduced costs.

Follow the Steps

To scientifically validate, or prove the worth of these tools, certain steps should be followed. Say you are considering the installation of a new tool for screening applicants for a certain job.

- (1) What is the nature of the job? Can you get some useful or reasonable hunches (hypotheses) about what kinds of skills or aptitudes you should look for in applicants? Are these traits measurable by the new tool you have in mind?
- (2) How can you measure the success of persons who perform this job? Your prediction of an applicant's success can be no better than your ability to measure his success once he is on the job.
- (3) How well are you currently doing with your existing tools in predicting success on this job? That is, what percentage of the present employees on this job are successful? For example, if you are already satisfied with 80 percent of the people you have hired for the job, you will probably have a hard time adding a new tool that will improve this situation.
- (4) Apply the proposed new tool to the present employees and see how many of them you would have hired.

Would this tool have improved your rate of success? There are at least two ways to assess this possibility of improvement.

One is a method outlined by Taylor and Russell and described in Joseph Tiffin's book on industrial psychology. It uses (a) your present success ratio (step 3 above), (b) your selection ratio (i.e., the number of openings you have in comparison to the number of applicants), and (c) the degree of agreement (correlation) between the present employee's success and his performance on the new tool.

As a result, this method predicts what percentage of your employees would be successful if you started using the new tool. This can then be compared to your present success ratio, which was accomplished without using the new tool.

A second method uses Bayes' theorem, an old and familiar device to statisticians if you happen to have one around to consult.

- (5) If the proposed new tool passes the above four steps, then start using it on your new applicants, but don't let it yet affect your decisions. Just file the results away and wait until the new hires have had a chance to be evaluated on the job.
- (6) After the new hires have been evaluated (see step 2), then get out the results of their performance on the new tool and see if using it would have improved your selection success.
- (7) If the proposed new tool still looks good, then start including it in your hiring decisions.
- (8) Keep checking up on your decision-making tools every year or so to make sure that the situation hasn't changed. Now that may seem like a lot of work, particularly if you apply these steps to all your tools, but if you

really want to answer the initial question, "Are they worth anything?", this will keep your scientific hands clean.

Find Out for Yourself

When procedures like these have been applied to the tools used by a variety of businesses, many interviews have been proved useless and so have many written personality tests. Tests of mental ability, tests of skills, and the biographical data of application blanks have proved to be more useful. However, each company ought to find out for itself and not readily accept the generalizations based on other companies or on limited samples.

Are They Ethical?

So far in this discussion I have avoided one current criticism typically leveled at written examinations. Is the use of written examinations ethical—is it an unwarranted invasion of individual privacy? You have probably heard this question raised. I do not feel that I can answer it for you—except to say that this question can be leveled at all personnel decision-making tools. I cannot see that written examinations are uniquely guilty. Even the time honored selection interview can get pretty noseey.

To me the "sin" involved in personnel decision-making tools is the use of them without proof of their worth. To reject an applicant because of his performance on a written test, in an interview, on the application blank, etc.—without evidence that the tool is really valid in your company—is unethical in my opinion.

And, so we are back where we started. I would say that you undoubtedly do use "tests" in your present selection procedures. Whether they are worth anything is for you to determine. □

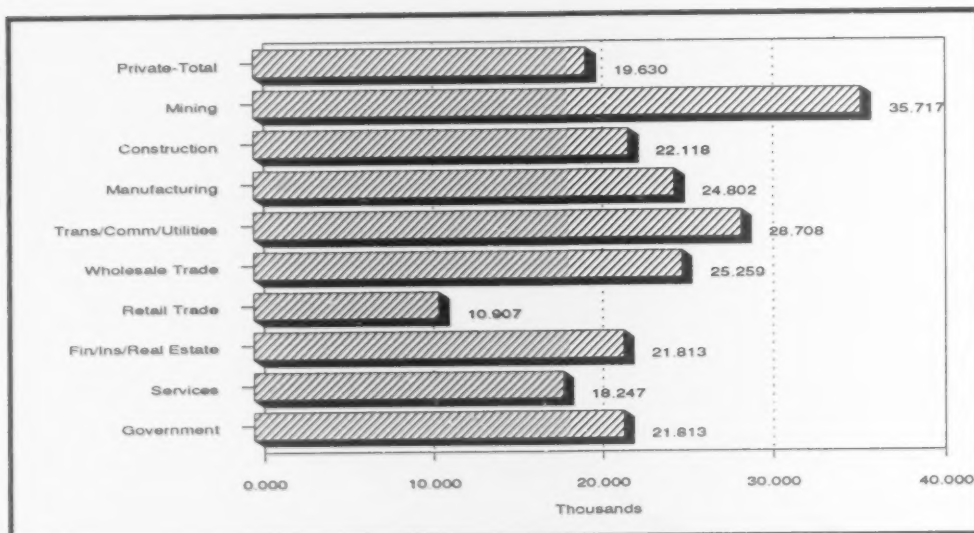
Dr. Oakley Gordon
(published in *Personnel Administrator*)

We've Moved. . .

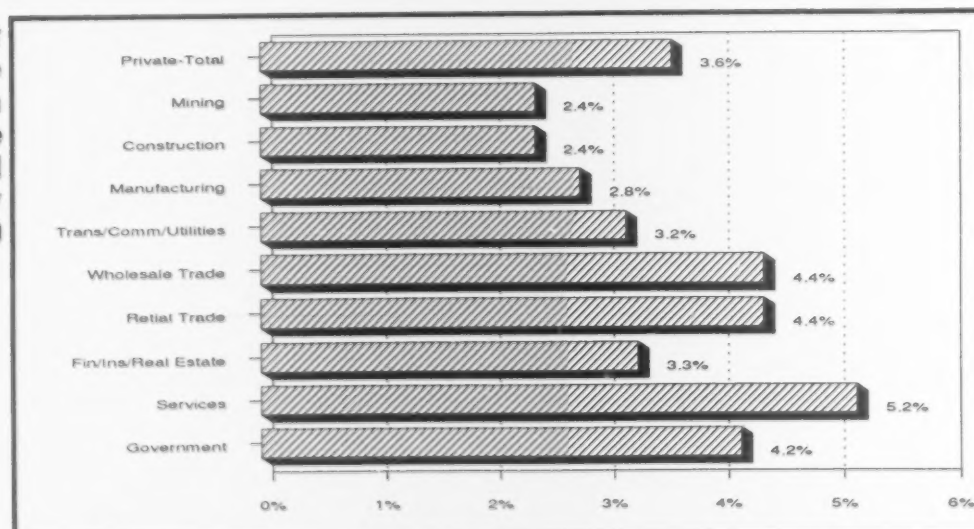
The Labor Market Information Services Section of the Utah Department of Employment Security has moved to a new building. LMI Services are now located at **140 East 300 South**—adjacent to the Heber Wells State Office Building. Please continue to send mail to our current Post Office Box Number.

Accordingly, phone numbers for LMI staff have changed. If you need to contact us, please call (801) 536-7800. ☐

Utah Average Annual Pay by Industry 1990



Percent Change in Utah Average Annual Pay 1989-90



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Glass Ceiling Initiative

What is the "glass ceiling?" The U.S. Department of Labor concludes that the glass ceiling is most clearly defined as those artificial barriers based on attitudinal or organizational bias that prevent qualified individuals from advancing upward in their organization into management-level positions. The Glass Ceiling Initiative set out to investigate whether the glass ceiling existed, what were the causes, and how the problem (if any) could be fixed.

As part of the Initiative, nine *Fortune* 500 establishments were selected randomly for review in a pilot study. The companies represented a broad range of products and services and were located in five of the Department's 10 regions. The reviews were conducted by senior officials from the national and regional offices of the U.S. Department of Labor.

The findings?

- Of the 147,179 employees at these companies, women represent 37.2 percent of all employees and minorities represent 15.5 percent.
- Of the 147,179 employees, 22 percent were in all levels of management, from the supervisor of a clerical pool to the CEOs and Chairmen. Of this number, 16.9 percent are women and 6.0 percent are minorities.
- Of 4,491 Managers at the executive-level (defined as assistant vice president and higher rank or their equivalent), 6.6 percent are women and 2.6 percent are minorities.

Despite the vast differences that existed between the companies in terms of organizational structure, corporate culture, business sector and personnel policies, several general findings applied to all nine.

- If there is not a glass ceiling, there certainly is a point beyond which minorities and women have not advanced in some companies.
- Minorities have plateaued at lower levels of the workforce than women.
- Monitoring for equal access and opportunity, especially as managers move up the corporate ladder to senior management levels where important decisions are made, was almost never considered a corporate responsibility or part of the planning for developmental programs and policies.
- Appraisal and total compensation systems that determine salary, bonuses, incentives and perquisites for employees were not monitored.
- Placement patterns were consistent with research data.

- There was a general lack of adequate records.

The pilot study identified the following attitudinal and organizational barriers:

- Recruitment practices involving reliance on word-of-mouth and employee referral networking; the use of executive search and referral firms in which affirmative action/EEO requirements were not made known.
- Developmental practices and credential-building experiences, including advanced education, as well as career enhancing assignments such as to corporate committees and task forces and special projects—which are traditional precursors to advancement—were often not as available to minorities and women.
- Accountability for Equal Employment Opportunity responsibilities did not reach to senior-level executives and corporate decision-makers. □



Electronic Bulletin Board Service

We are continuing to add data to our electronic bulletin board service! You can access employment, unemployment, affirmative action, and consumer/producer price indices at the touch of personal computer button. The service is free and can be accessed via a statewide "800" number. Contact Dwight Norris at (801) 536-7835 for more information. ☐

Data Definitions

(f)—forecast.

(p)—preliminary.

(r)—revised.

Salt Lake/Ogden Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)—Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

Provo/Orem Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)—Utah County.

Employed Persons—Civilians who did any work as paid employees, worked more than 15 hours as unpaid workers in a family business, or were temporarily absent from work because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management disputes. Each person is counted only once.

Unemployed Persons—Civilians who had no employment, were available for work, and made specific efforts to find work sometime during the prior four weeks. Persons waiting to be recalled to a job or waiting to report for a new job within 30 days need not be looking for work to be classified as unemployed.

Civilian Labor Force—Employed persons plus unemployed persons. Individuals are counted by place of residence.

Unemployment Rate—Unemployed persons as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Nonfarm Employment—A count of jobs by place of work for the pay period including the 12th of the month. Excludes proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid/volunteer workers, military personnel, Central Intelligence Agency employees, and employees of the National Security Agency. Includes salaried officers of corporations.

Production and Related Workers—Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers closely associated with the production process.

Average Weekly Hours—The average hours for which pay was received during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Includes paid holidays, vacations, and sick leave.

Average Weekly Earnings—Includes hourly and incentive pay and is reported before deductions. Includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacation, and sick leave.

Initial Claims—Requests by individuals following a period of unemployment to determine entitlement to compensation under unemployment compensation laws.

Weeks Claimed—Requests for weekly unemployment insurance benefits filed by claimants.

Insured Unemployment Rate—The ratio of (1) the number of weeks claimed by individuals under the unemployment compensation program to (2) average employment covered by the program.

Reserve Fund Balance—Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund to pay unemployment compensation benefits.



Utah Labor Market Report

Floyd G. Astin, Administrator

William R. Horner, Director, Labor Market Information Services

Lecia Parks Langston, Chief Economist

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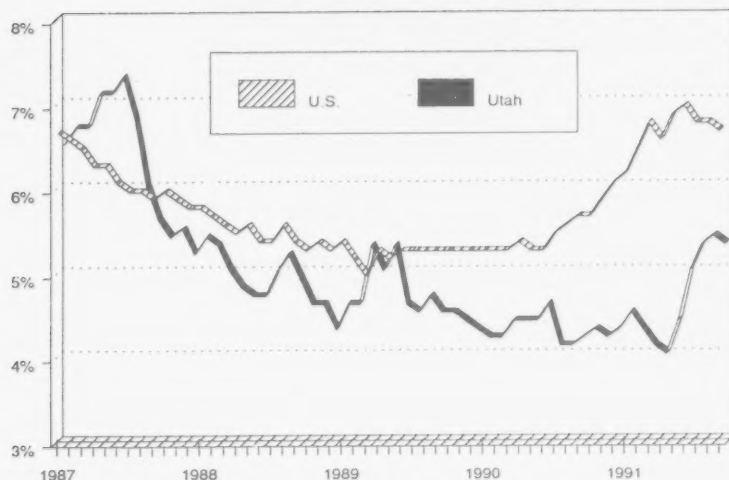
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Utah Labor Market Report

September 1991
Volume 1, No. 9

Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rates



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

As we forecasted in August—September unemployment fell in the Beehive State

Although several industries continue to suffer from the effects of the national recession, job growth remains in the moderate range.

Utah's unemployment rate dropped one-tenth of a point to 5.3 percent in September. We expected jobless figures would begin dropping as the nation showed signs of turning the economic corner. Although unemployment in Utah rose sharply (almost one and one-half percentage points) from an 11-year low of 4.0 percent in April of this year until August, most of the increase occurred because of people entering or re-entering the work force—not from layoffs.

However, while Utah hasn't escaped the shock waves of the national downturn, the State has managed to avoid a recession of its own. Utah's unemploy-

ment rate still falls nearly a point and a half below the national average. Perhaps more importantly, the State has continued to produce jobs at a moderate rate. Growth in jobs is often a better indicator of economic health than the jobless rate.

Nevertheless, approximately 42,700 Utahns were out of work during September—up nearly 30 percent over the past 12 months. Not surprisingly, the State's jobless rate has jumped more than a percentage point from the September 1990 figure of 4.2 percent.

Utah has created 24,600 jobs over the past 12 months. The State's 3.3 percent growth rate is slower than that experienced at the beginning of the year, but still strong enough to demonstrate Utah's relative economic well-being. During the recent recessionary period, the U.S. has lost 1.2 million jobs. Yet, Utah still manages to produce new employment at a moderate rate.

Continued on page 2

Inside

Economic Events.....	6
County Highlights.....	7
New Publications	11
Utah's Labor Force.....	13
Metro Pay.....	18

THE RATE *(Seasonally Adjusted)*

Sep 1991	Utah	5.3%	U.S.	6.7%
Aug 1991	Utah	5.4%	U.S.	6.8%
Sep 1990	Utah	4.2%	U.S.	5.7%

NONFARM JOBS *(% change from a year ago)*

Sep 1991	Utah	3.3%	U.S.	-1.1%
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CPI-U *(Base Year 1982-84 = 100)*

Aug 1991	U.S.	136.6	Yr-over chng	3.8%
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PPI *(Base Year 1982-84 = 100)*

Aug 1991	U.S.	116.2	Yr-over chng	-0.3%
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Of course, a number of Utah's industries have felt the crush of the national recessionary weight—particularly manufacturing and mining—and defense cutbacks have meant declining federal jobs. However, no major sector experienced employment losses between September 1990 and September 1991.

Instead of contracting during the national recession, the surprising construction industry shows the highest growth rate of any major industry—over 8 percent. Strong housing and nonresidential activity added 2,600 net new jobs.

Services still added the largest number of new positions to the Utah economy—over 10,300 jobs. Very strong expansion in business services, computer services (software companies), and personal/amusement services helped push this sector's growth rate to almost 6 percent.

Finance/insurance/real estate and trade registered moderate growth rates of 4 percent and 3 percent respectively. Finance/insurance/real estate growth occurred exclusively in nonbanking businesses—particularly in financial card ser-

vices. Retail trade added most of the 5,100 new trade jobs.

The public sector added 3,500 new positions to its payrolls over the past 12 months despite the loss of 2,100 federal defense jobs. Combined employment gains of 4,400 state and local government jobs generated a 2.5 percent expansion rate for the public sector.

Declines in communications and utilities employment kept transportation/communications/utilities growth down near 2 percent. Gains in transportation-related businesses added 700 new Utah jobs.

Manufacturing held on to a growth rate of just under 1 percent. In light of a long string of national manufacturing job losses, Utah's addition of 900 production jobs is promising.

Coal mine closures kept mining employment flat between September 1990 and September 1991. However, on a positive note, increased oil exploration activity helped offset the employment losses from coal mining.

Generally, Utah's labor market is sound economic shape despite problems in certain defense and recession-prone industries. As the national economy gets back on its feet again, Utah should start to participate in an even better economic experience. □

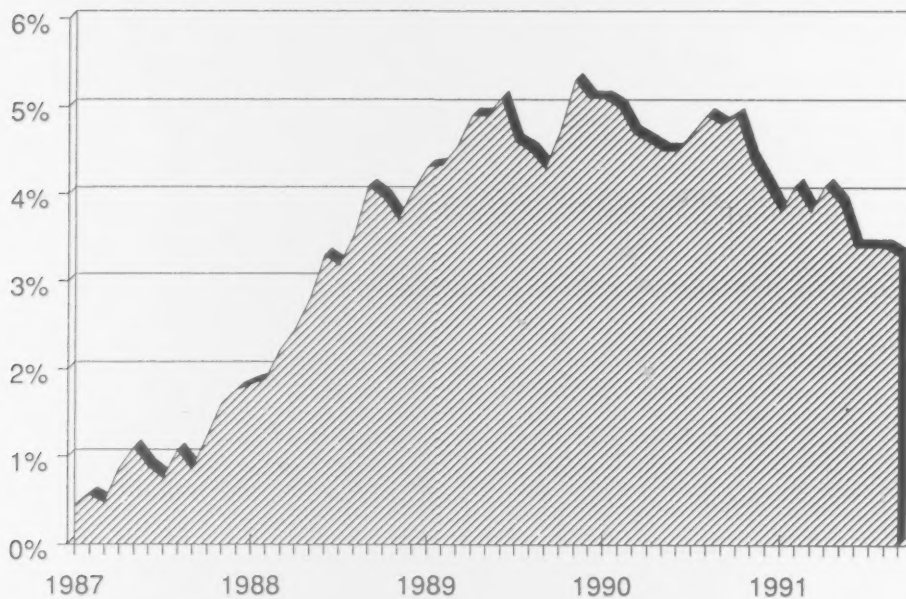
■ **Utah continues as one of the top job producers in the nation with a year-over nonfarm job growth rate of 3.3 percent—24,600 jobs.**

■ **Utah's unemployment dropped for the first time since April.**

■ **The one-tenth of a point drop to 5.3 percent places Utah's unemployment rate nearly a point and a half below the national average.**

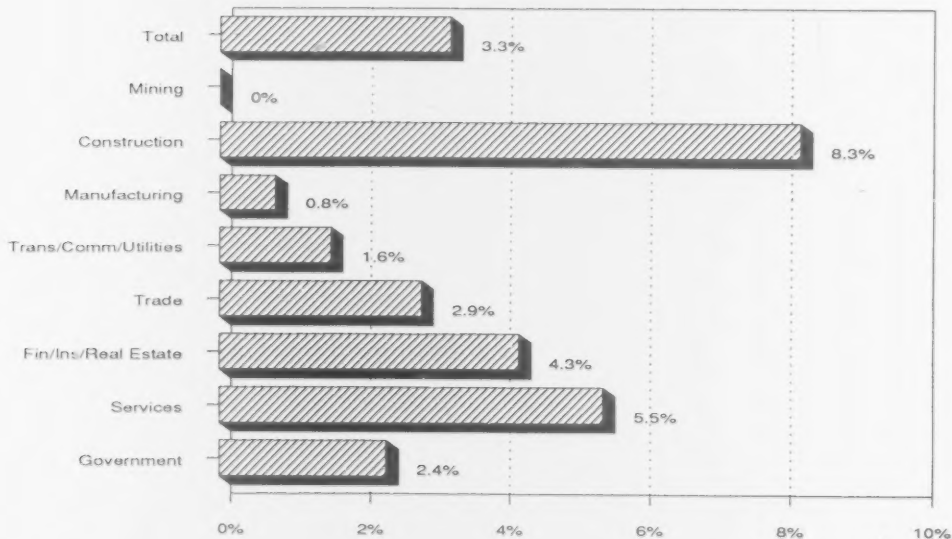
■ **With 8 percent expansion since September 1990, construction is the fastest growing Utah industry.**

Year-Over Percent Change in Utah Nonfarm Jobs



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

September 1990-91 Percent Growth In Utah Nonfarm Jobs by Industry



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

RAW

**Table 1. Utah Civilian Labor Force and Nonagricultural Jobs,
Not Seasonally Adjusted (Numbers in Thousands)**

	Sep 1991(f)	Sep 1990	Percent Change	Aug 1991(p)	July 1991(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	818.0	808.2	1.2	819.0	812.5
Employed	777.8	776.9	0.1	776.1	770.0
Unemployed	40.2	31.3	28.4	42.9	42.5
Percent of Labor Force	4.9	3.9	—	5.2	5.2
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	761.7	737.1	3.3	749.1	741.8
Mining	8.9	8.9	0.0	8.7	8.6
Metal Mining	3.1	3.1	0.0	3.1	3.0
Bituminous Coal Mining	2.3	2.5	-8.0	2.3	2.4
Oil/Gas Extraction & Quarrying*	3.5	3.3	6.1	3.3	3.2
Contract Construction	33.8	31.2	8.3	33.8	32.3
Manufacturing	109.8	109.8	0.8	109.4	108.5
Durable Goods	72.6	72.4	0.3	72.3	71.8
Primary Metals	6.2	6.0	3.3	6.1	6.1
Fabricated Metals, Machinery, & Computers	14.3	14.3	0.0	14.3	14.0
Electrical/Electric Equipment (ex. Computers)	10.9	11.7	-6.8	11.0	11.3
Transportation Equipment	17.5	18.0	-2.8	17.4	17.4
Lumber/Furniture/Stone/Clay/Glass*	10.7	10.9	-1.8	10.8	10.6
Other Durable Goods*	13.0	11.5	13.0	12.7	12.4
Nondurable Goods	37.2	36.5	1.9	37.1	36.7
Food & Related Products	12.2	12.2	0.0	12.2	12.0
Other Nondurable Goods*	25.0	24.3	2.9	24.9	24.7
Transportation, Communications, & Utilities	43.2	42.5	1.6	43.2	42.9
Railroad Transportation	2.5	2.4	4.2	2.5	2.5
Trucking & Warehousing	16.0	15.4	3.9	16.0	15.7
Transportation by Air*	7.1	7.0	1.4	7.1	7.0
Other Transportation & Related Services*	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3
Communications	6.9	7.0	-1.4	6.9	7.0
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	7.5	7.6	-1.3	7.4	7.4
Trade	181.4	176.3	2.9	180.1	177.4
Wholesale Trade	39.9	39.4	1.3	39.9	39.6
Durable Goods*	23.1	23.1	0.0	23.2	23.0
Nondurable Goods*	16.8	16.3	3.1	16.7	16.6
Retail Trade	141.5	136.9	3.4	140.2	137.8
Food Stores	25.6	25.0	2.4	25.2	24.9
Auto Dealers/Parts Stores, & Gas Stations	16.6	16.5	0.6	16.6	16.4
Eating & Drinking Places	45.7	44.5	2.7	45.8	45.1
Home Furniture/Equipment & Clothing Stores*	12.4	11.2	10.7	12.4	12.2
Gen. Merchandise/Building & Garden Supply*	21.9	22.0	-0.5	21.7	21.3
Miscellaneous Retail	19.3	17.7	9.0	18.5	17.9
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	36.1	34.6	4.3	36.1	35.6
Depository Institutions*	13.2	13.2	0.0	13.3	13.2
Other Finance/Insurance/Real Estate*	22.9	21.4	7.0	22.8	22.4
Services	196.1	185.8	5.5	193.5	192.2
Hotels & Lodging Places	12.6	12.3	2.4	12.8	12.6
Personal, Amusement & Recreational*	19.2	18.1	6.1	19.5	19.2
Computer-Related*	9.1	8.5	7.1	9.2	9.2
Other Business Services*	32.6	30.1	8.3	32.1	32.0
Auto Repair/Rental/Parking*	7.2	6.9	4.3	7.2	7.2
Health	49.4	46.7	5.8	49.1	48.6
Education/Social & Membership Organizations*	39.0	37.6	3.7	36.3	36.0
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	4.8	4.7	2.1	4.9	4.9
Engineering, Accounting, & Related*	15.6	14.8	5.4	15.7	15.8
Other Repair/Ag. Services & Museums, etc.*	6.6	6.1	8.2	6.7	6.7
Government	152.4	148.9	2.4	144.3	144.3
Federal Government	38.9	39.8	-2.3	39.5	39.6
U.S. Defense*	18.8	20.9	-10.0	19.3	19.3
Other Federal*	20.1	18.9	6.3	20.2	20.3
State Government	41.9	39.8	5.3	42.0	42.0
State Education*	21.5	20.3	5.9	21.6	21.7
Other State*	20.4	19.5	4.6	20.4	20.3
Local Government	71.6	69.3	3.3	62.8	62.7
Public School Districts*	44.9	43.5	3.2	35.4	35.3
Other Local*	26.7	25.8	3.5	27.4	27.4

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). NOTE: Forecast data and cells marked by an asterisk (*) are not sanctioned by BLS.

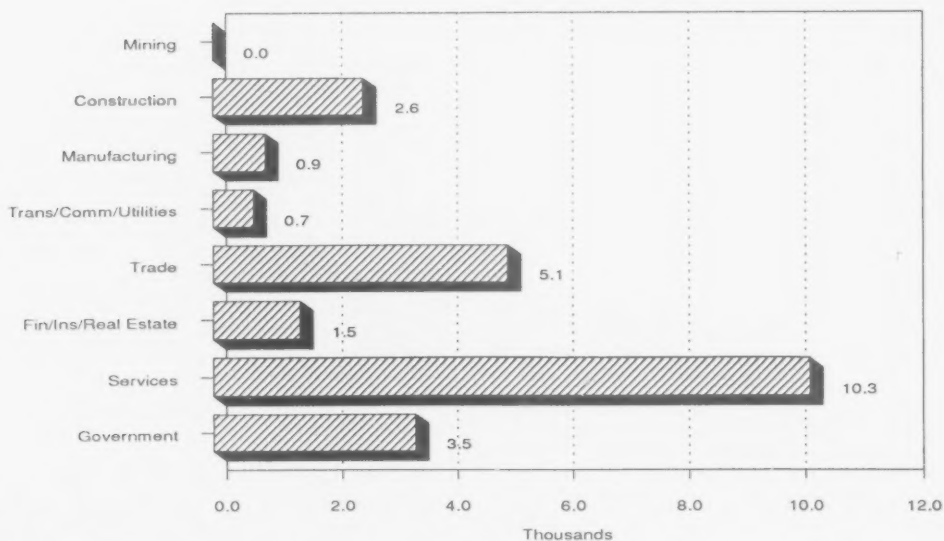
ADJUSTED

**Table 2. Utah Civilian Labor Force and Nonagricultural Jobs
Seasonally Adjusted (Numbers in Thousands)**

	Sep 1991(f)	Sep 1990	Percent Change	Aug 1991(p)	Jul 1991(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	804.7	794.5	1.3	811.1	806.2
Employed.....	762.0	761.2	0.1	767.5	763.8
Unemployed.....	42.7	33.3	28.2	43.6	42.4
Percent of Labor Force.....	5.3	4.2	—	5.4	5.3
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	754.2	730.0	3.3	750.2	746.8
Mining.....	8.9	8.9	0.0	9.0	9.1
Contract Construction.....	30.1	27.8	8.3	30.3	29.9
Manufacturing.....	108.7	107.8	0.8	108.4	108.2
Durable Goods.....	72.0	71.8	0.3	71.6	71.4
Nondurable Goods.....	36.7	36.0	1.9	36.8	36.8
Trans., Comm., Public Utilities.....	42.8	42.1	1.6	42.6	42.6
Trade.....	180.0	174.9	2.9	178.9	177.4
Wholesale.....	39.5	39.0	1.3	39.5	39.2
Retail.....	140.4	135.9	3.4	139.4	138.2
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate.....	36.0	35.4	4.3	35.8	35.5
Services.....	193.4	183.2	5.5	194.0	193.0
Government.....	154.5	150.8	2.4	151.3	151.2
Federal Government.....	38.7	39.6	-2.3	39.1	39.1
State Government.....	44.2	42.0	5.3	44.9	45.0
Local Government.....	71.5	69.2	3.3	67.3	67.1

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

September 1990-91 Growth in Utah Nonfarm Jobs by Industry



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

Economic Events

Please note: Information contained in Economic Events is obtained from regional newspapers, local Job Service offices, trade publications, clipping services, and local area Chamber of Commerce publications.

- Construction has begun on the first phase of a \$70 million office project located in South Jordan. The Towers at South Towne is a 600,000 square-foot office park adjacent to Interstate-15 Highway. The first phase consists of a 9-story office building, a 6-story office building, and a banking branch. Layton Construction has the contract. Phase one should take about a year to complete.
- A Springville steel fabricating facility recently announced plans to expand its operation in response to new business dealings. Intermountain Lift is undertaking this expansion to increase its capacity for the fabrication of roller coaster track and support structures for amusement rides.
- A publication released through Arizona State University ranks Provo the number one metropolitan area of its size in creating new jobs over the last year.
- The University of Utah is planning the construction of a new \$11.1 million, 100,000 square foot Language and Communications Building. The Salt lake architectural firm of Brixen and Christopher will design the building. Construction is slated to begin in early 1992.
- Petersen Specialized Fabricators of Ogden was awarded a \$2 million contract by McDonnell Douglas. The company has contracted to produce assembly tools for the McDonnell Douglas MD-90 fuselage. The company has no current plans to expand its work force.
- Semicon Systems, Inc., has begun its manufacturing operations in the Ogden Industrial park. The company manufactures protective packaging for semiconductor parts, ensuring against damage during shipping. The company expects its work force to grow to 30 people. □

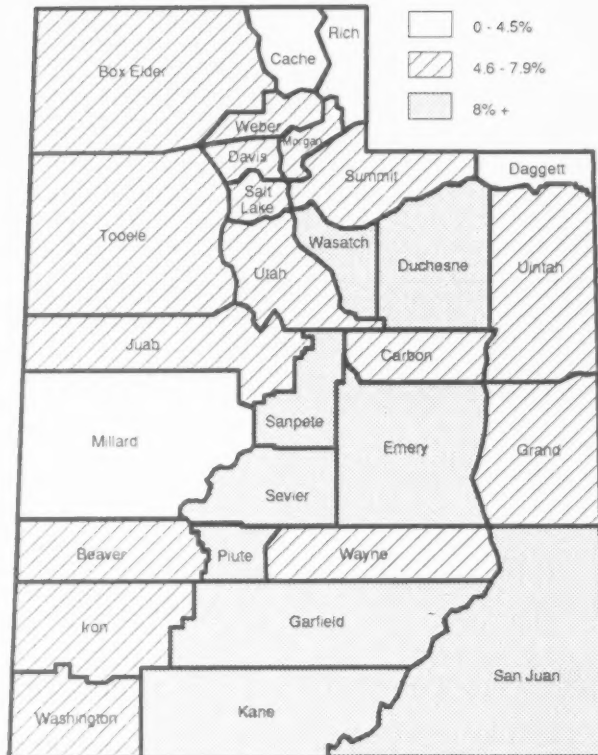
While Utah's overall economy avoids its own recession, some counties languish

Following the pattern of the state and the nation, the unemployment rates of most of Utah's counties appear to have peaked, then leveled out or started back down. It is, of course, too soon to conclude that the national recession has ended and that the U.S. economy is recovering, but these early signals are nevertheless encouraging.

Also encouraging is the fact that several counties are experiencing moderate to rapid job growth. Unfortunately, even more counties have the same number of or fewer jobs now than a year ago. Thus, certain areas of Utah are prospering, others are holding their own, but many are struggling.

Cache, Utah, Washington, and Salt Lake counties have prospering economies—as indicated by a combination of low unemployment rates and moderate-to-rapid job growth. Economic diversification seems to be the common denominator of their success. Uintah, Iron, Summit, Grand,

■ **Unemployment rates in most of Utah's counties appear to have peaked, then leveled out or started back down.**



Unemployment Rates September 1991

Juab, and Duchesne counties also seem to be doing well, but lack the diversity of those previously listed. Their unemployment rates are high by Utah standards, but their job growth is rapid.

In contrast, San Juan, Garfield, Emery, and Kane coun-

ties have suffered cutbacks in one or more major industries and consequently show high unemployment rates and fewer jobs than at this time last year. The economies of several other counties, namely Carbon, Sanpete, Sevier, Piute, Wayne, and Wasatch, are "stagnant" with high un-

Continued on page 8

■ **Certain areas of Utah are prospering, others are holding their own, but many are struggling.**

■ **Cache, Utah, Washington, and Salt Lake counties have prospering economies**

■ **San Juan, Garfield, Emery, and Kane counties have suffered cutbacks in one or more major industries and consequently show high unemployment rates and fewer jobs.**

Continued from page 7

employment rates and minimal job growth.

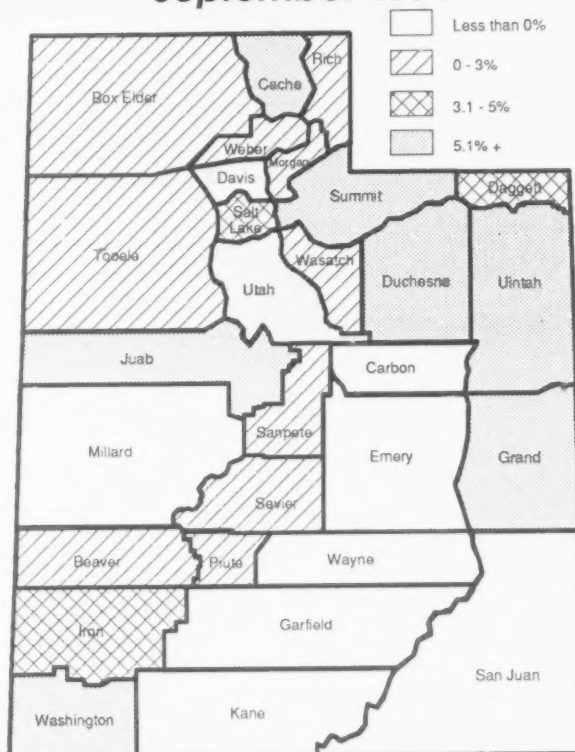
Another group of counties (Box Elder, Tooele, Millard, Morgan, Beaver, Rich, and Daggett) share the common characteristic of no/slow job growth but minimal-to-moderate unemployment rates. The economies of these counties are also somewhat "stagnant" but announced industry locations in Box Elder County promise it a bright future.

Lastly, Davis and Weber counties are still feeling the effects of cutbacks at Hill Air Force Base.

Davis job growth has been stifled but its unemployment rate remains fairly low. In contrast, Weber's unemployment rate, at nearly seven percent, is at a four-year high and far exceeds the rates of Utah's other metropolitan counties.

Kenneth E. Jensen
Labor Market Economist

Year-Over Percent Change in Nonfarm Jobs September 1991



Metro Areas

Table 3. Civilian Labor Force and Nonfarm Jobs for Salt Lake/Ogden and Provo/Orem Metropolitan Statistical Areas (Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake/Ogden					Provo/Orem				
	Sep 1991(f)	Sep 1990	Percent Change	Aug 1991(p)	Jul 1991(r)	Sep 1991(f)	Sep 1990	Percent Change	Aug 1991(p)	Jul 1991(r)
Civilian Labor Force	527.2	520.2	1.3	529.5	524.8	124.8	122.5	1.9	122.1	119.8
Employed.....	501.0	500.7	0.1	502.1	497.7	119.3	118.7	0.5	116.4	114.2
Unemployed.....	26.2	19.5	34.4	27.4	27.1	5.5	3.8	44.7	5.7	5.6
Rate.....	5.0	3.7	—	5.2	5.2	4.4	3.1	—	4.6	4.7
Total Nonfarm Jobs	516.3	502.6	2.7	510.1	506.7	103.7	97.0	6.9	99.9	97.4
Mining.....	3.0	3.0	0.0	2.7	2.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Construction.....	23.4	21.9	6.8	23.3	22.2	4.2	3.2	31.1	4.2	3.9
Manufacturing.....	70.8	70.7	0.1	70.6	70.2	14.7	14.2	3.5	14.4	14.3
Durable.....	49.1	49.2	-0.2	49.0	48.8	8.9	8.8	1.1	8.7	8.7
Nondurable.....	21.7	21.5	0.9	21.6	21.4	5.8	5.4	7.4	5.7	5.6
Trans/Comm/Utilities.....	33.8	33.2	1.8	33.7	33.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	2.5	2.5
Trade.....	125.3	123.3	1.6	124.0	122.8	24.6	23.1	6.53	24.3	23.3
Wholesale.....	31.0	31.5	-1.6	30.9	30.8	5.6	4.6	21.7	5.7	5.5
Retail.....	94.3	91.8	2.7	93.1	92.0	19.0	18.5	2.7	18.6	17.8
Fin/Ins/Real Estate.....	29.8	28.4	4.9	29.8	29.4	2.4	2.3	4.3	2.4	2.4
Service.....	130.9	124.7	5.0	130.8	130.1	40.8	37.2	7.5	37.5	37.0
Government.....	99.3	97.4	2.0	95.2	96.0	15.3	14.6	4.8	14.5	13.9

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

By County

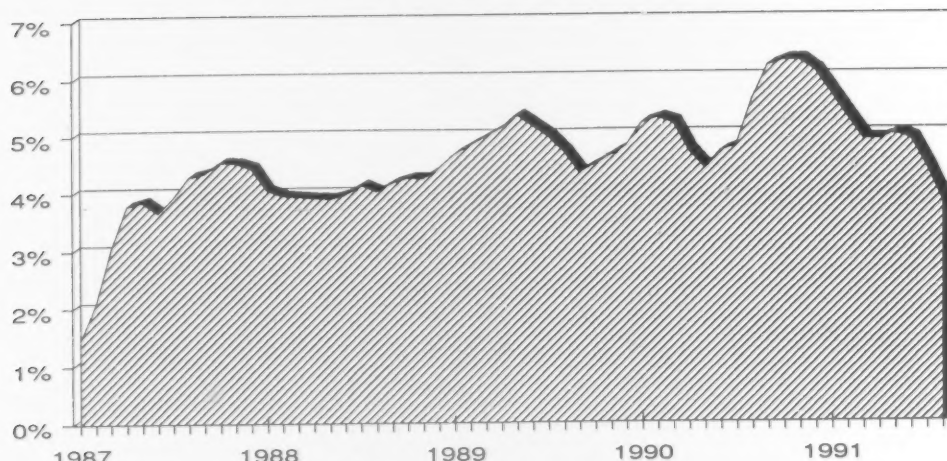
Table 4. Unemployment Rates and Nonfarm Jobs in Utah by County

	Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate				Nonfarm Wage and Salary Jobs				
	Sept 1991(f)	Aug 1991(p)	July 1991(r)	Sept 1990	Sept 1991(f)	Sept 1990	Percent Change	Aug 1991(p)	July 1991(r)
STATE TOTAL	5.3	5.4	5.3	4.2	761,700	737,220	3.3	749,100	741,800
Bear River	3.6	4.7	4.3	4.1	45,980	44,330	3.7	44,710	43,910
Box Elder	4.7	5.4	4.4	4.5	15,610	15,530	0.5	15,410	15,280
Cache	3.0	4.5	4.3	3.9	29,970	28,400	5.5	28,880	28,190
Rich	3.1	2.4	2.8	2.0	400	400	0.0	420	440
Wasatch Front.....	5.2	5.2	5.2	4.1	528,080	514,060	2.7	521,550	518,140
Wasatch Front North	6.0	5.9	5.7	4.9	129,490	122,900	0.5	129,330	128,340
Davis.....	5.1	5.2	5.0	4.1	61,430	61,740	-0.5	61,190	60,820
Morgan	4.8	5.8	7.6	5.9	1,050	1,050	0.0	1,020	1,010
Weber.....	6.9	6.7	6.3	5.7	67,010	66,110	1.4	67,120	66,510
Wasatch Front South ...	4.9	4.9	5.0	3.7	398,590	385,160	3.5	392,220	389,800
Salt Lake.....	4.9	4.9	5.0	3.6	388,020	374,650	3.6	381,720	379,340
Tooele.....	4.9	6.4	5.7	6.3	10,570	10,510	0.6	10,500	10,460
Mountainland.....	5.1	4.9	4.9	3.8	113,970	106,820	6.7	110,280	107,500
Summit.....	7.7	7.5	6.4	6.9	7,580	7,120	6.5	7,750	7,550
Utah	4.8	4.6	4.7	3.5	103,640	97,010	6.8	99,800	97,260
Wasatch.....	8.9	7.2	7.0	7.0	2,750	2,690	2.2	2,730	2,690
Central.....	8.1	7.9	7.8	7.2	15,540	14,760	-1.0	15,290	15,230
Juab.....	7.0	8.1	7.7	12.0	2,050	1,930	6.2	2,040	2,030
Millard	4.5	4.2	5.0	4.1	3,340	3,660	-8.7	3,240	3,210
Piute.....	10.6	14.6	14.2	11.6	200	200	0.0	200	200
Sanpete.....	10.5	10.1	9.2	9.0	4,150	4,110	1.0	4,160	4,190
Sevier.....	9.0	8.0	7.8	5.8	5,210	5,200	0.2	5,090	5,050
Wayne.....	7.2	8.0	9.0	9.1	590	606	-1.7	560	550
Southwestern	6.1	5.7	5.4	5.2	29,030	27,590	5.2	28,660	28,630
Beaver.....	4.9	4.0	3.6	5.0	1,340	1,340	2.2	1,390	1,410
Garfield	12.4	15.5	12.2	13.3	1,690	1,750	-2.4	1,700	1,720
Iron.....	6.2	4.2	4.6	4.3	7,920	7,620	3.9	7,730	7,790
Kane.....	8.4	9.2	8.4	5.9	1,690	1,780	-5.1	1,670	1,650
Washington	5.5	5.5	5.2	4.9	16,560	1,6100	0.3	16,170	16,060
Uintah Basin	7.5	7.4	7.9	7.5	12,050	11,130	8.3	11,910	11,630
Daggett	2.4	3.7	2.2	1.7	430	410	4.9	420	430
Duchesne.....	9.5	9.2	8.5	8.7	3,850	3,630	6.1	3,950	3,870
Uintah.....	6.8	6.6	8.0	7.2	7,770	7,090	9.6	7,540	7,330
Southeastern	8.5	8.4	7.9	6.9	17,080	17,610	-3.0	16,740	16,780
Carbon	7.2	7.7	7.8	5.7	7,650	7,730	-1.0	7,460	7,500
Emery.....	9.7	9.8	7.5	8.6	3,500	1,700	-7.4	3,420	3,430
Grand.....	7.9	7.9	7.0	7.6	2,840	2,660	6.8	2,820	2,890
San Juan.....	10.8	9.2	9.6	7.3	3,090	3,440	-10.2	3,040	2,960
Salt Lake/Ogden MSA...	5.2	5.2	5.2	4.0	516,300	502,000	2.7	510,100	506,700
Provo/Orem MSA	4.8	4.6	4.7	3.5	103,640	97,010	6.8	99,800	97,260

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

Note: Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates should not be used for federal or state funding applications.

Year-over Percent Increase in U.S. Consumer Price Index



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

PRICES

Table 5. Current U.S. Price Indexes

	INDEX		% CHANGE FROM	
	Aug 1991	Aug 1990	Prior Year	Prior Month
CONSUMER PRICES (1982-84=100)				
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U¹)	136.6	131.6	3.8	0.3
Food and Beverages	136.6	132.7	2.9	-0.4
Food at Home	134.9	132.7	1.7	-0.8
Housing	134.5	130.2	3.3	0.2
Rent Residential	143.7	139.4	3.3	0.0
Fuel and Other Utilities	116.2	112.7	3.1	-0.2
Medical Care	178.9	165.0	8.4	0.8
Apparel and Upkeep	127.6	122.2	4.4	1.9
Transportation	123.8	120.6	2.7	0.3
Gasoline	99.3	103.1	-3.7	1.1
Energy ³	102.9	103.5	-0.7	0.2
PURCHASING POWER OF CONSUMER DOLLAR: (1982-84 = \$1.00)	\$0.732	\$0.760	-3.7	-0.3
ALL ITEMS (CPI-W²)	134.6	129.9	3.6	0.2
PRODUCER PRICES (1982 = 100)				
ALL COMMODITIES	116.2	116.5	-0.3	0.2
Finished Goods	121.7	119.3	2.0	0.1
Intermediate Materials	114.3	114.4	-0.1	0.3
Crude Materials	99.2	110.2	-10.0	-0.2

1 Consumer Price Index—All Urban Consumers.

2 Consumer Price Index—Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.

3 Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: fuel oil, coal, bottled gas, electricity, gasoline, and motor oil and coolant. It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Job Service

Table 6. Employment Security Activities in Utah

	Sept 1991(p)	Sept 1990	Percent Change	Aug 1991
Nonfarm Jobs Available	24,918	24,933	-0.1	21,917
New Applications for Jobs	9,875	9,455	4.4	11,236
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	5,838	7,032	-17.0	6,450
Initial Claims	1,171	894	30.9	1,063
Weeks Claimed	8,320	6,450	29.0	9,079
Insured Unemployment Rate	1.10	0.93	—	1.24
Benefits Paid (Monthly)	\$3,927,332	\$3,104,775	26.4	\$4,581,006

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX claims only and are listed for the week containing the 15th day of the month.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

New Data, New Publications

The following data and/or publications are now available:

- ☐ **Final First Quarter 1991 Nonfarm Jobs and Wages by county and industry.**
- ☐ **Southwest Utah Wage & Fringe Benefit Survey 1991 (for Beaver, Garfield, Iron, Kane, and Washington counties).**

If you would like to receive copies, please check the desired items and fill in your name and address.

Mail to: Labor Market Information Services, Utah Department of Employment Security, P.O. Box 11249, Salt Lake City, UT, 84147-0249.

Hours and Earnings

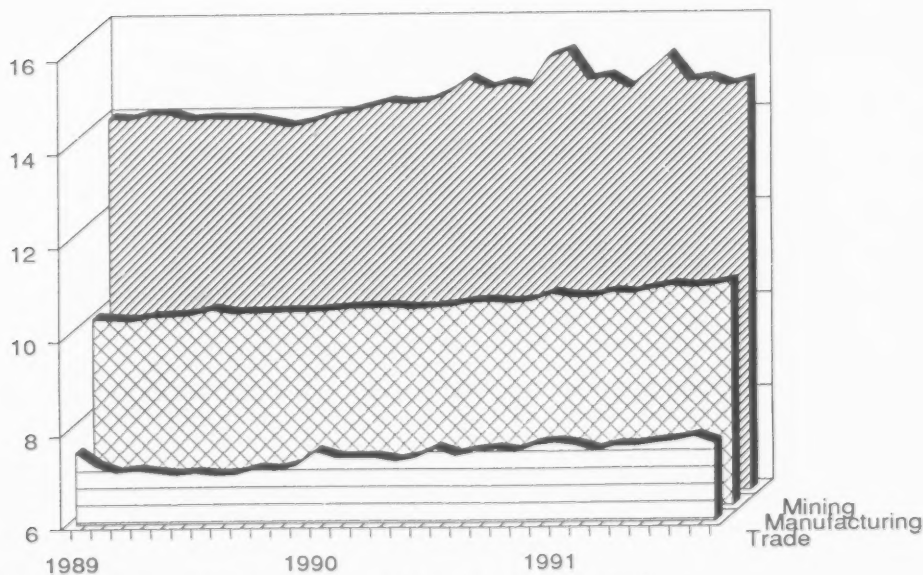
Table 7. Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in Utah

	Average Hourly Earnings				Average Weekly Hours			
	Aug 1991(p)	Aug 1990	% Chng	Jul 1990(r)	Aug 1991(p)	Aug 1990	% Chng	Jul 1990(r)
MINING	14.63	14.61	0.1	14.74	42.6	43.2	-1.4	43.7
Metal Mining	13.44	13.70	-1.9	13.72	44.2	46.8	-5.5	49.6
Bituminous Coal Mining	17.75	17.46	1.7	17.22	39.8	39.3	1.3	40.7
MANUFACTURING	10.79	10.37	4.1	10.70	39.9	39.9	0.0	39.2
Durable Goods	11.07	10.62	4.2	10.90	39.9	40.0	-0.3	39.2
Primary Metals	13.51	13.29	1.7	13.78	40.3	39.5	2.0	38.4
Fabricated Metal Prod. and Mach.	10.57	9.82	7.6	10.50	40.5	40.0	1.3	39.7
Transportation Equipment	13.44	13.28	1.2	13.21	40.1	41.4	-3.1	39.7
Nondurable Goods	10.25	9.87	3.9	10.31	39.9	39.7	0.5	39.1
Food and Kindred Products	8.92	8.80	1.4	9.24	40.7	40.8	-0.2	40.4
TRADE	7.66	7.45	2.8	7.81	29.1	30.0	-3.0	29.2
Wholesale	10.42	9.88	5.5	10.53	37.2	39.4	-5.6	39.1
Retail	6.66	6.50	2.5	6.75	27.0	27.5	-1.8	26.6
Food Stores	6.87	6.19	11.0	6.58	26.4	26.0	1.5	26.3
General Merchandise	6.22	6.19	0.5	6.22	29.0	28.1	3.2	27.2

Note: Average hours include hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Average Hourly Wage for Selected Industries



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

Utah's Labor Force— What is it Really Like?

Often, Utahns think they are markedly different than the rest of the nation. Just how do the State's citizens compare? Some of the answers may surprise you.

Much of what we know about the Utah labor force on a yearly basis comes from the Current Population Survey (CPS). This national survey is conducted monthly by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. In Utah, about 600 households are surveyed each month. The data collected from these interviews supplies information on how many Utahns work, what industries they work in, how many hours they worked, how many were unemployed, what kinds of jobs they do, and so on.

Unfortunately, the CPS doesn't tell us *everything* we want to know. It doesn't supply good wage information—a subject most people find interesting. The CPS sample size in Utah just isn't large enough to provide statistically reliable wage information. For detailed wage information by occupation

and sex, you just have to wait for the 1990 Census data to be released. However, the CPS does provide an interesting view of Utah's labor force panorama—and some clues to the reasons behind the State's recent national media popularity.

What did Utah's Labor Force Look Like in 1990?

In 1990, roughly 71 percent of the State's civilian, noninstitutionalized population—over the age of 15—participated in the labor force during the year. ("Noninstitutionalized" means people who are not in jail or other "institutions.") This "participation rate" ranks significantly higher than the national average of 66 percent. Both Utah women (61 percent) and Utah men (81 percent) take part in the labor market in greater percentages than

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- **Both Utah women (61 percent) and Utah men (81 percent) take part in the labor market in greater percentages than their national counterparts (58 and 76 percent respectively).**
 - **In Utah, 68 percent of 16-19 year olds are working or looking for work compared with 54 percent nationally.**
 - **In 1990, generally, the older the Utahn, the less likely that Utahn was unemployed.**
 - **Only 11 percent of the unemployed in 1990 had lost their job through layoffs.**
 - **An average of 34,000 Utahns were out of work each month in 1990.**
 - **Utah's part-time workers make-up nearly one-fourth of the labor force. That share is significantly higher than the national average of 17 percent.**
 - **Utahns working full-time schedules put in an average of 48 hours a week—4.5 more hours a week than their national counterparts.**

Continued on page 14

their national counterparts (58 and 76 percent respectively).

Who works?

Not surprisingly, individuals between the ages of 20 and 54 are most likely to be in the work force. The participation rate for this group averages about 80 percent. Men between the ages of 25 and 34 were the most likely to work—97 percent were labor force members. However, women between the ages of 20 and 24 participated in the labor force at the highest rate—76 percent.

Returning to the Nest?

Between 1980 and 1989, female participation in the labor force increased dramatically. However, in 1990, female participation actually dropped slightly. Are mothers leaving the workforce to take care of the nest? The answer is unclear for Utah—the CPS doesn't supply participation rates for Utah mothers. However, the CPS does indicate that a higher percentage of wives were working outside the home in 1990 than in 1989. The decline in female participation occurred in the widowed/divorced/separated category.

More Likely to Work

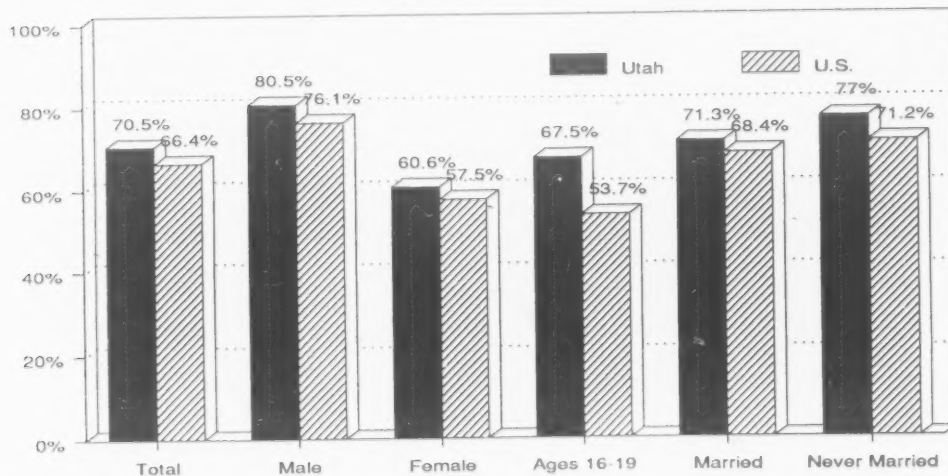
Just why are Utahns more likely to work than their national counterparts? Is it just Utah's

much touted work ethic? Utah has a relatively young population, and young people are most likely to work—particularly given recent trends toward early retirement. Plus, Utah's young people are much more likely to work than U.S. teenagers in general. In Utah, 68 percent of 16-19 year olds are working or looking for work compared with 54 percent nationally. In addition, Utah's relatively large families and lower than average wages may require families to include more than one wage earner. These factors coupled with Utahns' relatively higher education levels and "work ethic" account for most of the difference between Utah and U.S. participation rates.

The Marriage Factor

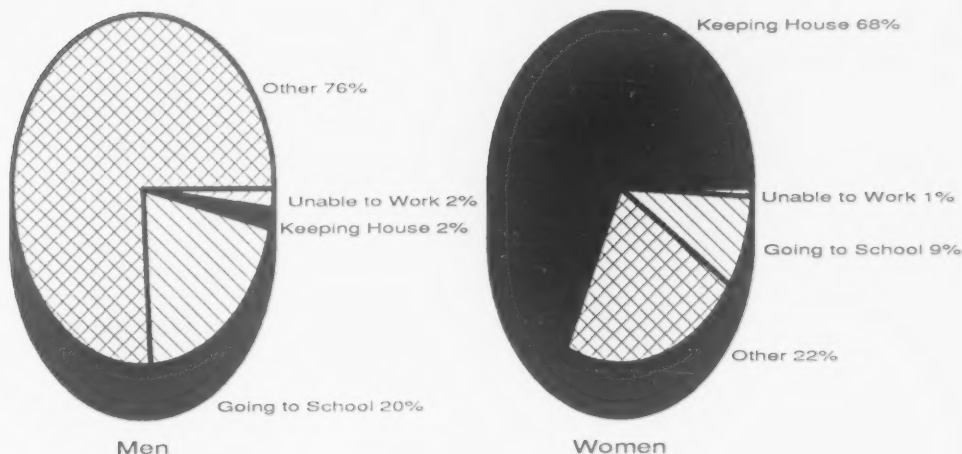
Single (never married) Utahns are most likely to work—77 percent participate in the labor force. However, never married men (79 percent) are less likely to work than married men (82 percent), while single women (75 percent) are more likely to work than married females (60 percent). Those in the "other marital status" group (separated, divorced, widowed) are least likely (of both sexes) to be labor force members—50 percent of women and 73 percent of men. Of course, this "other" group includes a larger

Labor Force Participation Rates



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Utahns Not in the Labor Force



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

number of older people—participation rates include those over 65 years of age.

Who's Unemployed?

In 1990, generally, the older the Utahn, the less likely that Utahn was unemployed. Teenagers experienced an unemployment rate of 11.2 percent, compared to an unemployment rate of 2.1 percent for those over 65. The one exception to this rule was 35-44 year-olds. Their unemployment rate registered 4.1 percent in 1990—higher than the rate for 25-34 year-olds (2.7 percent). Whites generally experienced lower unemployment rates than nonwhites, men experienced lower unemployment than women, and married people experienced lower unemployment than unmarries.

Why are They Unemployed?

Why were the State's jobless citizens out of work? About 11 percent of the unemployed in 1990 had lost their job through layoffs. Another 27 percent lost their jobs for other reasons. Roughly 18 percent of jobless Utahns left their job of their own accord. New entrants to the labor market and Utahns looking for temporary work each accounted for 9 percent of the total un-

employed. Another 29 percent were looking for work after being out of the work force for a time (90 percent of these individuals last worked more than 5 years ago).

How Long Does it Last?

An annual average of 34,000 Utahns were out of work each month in 1990. How long did their bouts of unemployment last? Half of these individuals went back to work within a month. Altogether, jobless workers averaged an 11.5 week spell of unemployment. Less than 6 percent of the unemployed had been out of work longer than a year. Women suffered shorter spells of unemployment (10.5 weeks) than did men (13.1 weeks).

Why Doesn't Everyone Work?

About 331,000 Utahns chose to stay out of the work force in 1990. These people didn't have a job and weren't looking for one. Why? About 70 percent of nonworking women kept house in 1990 (83 percent of married nonworking women), 9 percent were in school, 1 percent were unable to work, and 22 percent cited "other reasons". Non-working Utah men have significantly different reasons for removing themselves from the labor market. Only 2 percent of nonworking

men stayed home to keep house in 1990, 20 percent were in school, 2 percent were unable to work and 75 percent stated "other reasons" (which includes retirement).

Full or Part-time?

Utah's part-time workers make-up nearly one-fourth of the labor force. That share is significantly higher than the national average of 17 percent. Although Utah men are more likely to work part-time than their national counterparts, the real difference comes from differences in female part-time participation. Almost one-third Utah female labor force participants work part-time compared to about one-fourth nationally. Apparently, many Utah women are working part-time in order to successfully combine work and family responsibilities. In addition, Utah's high percentage of working teenagers helps keep the part-time rate high.

Working Nine to Five?

Employed Utahns worked an average of nearly 39 hours a week in 1990. However, Utahns working full-time schedules put in an average of 48 hours a week—4.5 more hours a week than their national counterparts. Women on full-time schedules tended

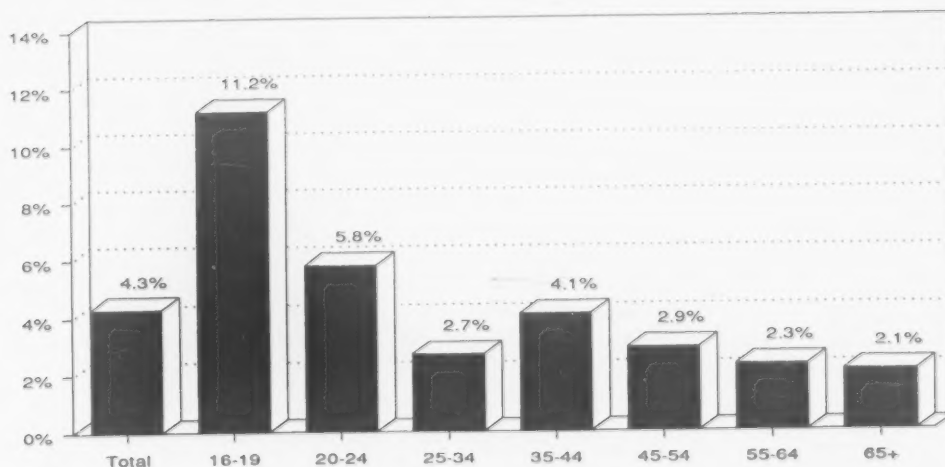
to work less hours than men—49 hours for men contrasted to 46 hours for women. Greater than 30 percent of all working Utahns put in more than 40 hours a week.

What Do They Do?

Perhaps remarkably, the broad occupational breakdown in Utah almost matches that of the U.S. About one-fourth of employed Utahns work in executive, managerial or professional jobs; about one-third work in technical/sales/administrative support positions; about 14 percent work in service occupations; a little more than one-fourth work in "blue collar" jobs; and only 3 percent work in fishing/farming/forestry positions.

Occupational breakdowns vary significantly by sex in some areas, but little in others. Men are slightly more likely to work in executive/managerial/professional jobs than are Utah women. On the other hand, women are much more likely to work in administrative support (clerical) jobs—more than 30 percent of Utah working women work in administrative support positions compared to 7 percent of working Utah males. Women are also more likely to work in service occupations, while Utah men show a higher propensity to work in "blue collar" positions.

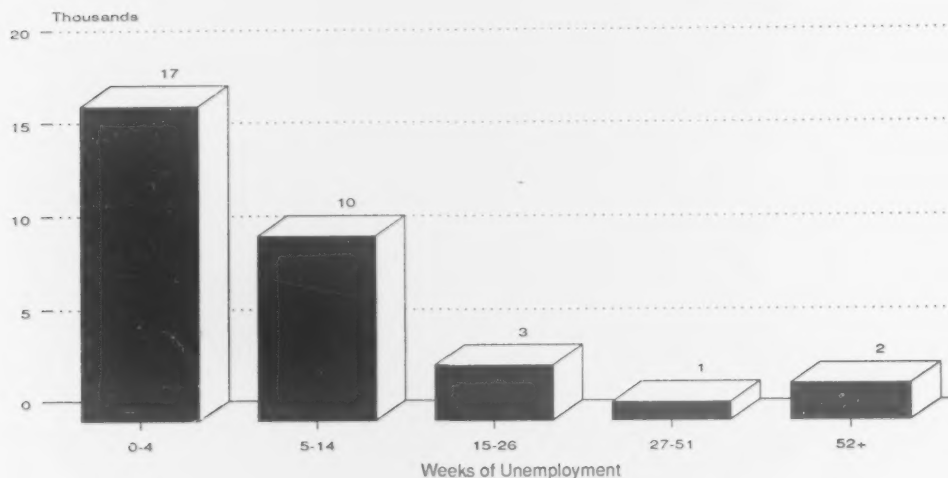
Utah 1990 Unemployment Rates by Age



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Continued on page 17

1990 Jobless Utahns by Duration of Unemployment



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Which occupations experienced the least unemployment? Joblessness in professional positions registered less than 2 percent. In addition, executives/managers, technical, and administrative support jobs all felt jobless rates near 3 percent. On the other end of the scale, private household workers and transportation/material moving workers experienced unemployment rates greater than 6 percent.

Where Do They Work?

Roughly 97 percent of experienced Utah workers are employed in nonagricultural industries. Trade, services, and government each employ about one-fifth of the experienced labor force. Government employs a noticeably larger share of individuals in Utah than it does in the nation generally. This stems from the State's large school age population which requires a large number of jobs in the educational sector. Manufacturing employs another 16 percent of experienced

Utah workers. Smaller sectors include mining (less than 1 percent), construction (4 percent), transportation/communications/utilities (7 percent), and finance/insurance/real estate (5 percent). Agriculture accounts for only 3 percent of experienced workers, while about 8 percent of Utahns are self-employed.

A Final Word

All in all, Utah's labor force is a fascinating statistical animal. While the State parallels the nation in some areas, it remains peculiar in others. That peculiarity—particularly Utah's relatively young work force and strong work ethic—seems to be attracting business (and attention) to the State. Understanding Utah's labor force provides a starting point for analyzing the State's strengths and weaknesses in the current business climate. □

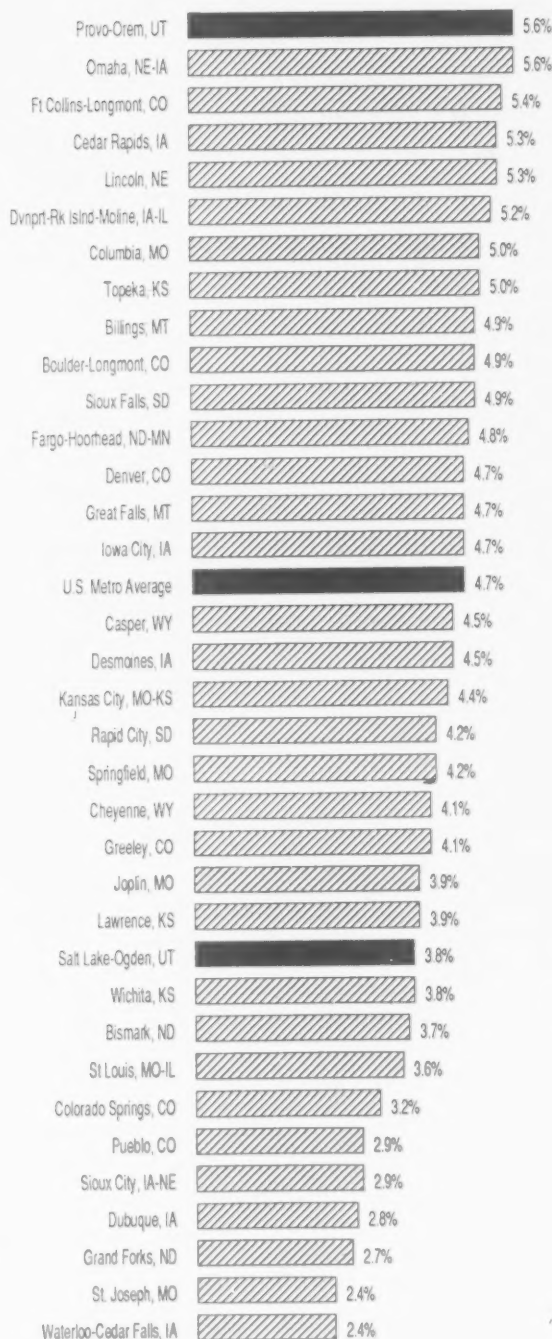
Lecia Parks Langston
Chief Economist

Provo-Orem leads the Mountain-Plains Region

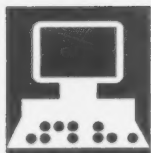
The Bureau of Labor Statistics recently announced that the Provo-Orem metropolitan area tied with the Omaha metro area for the fastest 1989-1990 percentage growth in average annual pay in the Mountain-Plains Region (Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming). Both Provo-Orem and Omaha produced 1990 growth rates of 5.6 percent. The national metro average for 1989-1990 pay increases registered 4.7 percent. The Salt Lake-Ogden metropolitan area experienced an increase of 3.8 percent.

In comparison with the 320 metropolitan areas nation-wide, Provo-Orem ranked 56, while Salt Lake Ogden ranked 228. However, 1990 average annual pay in the Provo-Orem area equaled \$18,721—only 75 percent of the average for U.S. metro areas. Provo-Orem ranked 275 out of the 320 areas. Salt Lake-Ogden average annual pay for 1990 registered \$20,781—84 percent of the metro average—for a ranking of 186. □

1989-90 Growth In Mountain-Plains Metro Pay



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.



Electronic Bulletin Board Service

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Data Definitions

(f)—forecast.

(p)—preliminary.

(r)—revised.

Salt Lake/Ogden Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)—Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

Provo/Orem Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)—Utah County.

Employed Persons—Civilians who did any work as paid employees, worked more than 15 hours as unpaid workers in a family business, or were temporarily absent from work because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management disputes. Each person is counted only once.

Unemployed Persons—Civilians who had no employment, were available for work, and made specific efforts to find work sometime during the prior four weeks. Persons waiting to be recalled to a job or waiting to report for a new job within 30 days need not be looking for work to be classified as unemployed.

Civilian Labor Force—Employed persons plus unemployed persons. Individuals are counted by place of residence.

Unemployment Rate—Unemployed persons as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Nonfarm Employment—A count of jobs by place of work for the pay period including the 12th of the month. Excludes proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid/volunteer workers, military personnel, Central Intelligence Agency employees, and employees of the National Security Agency. Includes salaried officers of corporations.

Production and Related Workers—Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers closely associated with the production process.

Average Weekly Hours—The average hours for which pay was received during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Includes paid holidays, vacations, and sick leave.

Average Weekly Earnings—Includes hourly and incentive pay and is reported before deductions. Includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacation, and sick leave.

Initial Claims—Requests by individuals following a period of unemployment to determine entitlement to compensation under unemployment compensation laws.

Weeks Claimed—Requests for weekly unemployment insurance benefits filed by claimants.

Insured Unemployment Rate—The ratio of (1) the number of weeks claimed by individuals under the unemployment compensation program to (2) average employment covered by the program.

Reserve Fund Balance—Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund to pay unemployment compensation benefits.



Utah Labor Market Report

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